THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Contains All the Important News of the Week.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR COLORADO
First, Last and All the Time
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXXIX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1903--TWELVE PAGES NO. 33

A MISUNDERSTANDING OVER THE MINERS' STRIKE ORDER

Miners In Properties Not Directly Concerned Refuse to Leave Their Work---Between 700 and 800 Men Are Out---General Situation Is Quiet.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—The events of the day show that there is some misunderstanding on the part of the miners relative to the calling out of the men. While the officials claim that all properties, with the exception of those shipping to the Economic mill, are included in the strike, the miners themselves have understood that the order was to be made only on such properties as were shipping their product to certain mills and smelters. This is very evident from the fact that many, when notified by the committee today, refused to comply with the order. Those refusing are the men on the following properties: Elkton, Last Dollar, Ajax, Gold King, Strong and El Paso. Only two men of the latter mine refused to go to work, while on the Ajax about 30 men refused to work tonight.

When the committee reached the El Paso mine, on Beacon hill, the men were notified orally, and after the committe had told them that they were expected to obey the order Superintendent Bainbridge stepped forward and assured his men that not a pound of ore was being shipped from the property to the Standard plant or any plant in sympathy with it. He then turned toward the cage, saying, "Boys, the cage is ready to descend; all of you who want to go to work can go."

With the exception of two every man went to work as usual. The miners were perfectly fair in the matter, as they asked the committee to show them credentials for ordering them out, and not believing they were made out properly refused to recognize them. Many of the miners on the day shift tonight claim that their understanding was that a strike was to be called only on properties shipping to the Standard plant.

Report of Committee.

Late tonight the committee which visited the mines in different sections today made their official report as follows:

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—Following the dictation of the Western Federation of Miners and the local executive committee of District union No. 1, the great battle between the Cripple Creek miners and the mill and smelters of the state commenced this morning, when between 7 and 8 o'clock men working on the following properties were notified to cease work:

Independence, 450; Strong, 60; Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining & Drainage company, 90; El Paso, 160; Elkton, 36; Independence Consolidated, 40; Vindicator, 115; Midget, 70; Granite, 40; Mary McKinney, 45; Gold King, 26; Findley, 50; Anchoria-Leland, 10; Last Dollar, 120; Ajax, 60, making nearly 1,500 men notified.

Those obeying the order were the men on the Stratton's Independence, Independence Consolidated, Vindicator, Midget, Granite, Findley and Mary McKinney. Afterwards the men on the Midget retured to work by the company's solicitation. This makes a total of 740 men out.

"Executive Committee of District Union, No. 1. Your committee have called on many of the mines today, but will not be able to reach all of them for several days. The Portland mine has been presented with a request to close and Mr. Burns will give his answer tomorrow. Properties of the Woods Investment company will not be called out at this time. Signed: Committee District Union, No. 1."

Assistant Manager Fitzgerald tonight stated that all of his 490 men employed on the Portland are still at work.

Everything is quiet and running smoothly. Many of the properties where the men quit work today have been paying them off as fast as possible.

Moyer's Statement.

President C. H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, accompanied by J. S. Sullivan, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, is on the ground, quietly directing affairs and said tonight: "We are thoroughly prepared for anything that may arise and have not the least doubt that we shall win. Regarding the situation in the district we would rather not discuss the matter at all as we are hardly familiar as yet with all details."

Nearly all day Mr. Moyer has been closeted with various leaders of the district. At the different union headquarters absolute secrecy is being maintained. None of the various committees would discuss the matter of the strike today.

Charles M. MacNeill and J. Q. MacDonald, with a party of gentlemen and lady friends, arrived in the city this evening from Canon City over the Florence and Cripple Creek road, coming up in General Superintendent Waters private car. Mr. MacNeil was seen at the National hotel this evening and declined to make any statement.

Further Developments Expected.

The situation tonight is practically the same that it has been all day, but further developments are looked for tomorrow as it is reported that a sweeping order will be made that every union miner in the camp will be asked to quit work and walk out. Also, a committee will notify the employees of the four local samplers tomorrow morning to quit work and it is reported that every man will comply with the order.

The Daily Press will state at the head of its editorial column tomorrow morning: "This paper is owned and controlled by the Western Federation of Miners, and will devote its entire space to the furtherance of the cause."

United Action Urged.

This morning the Press printed an editorial headed "But One Course to Pursue," which reads as follows: "There is but one course open to the miners of the district and that is to stand united together at this time; to not give the smelter men of Colorado City their united and undivided support would be to show weakness that will be fatal to them. Should the smeltermen be defeated, it simply means that the time will arrive when the miners union of this district would also be whipped by the mine and mill owners.

"Whatever might be the opinion of individual members regarding the late attempted settlement of the Colorado City strike, that is now past and the condition that confronts you is that you cannot by any manner of reasoning afford to show the slightest sign of lukewarmness regarding the proposition of quitting work willingly at the orders of the officers you have elected to run your business.

"The strongest chain is but as strong as its weakest link and one union of the federation, wherever located, cannot be defeated without weakening the other unions of the federation. This is not the time for any member to vent his own petty spleen over trifles that at best are non-essential and none will be tolerated.

"There is but one course to pursue and that will be pursued unflinchingly regardless of the opinions of any individual."

Trades Assembly Support.

The Trades Assembly met in this city last night, there being an unusually large attendance. The assembly is composed of 129 delegates, representing 38 unions of the camp.

The union of the Western Federation

(Continued on Page 2.)

Concentrates From News of the Day

Washington, Aug. 10.—Forecast for Colorado: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

LOCAL.

William Lang of this city is charged by his father with robbing him of $56. The father says this is the third offense of the kind the boy, who is 19, has committed.

Colorado City council transacted but routine business and then adjourned to await action by court on water deal.

Ira Wood, who was shot in the stomach at Papeeton on Sunday, may possibly recover. His condition is better.

The sewer inspector has a force at work repairing damage done by recent rains.

The Horticultural society will make final plans for the flower show at a meeting tonight.

Mrs. W. G. Shapcott asks the court to appoint her administratrix of the estate of her late husband. The estate is estimated at $6,000.

Largest crowd of the season heard Father Kelley on "The Law of Equality" at the Chautauqua last night.

George Gilmore of Chicago, had narrow escape from death by lightning while operating moving pictures at Stratton park Saturday night.

The proposition to consolidate Manitou and Colorado City has aroused great interest. Many favor consolidation of these two towns with Colorado Springs.

The governor will be asked to commute sentence of Wife Murderer Harvey King to life imprisonment.

Frank Wyman of Calhan, quarrels with his wife and then accuses her of being insane.

Mrs. Phillip Cook of Philadelphia, wants information about her husband who was shot in the arm by Indians near here in 1880.

Inability to secure right of way brings sewer extensions to an end temporarily.

Grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias and state encampment of the Uniformed Rank began their sessions in this city yesterday.

World's fair board will sue Van E. Rouse for funds which he holds on the claim that he is still treasurer of the board.

Senator Arthur Cornforth will assist Attorney-General Miller in contest of the Stratton will.

Harry Lehr, who created a sensation in Manitou, proves to have been a floorwalker in Kansas City and not the Newport swell.

Mrs. Janet W. Brayton and friend were seriously injured in runaway accident on Huerfano viaduct.

Gentlemen's Driving club will ask council to revise the automobile ordinance.

Donald Moore and John Mitchell were seriously shocked by a charged wire at Fourth street and Lincoln avenue.

Former Detective James R. Gregory has been appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Gilbert.

Ethel Shields, who was run over by an Oldsmobile ten days ago, is probably permanently maimed and police are making investigations.

Hundreds of Grand Army men are passing through here en route to their grand encampment. Big delegations are expected today.

Herman Simon, a 13-year-old Denver boy, was drowned while bathing in Miller's lake.

MINING.

The Washington mine at Granite has just received returns on a car of ore that was settled for at $50 a ton, and another of medium grade that brought $17 a ton.

Lessee Demasters, operating on the Robert George claim of the St. Joseph company at Granite, has bought out his partners and will operate the property alone. He is opening a very good showing of ore in the mine.

E. S. Bach, secretary of the Consolidated Nevada Mining company of Wedekind and Tonopah, Nevada, reports that the company has decided to sink the shaft to 250 feet immediately to open a good rich vein coming in from an adjoining property.

TO SUE ROUSE

Formal Notice Given Holder of World's Fair Fund That Suit Will Be Filed Against Him.

Cassady Makes Demand in Person For Money and is Politely Turned Down by Rouse---No Time Will Be Lost.

Suit will be commenced today in the district court by Charles H. Cassady against Van E. Rouse to compel the latter to turn oved the World's Fair fund remaining in his hands. Mr. Cassady is the successor appointed by Governor Peabody to act as treasurer of the World's Fair commission and since his assumption of that post has made several demands upon Mr. Rouse for the funds in his keeping and in each instance has met with a polite but positive refusal, the latter contending that his removal by Governor Peabody was without precedent and authority.

Mr. Cassady called Mr. Rouse by 'phone from Boulder yesterday morning making another demand for the money which was again refused; whereupon Mr. Cassady stated he would be in Colorado Springs later in the day

Demand in Person.

Last night Mr. Cassady called on Mr. Rouse and made the demand for the state funds in person. The interview was pleasant and even cordial, the one demanding and the other refusing for a similar reason.

Mr. Cassady thereupon informed Mr. Rouse that suit would be brought today in the district court, to which the latter agreed, saying that he would abide by the decision of the court.

The suit of Mr. Cassady will be based upon the claim that Mr. Rouse is no longer treasurer of the World's Fair board, having been deposed by Governor Peabody and that he is, therefore, unlawfully holding state funds, amounting to about $19,060.

Rouse Explains.

Referring to the episode, Mr. Rouse said last night: "I was appointed treasurer of the World's Fair board and as such was entrusted with the funds. I was responsible, and am now, for those moneys and if I turned them over to someone who was not legally appointed, I would be liable, personally. For that reason, I have been refusing, and still refuse, to turn over the funds until the matter has been settled in court, and I am only too glad they are going to take the matter into court, for that is what I have been urging them to do for a long time. As soon as the court decides, I will be freed from the responsibility. But until I am ordered by the court I will retain the money."

IRISH LAND BILL PAST ALL DANGER

John Redmond Says Nationalist Movement is on High Road to Complete Success.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 10.—The report on the amendments to the Irish land bill were read in the house of lords tonight and the bill probably will be passed to a third reading tomorrow. John Redmond, Nationalist, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The Irish land bill may now be regarded as past all danger. We may look upon it as an accomplished fact. If it works as I confidently hope it will, there is no question that it will effect a revolution in the condition of Ireland.

"I feel quite sure that the Nationalist movement is now on the high road to complete success."

KANSAS TO BRING SUIT AGAINST DITCH OWNERS

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 10.—The Kansas attorneys in the Kansas-Colorado water suit were at work here today on some amendments in the case. They will make the owners of the irrigating ditches in Colorado parties to the suit brought against Colorado to restrain the use of the water in the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes. S. F. Ashbaugh, one of the attorneys, said:

"It is the ditch owners we are going after. They are the ones who take the water, and not Colorado as a state. We will make the case such as to make them bear the brunt of the attack."

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 10.—William Henry, who was sent to the Illinois penitentiary in 1901 to serve a 14-year sentence for forgery and who escaped shortly after, was arrested in the city today. He married here a short time ago and quarreled with his wife, who informed the sheriff of Christian county, Ills., of the whereabouts of the fugitive.

MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONISTS HAVE APPEALED TO POWERS

They Declare That Systematic Persecution Has Compelled a General Rising---Austria and Russia May Endeavor to Re-establish Peace.

By Associated Press.

Sofia, Aug. 10.—The delegates here of the Macedonian committee have addressed the following appeal to each of the representatives of the powers:

"Your Excellency: The delegates of the Macedonian committee have the honor to bring to your notice the following resolution with the request that you communicate it to your government:

"The Mussulmans' systematic persecution has compelled the Christians in Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople to institute a general rising. They have had recourse to this extreme measure after having exhausted all pacific means to secure the intervention of Europe to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At the present moment intervention is the only means of remedying the evil and stopping bloodshed. The sporadic efforts of the powers to secure reforms have failed, they have resulted merely in a recrudescence of Turkish fanaticism and government oppression.

"It is evident that reform measures to be efficacious must include the appointment of a Christian governor general of Macedonia, some one who has never held office under the porte, and who must be independent of the Turkish government in the exercise of his functions and the further appointment by the powers of a joint, permanent administrative board with full power to deal with any disturbance.

"Having published the foregoing facts to the civilized world and made known the causes which have driven the Macedonians to despair, the committee for the Macedonians now in arms proposes to continue the fight until the object of their uprising has been attained.

"For the committee,

"Drs. Tartartcheff, Christo and Maloff."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The czar has demanded the exemplary punishment not only of the murderer of the Russian consul at Monastir, who was killed last week by Turkish gendarmes, but of all the military and civil officials in any way responsible for the crime.

In reporting the occurence to the foreign office the Russian ambassador at Constantinople telegraphed August 8:

"The Russian consul, at Monastir, has fallen the victim of an atrocious crime. The grand vizier and the Turkish foreign minister have come to me with expressions of regret in the name of the sultan. Ferid Pasha, the grand vizier, informed me that the assassin was a gendarme named Halim, and that he will be subjected to the severest punishment, and the vali of Monastir will be removed from his post."

In reply Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, telegraphed to the ambassador August 9:

"His majesty has received a telegram from the sultan expressing his deep regret at the death of the Russian consul at Monastir. When I showed the telegram to the emperor has majesty gave orders that you should not confine yourself to receiving explanations from the grand vizier, but should make the most energetic demands on the Turkish government for full satisfaction and immediate and exemplary punishment both of the murderer and of all the military and civil officials on whom responsibility for the audacious crime may fall."

According to the report made by the officials now in charge of the Russian consulate at Monastir, the murderer is a gendarme. The consul asked his name, because, in defiance of instructions, the gendarme did not salute him. The gendarme thereupon fired several shots, mortally wounding the consul in the head and hip. The horse drawing the carriage in which the consul was riding received two bullets and shots were also fired at the coachman.

M. Rostkovoski has been in Macedonia for twenty years. He knew the inside of almost every village in the province and was regarded as a friend of the Christians. He was a believer in the tradition that an overbearing manner was best in dealing with Orientals.

By Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 10.—It is stated here that there has been an exchange of views between the powers regarding the situation in Macedonia and that apparently the powers have decided to support Austria and Russia in efforts to re-establish peace.

Reports previously received here from Italian consuls in the Balkans predicted the present revival of the insurrection, which the consuls considered to be almost entirely the work of Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian agitator, who is now in command of the insurgents, it being pointed out that the attitude of the Bulgarian government has been correct since receiving Russia's admonition.

The plan of Sarafoff as understood is to bring about European intervention by provoking the Turks to a massacre, and the murder of the Russian consul at Monastir. M. Rostkovski, is considered here to have played into the hands of the revolutionists in this respect.

IDAHO SPRINGS MINERS SECURED AN INJUNCTION

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 10.—A special to the News from Georgetown, Colo., says:

Judge Frank W. Owers tonight issued an injunction against every member of the Citizens Protective league, restraining them from any way interfering with the 18 members of the Idaho Springs miners union who were driven out of the town just after the blowing up of the compressor of the Sun and Moon mine.

Immediately after the issuance of the temporary restraining order, attorneys representing the 18 miners and the Western Federation of Miners offered criminal complaints against the members of the Citizens Protective league of Idaho Springs. Warrants against each of them were issued and the sheriff was instructed to start tomorrow and arrest all of them that he could find and send them at once to Georgetown to appear before Judge Owers.

In issuing the order Judge Owers said:

"This complaint states nothing but that which is the right of every citizen of the land, the right to attend to his business and to stay at home if he desires. The restraining order must be granted."

The 18 expelled Idaho Springs miners arrived in this city yesterday from Denver to be present at the hearing before Judge Owers. No effort was made to molest them as they passed through Idaho Springs, although a large crowd had assembled at the depot.

(Continued on Page 2.)

CATASTROPHE ON UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 11.—An awful catastrophe occurred last evening on the Metropolitan Electric railway which runs mostly underground, in which scores of persons are known to have lost their lives. Eighty-two bodies have been recovered.

One of the trains broke down at Menilmontant station, which is in a poor and populous section of the city. This train was promptly emptied and the train which followed was ordered to push it to the repairing sheds. On the way these two trains caught fire but the employes succeeded in escaping. Meantime a crowded train reached Les Charonnes, the preceding station, and the officials, seeing smoke pouring out of the tunnel, gave the alarm. A panic ensued, the passengers struggling to escape. Amid the increasing smoke many attempted to return along the line toward Belleville and were suffocated.

The officials seem to have lost their heads and are unable to say how many passengers went out. The firemen for several hours were unable to enter the station or tunnel owing to the dense smoke which poured out in black clouds. Meanwhile tens of thousands of anxious people gathered about the station. All the police and fire authorities were on the spot and the excitement was intense. Finally the firemen succeeded in flooding the burning mass and shortly afterward they were able to enter the tunnel.

JEWELERS ON STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 10.—All work was at a standstill in manufacturing jewelry trade today as a result of the lock-out by the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' association.

AFTE[illegible] E[illegible]

[illegible] clinging to the seat [illegible]ing excitedly, hop[illegible]d then the other as

[illegible]he said, still eye-[illegible] I'm stepping live-

[illegible]tor smiled.—(New [illegible]

Washed Windows.

[illegible]nd was at one time [illegible] St. Charles at Bays[illegible]—ng was superior and [illegible]emaster. For a jest

Arthur Corn[illegible] ed as Coun[illegible] Attorney G[illegible] ler In Stratt[illegible]

his fellow-novices moment, Father was, condemned a casement win- to show him how e stepped out to ll, his cassock dly wind, which dow. The hasp the dinner bell y novice went y. In m meal are of a rowd upward. What of invest ution ice. ther ed the upe-

Preparations Being Suit Immediately--G[illegible] body Confirms Co[illegible] Action.

e the [illegible]e of ly of t fu- don C. [illegible]oni-

Preparations are now be[illegible] the office of Attorney Ge[illegible] Miller in Denver for the filin[illegible] in equity to determine the l[illegible] "wi[illegible]t is the "Myron Stratton Home" c[illegible] the will of the late W. S. S[illegible]an The attorney general maintains [illegible]een the olause is illegal, on the ground t[illegible] it is opposed to public policy, and that under the terms of the will itself the estate should revert to the state of Colorado.

The proceeding will be in the nature of a request which will be made of the court asking that the clause referred to be interpreted. It is not in the nature of a will contest, for the reason that the attorney general does not seek anything but an interpretation of the Stratton home clause.

Attorney General Miller, who was in the city several days ago, is now in Pueblo on matters of interest to the state, and will be there today. It is expected that he will go direct from there to Denver, although he may stop off again in Colorado Springs.

When the suit is brought State Senator Arthur Cornforth will be associated with the attorney general in its prosecution. It has not yet been determined in what court the suit will the instituted, but it is probable that it will be in this city on account of the presence of the court records and other matters connected with the estate.

Mr. Cornforth said yesterday: "Mr. Miller considers it a matter of duty which he owes the state to bring the action in contemplation. If the clause is invalid, then the state is entitled to the amount of the estate included in the residue after the various legate have been paid. If the court sh[illegible] hold the clause to be legal, the m[illegible] will have been settled as it should be, and the attorney general will have done his duty. The matter will come before a court of equity, and any district court in the state will have jurisdiction over it, although the suit will doubtless be brought here on account of the fact that all the records connected with the case are here. It is probable, however, that Denver will be chosen if it should be decided not to file suit here."

It was reported in Denver last night that Governor Peabody confirmed the report that the state would file suit to break the will.

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS ENCAMPED IN NORTH PARK AND GRAND ARMY VETERANS ARRIVING ON EVERY TRAIN

Between 500 and 600 delegates to the annual convention of the grand lodge of the Colorado domain, Knights of Pythias, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and evening. The remainder of the 1,000 or 1,200 visitors that are expected to attend the convention and the annual encampment of the Colorado Brigade, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, will arrive in the city this morning. The delegates are being quartered at the various hotels while the members of the Uniform Rank are going into camp in North park.

A triangle of 24 tents with visitors' tents and regimental quarters tent were erected in the park yesterday and four companies of the Colorado Brigade were encamped there last night.

Two companies from Denver, Nos. 5 and 17, Pike's Peak company, No. 10, of this city, and a portion of company No. 24 occupied the tents last night.

Colonel Charles D. Pfaffiin of Denver is in command of the brigade. Colonel Pfaffiin stated last night that the camp would be conducted along the strictest military lines. Colonel Pfaffiin is also connected with the Colorado National guard. He will name the members of his staff, the officers of the day and assign his subordinates to their various positions today. He will also announce the time of th einspection of the brigade. One hundred and fifty-six men were encamped in the park last night but this number will be increased to about 350 tonight.

Rathbone Sisters.

The Rathbone Sisters will also open their annual business meeting in this city today. The members of the auxiliary have established themselves in the ball room of the Alamo hotel, where all of the sessions will be held.

Among the grand lodge officers who arrived in the city last night to attend the coming meeting were: T. A. Curry of Aspen, grand chancellor; T. R. Ovington of Lafayette, vice grand chancellor; J. B. Meserve of Denver, grand prelate of the record and seal; J. C. Corum of Denver, grand master at arms; C. S. Desch, past grand chancellor; C. C. Dawson of Canon City, supreme representatives.

The meeting of the grand lodge will be opened in the Knights of Pythias hall at 10 o'clock this morning. At the morning and afternoon sessions business of interest to the members of the order such as items in the ritual, will be taken up. This evening at 8 o'clock there will be competitive exemplification of the rank of esquire at the K. of P. hall.

Uniform Rank Escort.

Today the ten companies of the Uniform Rank will be engaged in escorting the officers of the grand lodge from their hotel to the K. of P. hall. Tomorrow will occur the big street parade in which the Uniform Rank and visiting Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters to the number of about a thousand will participate. The parade will form about 4:30 o'clock at the corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue. Tomorrow evening the Knights of Khorassan will also have their parade.

Following is a revised list of the delegates to the grand lodge meeting, prepared last night by the committee on credentials.

The Delegates.

Colorado lodge, No. 1, Denver—C. J. Hendershott, Robt. A. Plunkett.

Damon lodge, No. 2, Denver—C. E. Biel, George Hirzel.

Rocky Mountain lodge, No. 3, Trinidad—August Dewitz, A. T. Davis.

Black Hawk lodge, No. 4, Black Hawk—A. F. Grutzmacher, Chas. H. Berkey.

Gilpin lodge, No. 5, Central City—A. C. Reckling, W. W. McCallister.

Centennial lodge, No. 8, Denver—R. D. Dague, Chas. W. Bunch.

Clear Creek lodge, No. 9, Silver Plume—John Chappel.

Golden lodge, No. 10, Golden—B. P. Quaintance, L. J. Fox.

Idaho lodge, No. 13, Idaho Springs—Thos. B. Crow, J. C. Roberts.

Georgetown lodge, No. 17, Georgetown—H. G. Haeseler.

Iron Mountain lodge, No. 19, Salida—M. D. L. Buell, John F. Erdlen.

Progress lodge, No. 20, Leadville—J. C. Henahen, Frank Kenney.

Hercules lodge, No. 21, Coal Creek—Wm. E. Williams, F. A. Moore.

Montezuma lodge, No. 22, Durango—C. J. Morgan, C. E. Dock.

Coronado lodge, No. 25, Del Norte—John W. Wilson.

La Junta lodge, No. 28, La Junta—John C. Hanby, John S. Walsh.

Banner lodge, No. 29, Leadville—J. E. Foutz, J. C. Hume.

Greeley lodge, No. 31, Greeley—William Foote, Fred S. James.

Washington lodge, No. 32, Denver—James F. Smith, Geo. M. Skinker.

Cascade lodge, No. 33, Montrose—C. E. Dungan, T. W. Monell.

Myrtle lodge, No. 34, Colorado Springs—W. A. Campbell, Chas. S. McCreery.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois were the states represented by the majority of the Grand Army delegates who arrived in the city yesterday en route to San Francisco. Yesterday was the biggest day since the veterans have begun to arrive.

From early morning until late at night the visitors as individuals in small bands and as delegations were brought into the city over the different roads. The members of the local post were kept busy all day at the reception tent in the Antlers park greeting the visitors and directing them to the different points of interest about the city. The members of the Woman's Relief Corps prepared a number of bouquets which were pinned on the lapels of the visiting veterans.

The pages of the registry book were also kept constantly on the move. Although only four regular delegations arrived in the city, veterans registered from all over the country.

Past Commander Beath.

Among the visitors yesterday was General R. B. Beath, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Beath was elected to the chief commander at the encampment held in Denver in 1883, and since that time has never missed an encampment. He has attended 34 consecutive gatherings of the national body.

General James Tanner of New York, better known as "Corporal Tanner, the drummer boy who had both feet shot off in the battle of Antietam," also passed through the city en route to California. General Tanner is now connected with the claims division of the pension bureau of the interior department. Colonel L. B. Raymond, commander of the Department of Iowa, was also a visitor. Mr. Raymond served during the war with the Sixth Wisconsin infantry, known as "The Iron Brigade." He is now the publisher of a weekly newspaper, the Franklin County Recorder, of Hampton, Iowa.

Mrs. C. E. Ormsby, chairman of the reception committee of the Woman's Relief Corps, requests all members of the corps to visit the tent and assist in receiving the delegates.

Tomorrow will be the biggest day for the arrival of delegates. Nine special

(Continued on Page 2.)

Resignation Was Stepping Stone to Deputy Under Sheriff Gilbert

Sheriff W. R. Gilbert yesterday morning appointed ex-Detective James R. Gregory to a position as deputy in his office. His first assignment will be given today, when he will be sent to Leadville to take charge of young William Lang, arrested on the order of his father, J. C. Lang, who will prosecute him in the criminal court on a charge of stealing $56. Deputy Sheriff Gregory resigned from the detective force of the police department last Friday because, as he says, he was accused of having furnished the Gazette with information concerning the crookedness existing in the police department.

Gregory has been engaged in work of the character required at the sheriff's office for about eight years, having been a detective in Wyoming and Missouri before coming here. He was on the detective force for about three years before he resigned.

MEN AT PORTLAND MINE HAVE JOINED RANKS OF STRIKERS

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 11.—Tonight at 6 o'clock the employes of the Portland mine walked out at the solicitation of the strikers committee. Four hundred and ninety men responded. The conference held this morning between President James F. Burns of the Portland Gold Mining company and executive committee of union No. 1, in regard to continuing operations on this property ended very satisfactorily. The demand made on President Burns was that he allow the secretary of the miners union to go on the Portland property and collect miners' dues and solicit memberships. This proposition President Burns refused to accede to.

The committee made no answer to Mr. Burns' refusal at the time.

After the conference, President Burns stated to the Gazette correspondent that he intended to board up the property, and that the lumber was already ordered.

Tonight at 6 o'clock when the afternoon shift was leaving the mine and the night shift ready to go on, the miners were notified by the committee not to go to work and every man obeyed.

Pumpmen and engineers will still remain on the property until some definite action is taken in regard to a complete close down, or the future policy of the company is decided upon.

REDUCTION COMPANY PREPARING TO CLOSE DOWN STANDARD MILL

The developments in the great Cripple Creek strike are, so far, all connected with the doings of the miners at camp. What action, if any, is contemplated by the mine owners is not intimated.

It is known, however, that there was a meeting at Victor of the mining interests yesterday morning, at which every mine in the district was represented. This meeting was composed of the mine managers and superintendents and the principal matter of discussion was upon the situation from their standpoint. A committee of three was appointed to come to Colorado Springs last night to attend the mine owners meeting held in the Mining Exchange building at 8 o'clock. What was done at this meeting was not made public.

The following statement was issued by the United States Reduction and Refining company yesterday:

We believe it is wise at this time to reiterate to the public what we have stated concerning our position in the past few months. Understanding some doubt still exists as to our attitude in the present unfortunate controversy, we wish to state to all interested who may be in doubt as to our position and plans for the future, that we have for years worked our employes but eight hours in our milling plants and paid much more than current wages for like services. This is easily determined by anyone investigating from an impartial standpoint. Alleged competitors are reaching for cheap notoriety with a desire to compel our company to losses even at a cost to them of many times the amount. We are prepared to close as soon as our reserve stock of ore at various plants is exhausted, and have notified our employes that they shall draw one-third pay during any period of shut-down and we are prepared to remain closed for an indefinite period. The reason for the attack upon the U. S. R. & R. Co. by the federation is too well known by all well-informed to require comment.

United States Reduction and Refining Company.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DAY IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 11.—The strike is rapidly coming to a focus. The remaining properties on which a strike has been declared closed down during the day, the men walking out quietly and the best of order prevails throughout the district, but there is every evidence of a quiet but determined purpose on the side of both parties. The best of feeling exists between the mine employers and their men, and there is no evidence of an eruption of any sort.

District Union No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners has been busy all day notifying the men at the different properties to quit work, and in every instance the men left with much better grace than yesterday, the first day of

is now believed that
ht a complete tie-up
the exception of the
will be made.

00 Men Idle.

oughout the district
s being obeyed. To-
llar, Strong, Golden
several others were
Strong property was
Manager Sam Mac-
walked out with-
of any sort, and so
being kept on every
e is water to pump.
possible to furnish
he mines and men
ollowing is as near
at this time: Port-
's Independence, 450;
Ajax, 125; Golden Cy-
and lessees, 120; Strat-
100; Mary McKinney,
lessees, 80; Anaconda
t Dollar, 60; Hull City
ite, 50; Midget, 50; Mo-
50; Findley, 40; Em-
Shurtioff, 40; Free Coin-
Johnson, 20; Strong, 50;
d, 10; Moon-Anchor, 10;
mall properties 400, mak-
nearly 3,000 men idle in
onight..

rties still in operation at
N the Gold Coin, 60; United
properties, 170; Gold Doi-
C. and N., 50; Old Gold, 20;
Pot, and lessees, 100; and
rties of the Woods Invest-
any, 50. There are in ad-
ne above lessees working on
ent work only, probably 1,000
nese have not been molested.
les M. MacNeill, general mana-
the United States Reduction and
fining company, left the camp this morning, after spending last evening in the district.

A meeting between J. M. Hower, Jr., manager of the Dorcas mill at Florence, and President C. J. Kennison of Miners union No. 40 this evening was held to decide what action the union would take against his mill at Florence. It was said by a member of the executive committee that while the Dorcas mill had a capacity of not over 150 tons a day the men who had been out directing the closing of the mines had found 1,000 tons a day consigned to this mill, claiming that while the ore starts to the Dorcas mill, the bill of lading is ordered changed and it evidently finds its way to one of the United States Reduction and Refining company's plants. This was positively denied by Manager Hower, and the committee then stated that as long as he did not convert any ore to the Standard plant his mill would be declared fair, and there is nothing to stop it from work.

A statement was published in a Denver paper to the effect that A. E. Carlton, part owner of the Findley mine, proposed to operate his property regardless of the dictates of the Miners unions; also that he would attempt to bring in a lot of non-union men. It even went so far as to state that a number of non-union men were on their

y to the district. President Carlton today entered a general denial, stating that the whole report was made out of whole cloth and that such a plan had not entered his mind.

Everything Quiet.

Tonight everything is quiet on the hill and every man who has been requested to quit work has done so and the camp is practically tied up. It is now no longer a secret that the American Smelting and Refining company is equally placed under the ban with the United States Reduction and Refining company. President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners is still in consultation with officials of District Union No. 1 and while courteous to newspaper men is noncommittal and reticent.

Mine owners and mine managers are chary about saying anything. No intimation as to their plans in the event of a prolonged strike can be gained from them.

At a special meeting held by Carpenters union No. 547, the following resolution was adopted:

"That we indorse the action of the Miners union in regard to the mines shipping ore to the unfair mills and that wherever the union miners are called out from said mines for that cause the carpenters shall be instructed to cease work also.

"(Signed.) M. L. Prestag, "President.

"J. A. Gallante, Recording Secretary."

The official organ of the W. F. M., the Press, in one of its editorials today had the following to say:

"The millmen's union of Colorado City is part and parcel of the unions of the Cripple Creek district, directly affiliated and having representatives in District union No. 1 W. F. M. As such they are entitled and can demand that their cause and whatever grievances they may have shall be espoused and defended by their directly affliated comembers comprising the membership of District union No. 1."

A Foolish Rumor.

The talk of calling on Governor Peabody for troops to be sent here is idle gossip, as there is nothing in the situation which demands the presence of the military.

Following is the list of mines and number of men employed before the strike order was issued.

Battle mountain—Portland, 550; Stratton's Independence, 450; Ajax, 150; Granite, 75; Coriolanus, 15; Strong, 50; Gold Coin, 150; Modoc, 50; Sunset Eclipse, 10; Ophir, 50.

Bull hill—Last Dollar, 100; Findley, 60; Vindicator, 125; American Eagle, 150, Theresa, 50; Christmas, 20; Keystone, 8; Rose Nicol 4; Dexter, 10; Gold Sovereign, 75; Blue Bird, 50; Ruby, 20; Hull City, 80; Trachyte, 40; Shurtleff, 50; Acacia, 50; Free Coinage, 65; Pharmacist, 10; Empire State, 50; Isabella, 20; School Section, 25; Victor dump, 5; Deadwood, 60; Wild Horse, 50; War Eagle, 20; Unexpected, 4.

Raven hill—Elkton and lessees, 125; Doctor-Jack Pot, 100; Ida May, 10; Work, 15; Twin Sisters, 4; Gould, 10, and Ophir 20.

Beacon hill—El Paso and lessees, 140; C. K. and N. 50; Old Gold 25; Gold Dollar, Con., 40; Prince Albert, 20; Black Belle, 3 and Agnes, 2.

Gold hill—Anaconda lessees, 100; Anchoria Leland, 50; Midget, 65; Bonanza King, 35; Matoa, 20; Hillside, 4; Moon Anchor and lessees, 30; Abe Lincoln, 50; C. C. Con., 4; Pointer, 6; Gold Bond, 8; Clara D. 8; E. Porter Gold King, 12.

Womack hill—Gold King, 90; Crescent, 2.

Guyot hill—Mary McKinney, 100; Katinka, 12; Chicken Hawk, 20.

Globe hill—Stratton's properties, 80; C. O. D., 19.

Ironclad hill—Ironclad, 181; Jerry Johnson, 26 and Damon, 12.

Governor May Investigate.

On good authority, it is learned that Governor Peabody was in communication by telegraph this afternoon with one of the mine owners in the district and stated that if it was necessary, he would be willing to come to camp to look over the situation. But on being informed that it was not at present, he said he would in all probability send up a representative tomorrow when a thorough investigation of affairs will be made.

There is also some talk today about a citizens alliance being formed in the district but tonight no decision has been reached, and it has not taken any form as yet.

BOSTON POLICE ON TRACK OF A FUGITIVE METHODIST

By Associated Press.

Boston, Aug. 11.—In a circular issued by the police today, giving a description of Willard S. Allen, absconding treasurer of the Preachers Aid society of the New England Methodist conference, the amount of the embezzlement is given as $110,000, a figure considerably in excess of former estimates.

Following the clew furnished by Lewis S. Cates of this city, who yesterday arrived here and reported having seen Allen at Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, the Boston police say they are on the track of the fugitive. Confidence is also expressed by Boston Methodists that the arrest is now only a matter of hours.

YTHIAN KNIGHTS ENCAMPED IN NORTH PARK AND GRAND ARMY VETERANS ARRIVING ON EVERY TRAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

Erie lodge, No. 35, Erie—Charles Knowles, Wm. Knowles.

Petroleum lodge, No. 36, Florence—Jesse F. Ash, P. T. McGuire.

Richmond lodge, No. 37, Bald Mountain—L. C. Nichols.

Crescent lodge, No. 38, Holyoke—W. D. Kelsey.

Roaring Fork lodge, No. 40, Aspen—Charles Wagner, W. W. Gallagher.

Denver lodge, No. 41, Denver—H. W. Havens, J. R. Herrmann.

Snowy Range lodge, No. 43, Crested Butte—George Middleton.

Capitol lodge, No 44, Denver—Geo. E. Wakefield, G. M. Robinson.

Solon lodge, No. 46, Monte Vista—Charles Hanson, J. W. Thompson.

El Paso lodge, No. 47, Colorado City—J. P. Jackson, J. H. Morse.

Coeur de Leon lodge, No. 48, Canon City—A. L. Jeffrey, Geo. E. Colgate.

Diamond lodge, No. 49, Walsenburg—W. C. Hunt, Jesse Roche.

Lone Star lodge, No. 51, Burlington—C. A. Yersin.

Pueblo lodge, No. 52, Pueblo—W. B. Slife, H. W. Spicer.

Excelsior lodge, No. 54, Longmont—E. H. Rundle, G. E. Halderman.

Eureka lodge, No. 56, Brighton—G. A. Burt, H. W. Myers.

Manitou lodge, No. 57, Manitou—J. B. Hall.

Ranchero lodge, No. 58, Hugo—F. T. King.

Rathbone lodge, No. 59, Denver—Robert S. Hayes, John Richards.

Silver lodge, No. 60, Fort Morgan—Wm. A. Hill.

Snow Flake lodge, No. 61, Silverton—Charles Dale, F. J. Mollique.

Lignite lodge, No. 64, Lafayette—Geo. H. Kennedy, L. T. Green.

Silver State lodge, No. 65, Denver—George Glark, H. G. Benson.

Calanthe lodge, No. 66, Louisville—H. R. Hamilton, Thos. J. Stone.

Sherman lodge, No. 67, Cheyenne Wells—M. P. Trumbor.

Brush lodge, No. 69, Brush—O. B. Schooly, C. E. Harris.

I. X. L. lodge, No. 70, Fort Lupton—W. J. Winbourn.

Jerome lodge, No. 73, Gulch—J. H. Bickerton.

Alma lodge, No. 75, Alma—A. E. Pascoe.

Boulder lodge, No. 76, Boulder—E. A. Knapp, Robert May.

Mt. Hayden lodge, No. 78, Ouray—P. H. Shue, George W. Strong.

New Castle lodge, No. 79—New Castle—J. A. McRae.

Bridal Veil lodge, No. 80, Telluride—E. D. McKowen, O. M. Sacky.

Enterprise lodge, No. 81, Denver—W. S. Muckle, Thomas A. Elliott.

Silver Glance lodge, No. 82, Rico—Victor H. Lee.

Eagle lodge, No. 83, Ksalt—C. L. Benbow.

Grand Mesa lodge, No. 84, Delta—H. K. Ferguson, I. M. McMurray.

Columbian lodge, No. 87, Amethyst—O. A. Songer, J. D. Goodrow.

Gold Nugget lodge, No. 89, Breckenridge—W. H. Briggle.

Mineral lodge, No. 91, Starkville—C. E. Kinney, John McGonigal.

Fisher's Peak lodge, No. 92, Engle—David Murphy, Hugh Thompson.

Sylvanite lodge, No. 93, Cripple Creek—B. W. Coleman, D. B. Shields.

Aztec lodge, No. 94 Mancos—S. W. Carpenter.

Victor lodge, No. 95, Victor—A. G. Swem, T. D. Foster.

Alamosa lodge, No. 96, Alamosa—Peter Lund, E. T. Hyatt.

Sunrise lodge, No. 97, Eastonville—J. W. Dickenson.

Valley lodge, No. 98, Rocky Ford—H. W. Lance, O. G. Crawford.

Columbine lodge, No. 99, Berthoud—B. H. Sexton.

Centurion lodge, No. 100, Ridgway—Ira B. Culver.

Larimer lodge, No. 101, Fort Collins—L. D. Crain, E. B. House.

Harmony lodge, No. 102, Loveland—Geo. A. Scoville.

Peerless lodge, No. 103, Aguilar—J. P. Roberts, G. W. Norman.

Majestic lodge, No. 104, Falcon.

Silver Star lodge, No. 105, Dolores—F. E. Peake.

Goldfield lodge, No. 106, Goldfield—Valentine Getz.

Orchard lodge, No. 107, Manzanola—J. W. Bowman.

Limon lodge, No. 108, Limon Station—F. M. Carman.

Cripple Creek lodge, No. 110, Cripple Creek—W. T. Allen, Wm. E. Simpson.

Syracuse lodge, No. 111, Colorado Springs—Alex Reibscheid, M. A. Brake.

Gunnison lodge, No. 112, Gunnison.

Spanish Peaks lodge, No. 113, Hastings—E. E. Sherfick.

Mesa Verde lodge, No. 114, Cortez—R. R. Smith.

Bessemer lodge, No. 115, Pueblo—R. E. Heustis, S. H. Christy.

Onyx lodge, No. 116, Steamboat Springs—C. W. Burnham.

Holly lodge, No. 117, Holly—J. W. Ikelman.

Edith lodge, No. 118, Edith—C. C. Crawford.

Hotchkiss lodge, No. 119, Hotchkiss—Robert P. Galliher.

Las Animas lodge, No. 120, Las Animas—P. A Leedham.

(Continued from Page 1.)

trains will be scheduled to arrive. The specials that will come in are as follows:

The "Second Iowa" arrives at 12:30 a. m., and leaves August 13 at 8:30 a. m. The Indianapolis delegation arrives at 11:45 a. m. and leaves August 13 at 2:30 a. m. The New Haven, Conn., delegation arrives at 3:10 a. m., and departs at 3 a. m. on Thursday, August 13. The Cleveland, Ohio, special arrives at 1:45 p. m., and leaves at 3:25 a. m. on August 13. The "First Michigan" from Detroit is scheduled to arrive at 10 a. m., and will leave Thursday at 4:45 a. m. The "First Massachusetts" from Boston will arrive at 3 a. m., and will proceed direct to Manitou. This special will leave Thursday, August 13, at 5 a. m. The Montpelier, Vt., special will arrive at 11 a. m., and will leave at 6:15 a m. on Saturday morning, August 15. The "Second Michigan" will arrive at 12:30 p. m. and will leave Thursday morning at 6:30 a. m. The "Third Iowa," comprising the remaining Iowa and Minnesota delegations, will arrive at 10:40 a. m., and will leave at 7 a. m. on Thursday, August 13.

The specials which are scheduled to arrive on Thursday, August 13, are as follows:

The Washington, D. C., special arrives at 12:13 a. m., and leaves at 12:01 p. m., same date. The St. Paul, Minn., delegation arrives at 1:30 a. m., and leaves at 7:30 a. m., same date. The "First Ohio" from Salem arrives at 2:30 a. m., and leaves at 1:30 a. m. on Friday, August 14. Another Chicago special will arrive at 2:40 p. m., and will depart at 6:30 a. m. on Friday, August 14. The "Second Ohio" will arrive over the Santa Fe from Lima at 7 a. m., and will leave at 10:42 a. m. same date.

A MISUNDERSTANDING OVER THE MINERS' STRIKE ORDER

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Miners had 37 delegates at the meeting. The only matter of importance touching the strike was the following resolution which was adopted:

"Whereas, The battle of organized labor seems at present to be centered in the west, especially in Colorado, where the corporations have it in their power to prevent the enactment of laws desired by the people leaving no hope for the working people to do anything to better their condition through the ballot, and,

"Whereas, In view of this fact, the Western Federation of Miners has inaugurated a movement to bring about an eight-hour work day and living wages for its members through the power of organized labor, which seems the only power now capable to offer any opposition to the ever-encroaching power of corporations which, if allowed to continue their encroachments, can only end in reducing the masses of the people to the most abject misery and degradation, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor assembly, that we heartily approve the course adopted by the Western Federation of Miners in making a supreme effort to obtain an eight-hour work day and living wages; and that we will assist that organization to the extent of our power to gain this, their right and just demand, pledging ourselves collectively and individually to leave nothing undone that may be lawful and in our power, that may tend to bring about the success of this worthy enterprise of the Western Federation of Miners."

No Sign of Disorder.

Sheriff Robertson returned this evening from his fourth trip over the district today and reported everything quiet and said he anticipated no trouble tonight, and if at any time it did occur, he believed he would be able to handle it.

Business men all over the district expressed themselves as being glad the battle is on as the constant talk of the strike they claimed had practically paralyzed business and they believed now, that an end will come one way or the other. As to how long the trouble will last no two men think alike. Some say a month while others think it may extend a year.

There were no developments in the strike situation noticeable in Colorado City yesterday. The Mill and Smeltermen's headquarters was open but no meetings were held. Everything there depends on the action in Cripple Creek. The Standard mill, against which the strike is directed, was running full blast all day and everything was quiet thereabouts. No picketing has been done and the millmen are not interfering in any way with the running of the plant. The Portland and Telluride mills are still running with union men. It was rumored in Colorado City last night that a carload of deputies had arrived at the Standard mill over the Midland railroad yesterday, but investigation proved that it was wholly unfounded. Sheriff Gilbert stated that he had not sent any men over and could not see why there was and need of deputies there.

CASHIER OF AN OHIO BANK IS MISSING WITH FUNDS

Circleville, Ohio, Aug. 11.—John K. Brown, cashier of the Union bank at New Holland, Ohio, is missing, and it is said there is a shortage of nearly $75,000 in his accounts.

The bank vaults were not opened at the usual hour this morning, as Brown has the combination, an expert from Canton, Ohio, opened the safe tonight in the presence of the directors and only $458 in coin was found. The books show deposits of $150,000 one week ago and also show $99,000 loaned out. The shortage so far foots up $50,542 and an examination of the books may show heavier losses. The bank is an incorporated concern which under Ohio laws makes each stockholder liable for double the amount of his shares up to the amount of any shortage that may occur.

Brown stood high in society and business circles at New Holland. He is treasurer of the Masonic Temple association, grand master of the Masonic lodge, member of the Eastern Star, banker of the Modern Woodmen, clerk of the school board, member of the county Democratic executive committee and a member of the church choir. He came from Cincinnati 15 years ago.

The Union bank was established 13 years ago and has had a prosperous existence. John K. Brown has been cashier since its organization. The bank has been paying regular dividends since its opening. It is said Brown has been speculating in the grain market with bucket shops.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

In comparing Grain-O and coffee remember that while the taste is the same Grain-O gives health and strength while coffee shatters the nervous system and breeds disease of the digestive organs. Thinking people prefer Grain-O and its benefits.

TRY IT TO-DAY.

At grocers everywhere; 15c. and 25c. per package.

CALIFORNIA INVENTOR HAS DIRIGIBLE BALLOON

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The Examiner says that Dr. August Greth, an aeronaut of 20 years' experience has just made an ascension from this city in a dirigible balloon or airship which he has constructed. He did not cut loose from cable connections with the ground but claimed that the balloon was fully under control and that he steered it up and down, back and forth and around at will. Three times, it is said, the ship ascended and descended, its flight in the stiff breeze being accorded a triumph by the inventor and those who saw it. Dr. Greth, who is a native of France and a graduate of the University of California, was accompanied in his flight by Captain T. S. Baldwin and a number of other people. The inventor is in hopes that he will be in a position to meet Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut and compete with him in the aerial races at the St. Louis exposition.

FORMER COMMISSIONERS OF ARAPAHOE SENTENCED

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 11.—In the district court this afternoon Judge Voorhees of Pueblo denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Frank Bishop, Fred Watts and Thomas Phillips, former commissioners of Arapahoe county, who were convicted of malfeasance in office. The court sentenced each of the defendants to pay a fine of $10 on each of the eleven counts in the complaint. This with the costs makes an assessment against each of the defendants of a little over $600. The court in passing sentence declared that it was satisfied that the offenses committed were due not to default or design to defraud, but to the pernicious system of conducting the office which has been in vogue for many years.

The defendants were given 60 days in which to prepare a bill of exceptions. It is understood that an appeal will be taken.

HEARST INDORSED FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 11.—The convention of the National Building Trades council today adopted resolutions indorsing William Randolph Hearst for the nomination as a candidate for president of the United States and W. S. Waudby of Rochester, N. Y., for the appointment as United States labor commissioner on the retirement of Carroll D. Wright.

The greater portion of the day was taken up with the consideration of the report of the resolutions committee which, including the above indorsements, and while there was considerable argument, there appeared to be no well-defined opposition to either of the resolutions.

The preamble of the Hearst resolution names among the needed reforms in municipal affairs, the public ownership and operation of public utilities, the full government control of the circulating medium, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the enactment of laws providing for an income tax, the abolition of government by injunction and of child labor, the prosecution of all persons engaged in illegal combinations and the impartial enforcement of all laws concerning trusts.

FORTY-SEVEN CITIZENS OF IDAHO SPRINGS ARRESTED

By Associated Press.

Georgetown, Colo., Aug. 11.—The warrants issued against the members of the Idaho Springs Citizens Protective league by order of Judge Frank Owers of the district court, upon application of the attorneys of the Western Federation of Miners, were served today upon 47 members of the league at Idaho Springs and the persons served were arrested and brought before Judge Owers in this city. After a brief hearing they were placed under bonds to keep the peace and notified to hold themselves in readiness to appear before Judge Owers on notice.

These warrants were issued as a result of the expulsion from Idaho Springs of a number of union miners after the blowing up of the building of the Sun and Moon mine recently. Altogether something over 80 warrants were issued, but only 47 were served today. Among those who answered to warrants today were the mayor pro tem of Idaho Springs, members of the council, the city attorney, the city marshal, the postmaster, presidents of banks and leading merchants and mine operators. Fourteen of the 18 miners driven from Idaho Springs returned to that city from Denver today having learned of the injunction issued by Judge Owers yesterday in their behalf. Five of them were immediately arrested, charged with complicity in the blowing up of the Sun and Moon transformer house. They were placed in jail where they still remain. Officers are searching for two others of the 14 against whom warrants have been issued on the same charge.

Another development in the labor troubles today was the filing of suits against 12 members of the Citizens league by the miners who were transported. In all 12 suits were filed, each asking for damages in the sum of $10,000.

"MOB CONFERENCE" IS DISCUSSING TOPIC OF LYNCHING

By Associated Press.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Unique among all summer gatherings is the "mob conference" now in progress here. The increase of mob spirit shown by feuds, lynchings, riots, assassinations and other lawless happenings gives great importance to this conference.

Among today's speakers was John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Ga., who spoke on "The Mob Spirit of the South." He defended lynch law as a remedy for the crime of rape, holding that though lynching is a crime, it is justified by the crime which provokes it and will never be discontinued until that crime is eliminated. The remedy for lynching must be the elimination of the crime of rape and this, he maintained, could be done only by the separation of the two races in the United States.

"The problem of the hour," he said, "is not how to prevent lynching in the south, but the larger question, how shall we destroy the crime which always has and always will provoke lynching? The answer which the mob returns to this vital question is already known. The mob answers it with the rope, the bullet, and sometimes, God save us, with the torch. And the mob is practical, its theory is effective to a large degree; the mob is today the sternest, the strongest and the most effective restraint that the age holds for the control of rape."

The lyncher does not exterminate the rapist, Mr. Graves contended, but he holds him mightily in check. As a sheer, cold, patent fact, he said, the mob stands today as the most potential bulwark between the women of the south and such a carnival of crime as would infuriate the world and precipitate the annihilation of the negro race. The masses of the negro, he held, are not afraid of death coming in a regular way. They love display and the spectacular element of a trial and execution appeals to their imaginations.

Expediting the processes of the law would not be adequate to eliminate lynching. The repeal of the amendments and the establishment of the negro's inferiority in law and society, said Mr. Graves, though desirable, are not sufficient, "for the negro is a thing of the senses and with this race and with all similar races, the desire of the senses must be restrained by the terror of the senses, if possible, under the law. No influence of suppression so mighty and effective could be brought to bear as a law making amputation the penalty for the crime of rape.

But curfew edicts, seperate laws for white and black, of the treatment of the crime of rape as separate and outside of all other codes, are but expedients. There is no real remedy but one, he maintained. No statute will permanently solve this problem. Religion does not solve it. Education complicates it. Politics complicates it.

"The truth which lies beyond and above all these temporizing expedients," he concluded, "is that separation is the logical, the inevitable, the only solution of this great problem of the races."

In the afternoon mob conference John Temple Graves answered questions. The north and south were about equally represented. Mr. Graves' plan for the solution of the race troubles is a state set aside for negroes and disfranchisement outside of that territory. He proposed no general exodus, but a gradual emigration. He said the south would not object to the loss of the negroes for it is learning the superiority of white labor.

"Is mob execution," he was asked, "a matter of economy to the south?"

"No," he replied, "the south never weighs money in the matter of woman's honor."

Another question was:

"Are not the southern mobs largely white trash and men of murderous intent?"

He answered: "By no means. The mobs have included the highest in the land, officials and professional men."

He declared that a white man would be lynched as quickly as a negro for an offense against a white woman. He instanced the only lynching in New Orleans in recent years.

ELIHU ROOT TO RESIGN AS SECRETARY OF WAR

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Elihu Root will resign as secretary of war, the resignation to take effect about the first of next January. He will be succeeded, unless present plans miscarry, by Judge William H. Taft, now governor of the Philippines.

For a long time Secretary Root has desired, for pressing private reasons, to retire from the cabinet. When Mr. Roosevelt became president Secretary Root indicated his wish to leave the cabinet within a year, but his friendship for the president and his interest in pending questions before the war department caused him to remain for a longer period than he had intended. Even now he has not indicated to the president just when he may leave the cabinet but he and the president have discussed the subject many times and have a mutual understanding regarding it. It is not expected the secretary will present his resignation before he leaves for England to take up the work of the Alaskan boundary commission. He has not presented his resignation yet and has not informed the president when he will present it. It can be said that the president expects the country will have the benefit of Secretary Root's services yet for several months, certainly until the beginning of the next year.

That Governor Taft will be Mr. Root's successor as secretary of war there can be little or no doubt. He is familiar with many of the problems which the secretary of war will have to meet and solve; he is a warm personal friend of the president, who has an abiding confidence in his ability and patriotism, and it is understood he would welcome the change involved.

Of course his appointment as secretary of war would necessitate the appointment of a new president of the Philippine commission. In all probability General Luke Wright would succeed to the presidency of the commission, his work as a member of the body having been eminently satisfactory to the administration.

Some other changes also would be involved in the appointment of Governor Taft as secretary of war but nothing definite concerning them can be said at this time.

MACHEN READY TO STAND TRIAL WHEN TIME IS SET

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The persistent rumors that A. W. Machen, under indictment for various alleged offenses in connection with postal contracts, had left, or contemplated leaving, the jurisdiction of the United States in order to avoid trial, were denied tonight by Conrad H. Syme, associate counsel for Machen. Mr. Syme said that Mr. Machen has left Washington temporarily for the purpose of attending to purely personal business and added that on the day of his departure the district attorney was advised of the fact and Machen's arraignment on the indictments recently found against him was postponed. Mr. Syme declares that Mr. Machen will have concluded his business in a week or so and will come immediately to Washington and will be ready to stand trial whenever time is set.

LYON GLOVE CONTRACT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—With the exception of the testimony of two witnesses, it is believed at the war department that there will be no further investigation of the Lyon glove contract with the war department. Judge Advocate General Davis in his review of the report of Colonel Garlington, inspector general, recommended that the testimony of Rev. C. G. Thopmson, executor of the estate of William Topp and of H. T. Patterson, the representative of the Wanamaker firm, who were absent when the inspector was making his investigation, be taken, saying that their "testimony is of importance in connection with the statement made by Timothy and William Keck."

All the papers, including the testimony, have been sent to the department of justice.

Love of Work.

There was long-continued applause when President Eliot rose to add his word to the general discourse. "I have had," he said, "very little practical knowledge of the kindergarten; my work has been largely with secondary and higher branches. Yet I am sure the fundamental idea of the kindergarten is permeating all education. Its motive is that children are to be made happy while they learn, as they can learn so much better and easier while happy.

"There used to be quite a different doctrine in schools and colleges. Nothing was counted real work unless it was hard, uninteresting, revolting. That was a hideous error in education and against it the kindergarten successfully contends. In theology, too, the same idea used to prevail—that success and happiness depended on unpleasant labor; that unhappiness here was the only safe preparation for happiness in the world to come. The poisonous idea permeated all educational training. The sure antidote is in the kindergarten idea."

President Eliot went on to say that many men and women seem bound down to a grievous error in looking upon the labor which they are called upon to perform as drudgery. If work is carried on with a loving motive, interest and happiness are certain to result. He gave as an illustration the enormous amount of work done by the committees in arranging for this convention. "It meant a deal of drudgery and concentrated attention to detail," he said, "but there are no better satisfied men in Boston at this moment than the ones who performed the service. They are amply rewarded by their own satisfaction at the result. The joy in doing should be the happy motive of human experience. Children should be taught to do their work in the hope and expectation of happiness that comes through success and achievement."—Boston Transcript.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."
W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LATEST NEWS FROM BOGOTA NOT FAVORABLE TO TREATY

By Associated Press.

Panama, Aug. 11.—The latest news from Bogota is not favorable to the ratification of the canal treaty. A correspondent writes that seven senators favor and fifteen oppose ratification and that unless some radical change occurs soon all efforts to secure its ratification will fail. Senor Peres y Soto, an enemy of the treaty, who in June viciously attacked Minister Herran for negotiating it, has published in his paper, the Constitutional, a bitter arraignment of the treaty.

Consul Gudger will leave tomorrow for New York on his vacation.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 11.—A large number of promotions and appointments to the Royal Victorian order in connection with the king's recent visit to Ireland are gazetted tonight. They include Lord Londonderry and Lord Dudley as knights of the grand cross and Lord Charles Beresford, Right Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, Sir Anthony Patrick McConnell and a number of Irish officials as knights commander.

Thirty-seven officers of the army, navy, Irish constabulary and police are made commanders or members of the fourth or fifth class of the Royal Victorian order.

A Chicago inventor, George Magrady, has discovered a process of manufacturing a 36-candle-power light that will never go out. While experimenting with photographic chemicals four years ago Magrady's attention was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which the inventor keeps secret. Magrady enlarged the glow and perfected the light by placing it in an airtight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant forever if it is not broken. A company has been formed to manufacture the lights in numerous sizes. A patent hood fits over the globe and covers it completely when the light is not needed.

COURAGE OF RUSSIAN CONSUL.

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, Aug. 11.—Some anxiety is felt for the safety of Dr. Mandelstahm, the acting Russian consul at Uskuba, who was appointed to succeed the late M. Rostkowski. In spite of the refusal of the mutesarieff (governor) to give him an escort, Dr. Mandelstahm insisted on proceeding to his new post and after referring the matter to Hilmi Pasha, the inspector general, he obtained an escort and started upon his own responsibility across the country for Monastir. Nothing has been heard of him since.

GUY RODGERS INJURED.

By Associated Press.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11.—Guy Rodgers, well known as a quarter-horse rider in Butte and Denver, was fatally injured at the Meadows today while riding John H. Carr in the five-furlong race. The horse got away among the last in the break and in the fight for the rail into the turn, Carr fell with Rogers underneath. Rogers died en route to the hospital.

GENERAL WOODSON'S FUNERAL.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The remains of the late Brigadier General A. E. Woodson reached here today and were interred at Arlington National cemetery. The body was escorted from the railroad station by several troops of the Second cavalry.

WEST INDIES HURRICANE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The hurricane which yesterday passed over St. into Domingo and Martinique, probably is approaching the South Cuban coast with indications of recurving, but at what angle, the weather bureau officials are unable to state. A report from Havana at 7 o'clock tonight said that the wind was blowing 36 miles an hour and was from the northwest. The hurricane probably will continue in its course northward somewhere close to the Farnaday peninsula. Hurricane warnings have been sent to points from Port Eads on the gulf coast around the Florida coast up as far as Jupiter. The storm was central this morning at Kingston, Jamaica.

BOWEN SAILED FOR EUROPE.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 11.—Herbert W. Bowen, United States minister to Venezuela, and Mrs. Bowen sailed today for Europe on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

A Louisiana negro was allowed to vote in the recent German elections after saying that he was a French cook and a naturalized German. It is strange to hear that Germany is being Tammanyized.

PUGILISTS READY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP BATTLE

The first big event in the pugilistic world since the Corbett-McGovern bout last March will be the fight between the two heavyweights before the Yosemite Valley Athletic club in San Francisco next Friday evening. Not since June 25, 1902, when "Lanky Bob" Fitzsimmons went down and out before Jeffries' mighty mitt in San Francisco, has there been a fight of such importance in the heavyweight class. Ever since the former champion received the knockout blow from the boiler maker at Coney Island in May, 1900, Corbett has been after Jeffries for a return match. After a lengthy period of hot air and smoke and an era of press agents, articles were signed along in April for the big bout. Corbett secured two concessions at the outset that will prove distinct advantages in the coming fray. Corbett insisted on a 24-foot ring and on fighting for a decision. Jeffries at first demurred; in fact, said in regard to the length of the fight that it must be a finish fight, but he finally agreed to Corbett's requests.

Less than a week ago Jeffries weighed 220 pounds and Corbett tipped the beam at 185. The men will enter the ring at approximately these weights, and the challenger will thus be giving the champion 35 pounds.

So far as known not a big bet has been made on the big fight. There has been none of the display of money that marked the championship fight at Carson City. When the betting men do get started they will make Corbett a long shot, and those who back "Pompadour Jim" will likely do so because they like a long price. No matter how many friends of Corbett would like to see him win, there are few of them that have yet declared their belief that he can.

Following are the records of both men:

James J. Corbett—Born, September 1, 1866, in San Francisco; height, 6 feet, 1 inch; heavyweight.

1886—Knocked out Billy Welch in 1 round; lost to Billy Welch in 4 rounds.

1887—Fought a draw with Jack Burke, 8 rounds.

1888—Fought a draw with Frank Glover, 3 rounds.

1889—Won from Joe Choynski, 4 rounds; knocked out, Joe Choynski, 27 rounds; fought draw with Dave Campbell, 10 rounds; police interfered in fourth round in another fight with Joe Choynski.

1890—Won from Jake Kilrain, 6 rounds; won from Dom. McCaffrey, 4 rounds; went 3 rounds exhibition with Mike Donovan.

1891—Won from Ed Kinney, 4 rounds; fought draw with Peter Jackson, 51 rounds; fought 4 rounds, exhibition, with John L. Sullivan; went 4 rounds with Jim Hall.

1892—Won from Bill Spillings, 1 round; won from John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds; no decision with Joe Lannon.

1894—Knocked out Charlie Mitchell, 3 rounds; knocked out Peter Courtney, 6 rounds.

1896—Fought draw with Thomas Sharkey, 4 rounds. Went 3 rounds exhibition with Jim McVey.

1897—March 17, lost to Bob Fitzsimmons at Carson City, 14 rounds.

1898—November 22, lost on foul to Tom Sharkey at New York in ninth round.

1900—May 11, knocked out by Jim Jeffries at Coney Island, 23 rounds; August 30, knocked out Kid McCoy at New York, 5 rounds.

James Jeffries—Born in Carroll, Ohio, in 1875; height 6 feet, 1½ inches; heavyweight.

1897—Knocked out T. Van Buskirk, 2 rounds; Dick Baker in 9 rounds; fought to a draw with Gus Ruhlin, 20 rounds; and Joe Choynski, 20 rounds.

1898—February 28, won from Joe Goddard at Los Angeles, 4 rounds.

March 22—Won from Peter Jackson at San Francisco, 3 rounds.

April 22—Won from Mexican Pete Everett at San Francisco, 3 rounds.

May 6—Won from Tom Sharkey at San Francisco, 20 rounds.

August 5—Won from Bob Armstrong at New York, 10 rounds.

1899—June 9, knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons at Coney Island, 11 rounds; November 3, won from Tom Sharkey at Coney Island, 25 rounds.

1900—April 6, knocked out Jack Finnegan at Detroit, 1 round; May 11, knocked out Jim Corbett at Coney Island, 23 rounds.

1901—September 17, won from Hank Griffin at Los Angeles, 4 rounds; September 24, knocked out Joe Kennedy at Los Angeles, 2 rounds; November 15, won from Gus Ruhlin at San Francisco, 5 rounds.

1902—July 25, knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons at San Francisco, 8 rounds.

NAVAL WAR GAME SHOWED VALUE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8.—The naval search problem which began last Wednesday when Rear Admiral Barker took up the plan of defending the Maine coast from a "hostile" fleet which put to sea Monday under Rear Admiral Sands ended early today when the Olympia, the flagship of the defending fleet, discovered and intercepted the "white squadron" of the enemy headed at full speed for Winter harbor. The hostile vessels were running in close-order formation, and had not the fog lifted at a favorable moment it is thought the enemy would have eluded those on guard. At it turned out, before her consorts could reach the scene, in answer to her signal, the Olympia had been forced to fly the white flag and consider herself captured or destroyed by the hostile commander.

The Olympia was the furthest to the eastward of the defending ships and had been occupying a position 25 miles outside Baker's island for the greater part of three days. A thick fog bank which rolled in from the sea after midnight made it impossible to cover the ordinary cruising radius of the Olympia, and all that the men on Admiral Dewey's old flagship could do was to depend on their ears and wait. Shortly after 4 o'clock the fog bank began to roll out to sea and as the atmosphere cleared every man and officer of the battleship searched the constantly enlarging field of vision with anxiety. Suddenly there was a cry repeated simultaneously from various parts of the Olympia's superstructure, "There they are, sir."

In an instant the operator of the wireless was signaling the Kearsarge to announce the discovery of the fleet to Rear Admiral Barker. The flagship, 25 miles away off Mount Desert rock, caught the sound waves and answered. In a few moments word came by the wireless that the Kearsarge was on her way to aid the Olympia.

Meanwhile the latter vessel had found herself in a predicament. The fog which had been of advantage to the enemy proved of disadvantage to the Olympia for when it lifted and Admiral Sands' vessels were seen they were too close to the defending vessel for her to escape. Under the maneuvers she was overpowered by the superior force and could do nothing but run up the white flag and consider herself captured by the other squadron. The conditions at this point had it not been for the Olympia's wireless equipment indicated that Rear Admiral Sands might have reached an anchorage in Winter harbor.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the Olympia's wireless message was received on the Kearsarge. General quarters were sounded and in a remarkably short time the Kearsarge was under way followed in turn by the Alabama and the Illinois. A number of torpedo boat destroyers and tugs fell in behind the battleships as they rushed on to meet the hostile vessels. In an hour the Kearsarge and her consorts were in sight of the enemy.

As soon as she was within range the Kearsarge opened fire with her secondary battery. The two other battleships in turn followed this action. Admiral Sands' flagship, the Texas, made no response with her guns. Instead, a white flag was run up on the Texas. Then followed an interchange of signals and the defending squadron headed for Bar Harbor.

Admiral Sands sailed from Bar Harbor Monday. He ran 300 miles south of Nova Scotia and on Wednesday turned back towards the coast. For two days the fleet sailed at half speed so that it would not reach the coast of Maine too soon. Admiral Sands kept his squadron together all the time and in about the same order. A quarter of a mile in advance was one of the torpedo boat destroyers acting as an advance guard. Early Friday night a thick fog rolled in from the sea and Admiral Sands ordered the fleet to race at full speed for Winter harbor, the easterly entrance to Frenchman's bay. It was the intention of Sands to enter Winter harbor and if discovered to run into Bar Harbor or possibly keep along the coast and effect an entrance somewhere else but the fog prevented this. The wireless message of the Olympia summoned the Kearsarge and the other reserve battleships in time to bring the enemy into action when he was still six miles from his proposed anchorage.

In this search problem the value of the wireless telegraph in the navy has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the naval officers. Under ordinary conditions it would have been several hours before the Olympia could have communicated her discovery of the enemy to any other ships of the squadron even though she could have made a run for it which the rules prohibited. But by the aid of the wireless service not only was she able to inform the admiral of the approach of the enemy, but Admiral Barker's flagship, the Kearsarge, transmitted the message sent by the Olympia from ship to ship along the whole length of the coast from Mount Desert rock to Cape Ann so that in a short time all of the defending squadron was informed of the fact that the enemy was in sight and reinforcements to Admiral Barker were coming from miles along the coast All of these ships are to gather here for two days preparatory to sailing for Oyster Bay, where the entire fleet is to be reviewed by the president next Saturday.

NOTORIOUS HUMBERT FAMILY ON TRIAL FOR SWINDLING

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Paris, Aug. 8.—The notorious Humbert family today faced a judge and jury to face the charge of having perpetrated what ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau described as "the greatest swindle of the century." Investigating Magistrate Leyden may decide to commit Therese Humbert, her husband Frederick and her brother for trial on the charges of forgery, the use of forged documents and swindling. He dismissed the cases against Eve Humbert (Therese's daughter) and Maurie Daurianac (her sister). Public curiosity which has followed the fortunes of the family since the days of its social brilliancy is again intensely wrought up, the chief interest centering in "La Grande Therese," who has promised to produce at this trial the mysterious American millionaires, the brothers Crawford, on whom she based her story of an inheritance of $20,000,000 which she put forward as the security for the loans she obtained amounting to about $10,000,000.

Railroads Ran Excursions.

The Palais de Justice was early this morning surrounded by large crowds eager to gain admittance to the court room. A heavy force of municipal guards preserved order. Many excursions came from distant points, the railroads treating the trial as they would a national holiday. One of the excursions came from Melun, which was the constituency that Frederic Humbert represented in the chamber of deputies and where was located the famous Humbert chateau with its parks, lakes, yachts and a fleet of gondolas. Of the thousands who sought admission only a few hundred of the highly favored gained an entrance to the court. Coquelin, the celebrated actor, was among the throng of artists, actors and authors seeking admission, and when he was turned back he remarked that the trial would be "one of the greatest dramas ever enacted. The scene within the court room recalled the tense days of the Dreyfus and Zola trials.

The court room is comparatively small, the walls and ceiling, paneled with mahogany, giving it a somber hue. The judges' bench formed a high semi-circle at the further end. The presiding judge, Gaston Bonnet, occupied the center of the semi-circle, his associates being Judges Monier, Planteau, Pegnard and Du Dezert. Bonnet, who is a man of middle age, bears an expression of benignity but has a reputation of inflexible sternness. The judges wore red silk gowns and velvet caps, which they removed as they ascended the bench. Within a reserved inclosure were the leading members of the bench and bar in black silk gowns and wearing stiff white neckcloths. To the rear was the small public area, each seat bearing the name of its distinguished occupant. The audience included diplomats, academicians and members of the Legion of Honor. Many ladies were present, their rich gay gowns contrasting with the gravity of their surroundings. Many of the ladies carried dainty luncheon bags, evidently expecting to spend the day in court.

Appearance of the Prisoners.

As the prisoners entered every eye was strained towards them. Therese Humbert came first, then her husband Frederic, followed by their brothers Emile and Romain D'Aurignac. Mme. Humbert's face was pale from her long confinement. Her whole bearing as she coldly surveyed the spectators indicated scorn and defiance. She wore a becoming steel gown and a dainty round hat, bearing a cut-steel ornament and a cluster of white roses. Frederic Humbert was the picture of a crushed and miserable man. He bore a haggard expression, showing more despair than defiance. His scanty beard has become very gray. Emile D'Aurignac has grown thin and cadaverous looking, but his brother Romain still looks the type of sleek promoter. Mme. Humbert had a whispered conference with her counsel, Maitre Labori, who defended Dreyfus at the Rennes court martial, while the indictment was being read. There was a large array of counsel, representing the numerous interests on both sides. The early hours of the morning were occupied by the reading of the indictment, the formal pleading and the selecting of the jury from the regular panel.

Mme. Humbert frequently interrupted the reading of the indictment with scornful exclamations which could be heard throughout the court room When asked where she lived she answered:

"In prison."

The interrogation of Mme. Humbert furnished the chief incident of the day but failed to develop any surprises or bring out the whereabouts of the mysterious Crawford brothers, her statement consisting mainly of vague declarations of her honesty. As the judge read extracts from the dossier reviewing her family antecedents she waved Maitre Labori aside and rising with notes in her hand insisted on directing her own case.

Upheld Family Honor.

Judge Bonnet inquired about her eccentric father, who assumed the title "Count." Mme. Humbert emphatically upheld the family character. When the judge stated that Romain D'Aurignac had followed his father's example in assuming the title of "Count D'Aurignac," Romain half rose and exclaimed: "It is false. It is false."

Questioned about various early inheritances which she claimed to have received, the witness answered with apparent frankness saying she had received large presents. When the court demanded the exact details regarding the presents, she replied: "All will be explained," and she warmly maintained that the details would be supplied at the opportune time.

Later her calmness in putting off her disclosures excited outbursts of laughter in which judges and spectators joined.

Questioned as to the Crawford brothers, she exclaimed: "I repeat that the Crawfords exist."

"Then where are they?" inquired the judge.

"Their presence will be made known in due time," she replied, amid another outburst of laughter.

Judge Bonnet remarked that she had given the same answer before and now was the time to produce the Crawfords.

Each question put to Mme. Humbert brought forth lengthy declarations of her honesty, in the course of which she asserted that her family was one of the most upright in France and that it was the victim of a far-reaching conspiracy. Despite the accusations, she insisted her family never wrongfully took a penny.

The hearing was then adjourned until the afternoon.

The bravado of Therese Humbert in avoiding detailed explanations aroused surprise and some admiration among the audience.

DEPARTMENT SHOOT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 8.—The shoot of the departments of Colorado and Texas U. S. A. closed at Camp Wheaton, near Fort Russell, today. General Baldwin was present to witness the finish of the rifle tournament, which took place in a hard downpour of rain.

The result was as follows: Sergeant W. J. Shuck, Second infantry, Fort Logan, Colo., total, 712; Sergeant Richard Lunsford, Second infantry, Fort Russell, Wyo., total, 704; Corporal C. O. Dexter, Twelfth infantry, Fort Douglass, Utah, 694; Corporal W. G. Higginbottom, Twelfth infantry, Fort Douglas, 667. The above four are now eligible to enter the contest which will be between crack marksmen from all other departments and from the army shoot will be selected the representatives for the international tournament at Sea Girt, N. J.

KING PETER TERRORIZED BY HIS ENTOURAGE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cologne, Aug. 8.—King Peter of Servia is being openly terrorized by his entourage, according to the Belgrade advices of the Cologne Gazette. Most of the present court officials who actually participated in or were privy to the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, says the correspondent, appear to have strongly objected to the appointment of Colonel Leschjanin, the Servian attache at Constantinople, to the post of court marshal. The official gazette contained the appointment, but shortly after its publication all copies of the gazette were called in by the police and a second issue appeared from which Leschjanin's name was eliminated. Leschjanin is a brother-in-law of the minister of finance, who was court marshal until the late King Alexander's marriage.

VON STERNBERG TARRIES.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Ambassador Von Sternberg is still the guest of the president at Sagamore Hill. He intends to leave on an afternoon train today and authorized the announcement that he would do so but at the instance of the president he decided to remain until Monday. It is expected that General Oliver, the new assistant secretary of war, will visit the president next week to discuss departmental work and pending questions.

INSPECTING FORESTS.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Aug. 8.—City Engineer Pollock had as his guest today W. J. Gardner, chief of the forestry department, who is in the district inspecting conditions around Bison park as to water supplies with a view to retimbering the country.

WILL CORBETT'S INCREASED WEIGHT AFFECT HIS AGILITY IN THE RING

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Will the new muscle with which Jim Corbett has sheathed his frame and limbs be of any service to him when he meets Giant Jeffries?

This is what the sports around town are asking. It is apparent at a glance that Corbett, by dint of methods hitherto unknown in pugilistic camps, has covered himself with bands and bulbs of sinewy material. He is a different looking individual from the flat-muscled agile Corbett of a few years ago, and his friends are wondering if he hasn't toughened and developed his thews at the expense of his speed.

The difference between Corbett and Jeffries is that Jeff is a natural strong man. The champion's framework is tremendous and his muscles look as if they have developed gradually since childhood.

With all Jeff's apparently heavy armor he is as limber as a squirrel. The other day, while walking behind Host Hayes at Harbin Springs, Jeffries made a playful high kick at the proprietor's hat and his foot went high above Hayes' head. It is safe to say that there isn't another man living of Jeffries' massive build who has greater freedom of action and is less inclined to be muscle-bound.

Corbett's friends think that Jim's German turn verein methods of training will tie him up if he does not desist. Corbett says there isn't the slightest danger. He says that by studying and experimenting he has become an authority on muscle-building and that he is giving himself nothing but rational treatment.

"My critics don't stop to think that I have been at this thing for 14 months now," said Corbett yesterday. "I began in a little gymnasium at my home at Bayside, Long Island, and I afterwards exercised regularly at Woods' gymnasium, New York. When I went out on the road to do my monologue turn I made it a point to visit a gymnasium in every town I played in and exercise for two hours regularly each day. I used to take a turn at every kind of apparatus, passing from one to another, and I have discovered what kind of equipment suits me best. For muscle-building purposes I think the flying rings, pulley machines and the hand rests, from which I raise myself from the floor, are the best apparatus. Bending exercises of all kinds I find are of great use in developing muscle."

Corbett says that since he began his strong-man system of exercising all his measurements above the waist line have increased. He can show a gain of three-quarters of an inch in the measure of his biceps. His wrists are bigger, he is bigger around the shoulders and he has gained two and a half inches in the measurement of his chest.

Corbett says that he has watched closely for any diminution of speed, and is thoroughly convinced that in striving to pile up muscle he has not had to compensate for what he has acquired by sacrificing something else. He firmly believes that he is as fast and as supple as ever, and that he has simply become stronger and better able to deliver a forceful blow.

Corbett had an unexpected visitor yesterday in the person of Tommy Ryan of middleweight fame, who was a member of Jeffries' training staff in old seasons. Tommy claims that he schooled Jeffries in the famous crouch which enabled the boilermaker to win from Fitzsimmons at Coney Island.

At present Jeffries and Ryan are at loggerheads, and nothing would delight Ryan more than to be suspected of having assisted Jim Corbett to regain the championship, should such a thing occur.

Ryan expressed surprise at Corbett's good condition, and was still further surprised when Corbett stepped on the scales and showed that he weighed 185 pounds.

Ryan, it is said, told Corbett a few things which may be of service in the big fight this month, and Corbett listened attentively. Tommy said he would visit Corbett later on in the training season and would be glad to serve him in any way that might suggest itself.

It was a "light day" at Corbett's camp. Jim put in 10 rounds of bag punching and shadow boxing and played baseball in the afternoon.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Chairman Sam. D. Hodgdon, of the World's fair fraternal building committee of the national council Junior Order United American Mechanics, has made public a call for a national immigration congress to be held in St. Louis during the week beginning June 20, 1904. The call in part is as follows:

"The purpose of assembling the Americans who owe their first allegiance to their country being that they may frame resolutions indicating the proper method of restricting legislation and securing uniformity of naturalization and urge their enactment into the law of the land by national and state legislatures."

TO AID THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Rome, Aug. 8.—The pope, in order to aid the Catholic university at Washington, has promised Rector O'Connell that he will shortly issue a bull granting the apostolic benediction to all the faithful participating in the yearly collection which the archbishops and bishops in the United States will raise for the university.

"The institution is destined," said the pope, "to become the heart and center of the clergy and of Catholicism in America."

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT WITH LANGLEY AIRSHIP

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Windewater, Va., Aug. 8.—Chief Assistant Manley, of the Langley expedition, made the following statement in regard to the test of the Langley airship today:

"The experiment was entirely successful. All the data which the machine was designed to furnish were obtained. The equilibrium was perfect, the power adequate and the supporting surface ample. No accident occurred. Some of the wood work of the wings and rudder was slightly damaged by the grappling hooks used in removing the aerodome from the water but no essential parts were injured. Were another test desired this afternoon the same machine could be used. I have nothing further to say at present. I shall make a full report of the test to Secretary Langley."

Soon thereafter the houseboat was closed and the party went to Washington.

The experiment was made today from the houseboat in the Potomac river off this point. The aerodrome started well in a straight line south, with a velocity of 70 feet per second, and flew for a distance variously estimated at from 400 to 600 yards. Some deflection in the wings soon after the launching caused it to take a downward course which it followed rapidly and was impelled into the water under the full power of the engine. There was sufficient steam generated for a rapid flight of a half or three-quarters of a mile. Under the full pressure of this force the machine struck the water and a moment more had disappeared from view.

The machine was removed to the houseboat where extensive repairs will have to be made before another test can be pulled off.

When the machine was raised from the water a workman attempted to cover it with a cloth, but for a long time was unsuccessful. Its mechanism and dimensions were plainly seen. It was equipped with four wings, two on each side, about four by six feet, made of the finest oilsilk and held upon delicate wooden rods. The wings were shaped like a tent. The body consisted of an intricate arrangement of fine steel rods, with cylinders, motor and boilers carefully balanced. Between the two sets of wings were situated the propellers, two in number, equipped with two blades. The steering gear was situated at the rear and was constructed from material like the wings. The motor is supposed to generate something in excess of two horse power.

Several photographs were secured of the machine in flight. The wind against which it flew was blowing about four miles an hour.

TORNADO CAUSED LARGE DESTRUCTION IN KANSAS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Pittsburg, Kan., Aug. 8.—About half past 1 o'clock this morning a tornado passed through the thickly populated mining district north and east of Pittsburg, destroying hundreds of houses, mine tipples and buildings of every description, leveling to a mass of wreckage a large portion of every camp between the Devlin-Miller shaft north of Frontenac and the Morgan shaft on the state line, and converting into ruin a strip of thickly populated territory eight miles long and a couple of miles wide and leaving death and desolation in its wake. At least two persons were killed and fully 60 injured in the storm and perhaps many others were injured whose names have not been procured.

The killed:

MICHAEL MULLEN, at Nelson.

MRS. ANTONE SARTO, at Camp Webb.

The most seriously injured are: Mrs. William Holliday, Morgan Camp, ribs broken, back injured, will die; William Short, Morgan Camp, badly injured internally, may die; son of George Wheaton, colored, of Gale, back broken, may die; Carl Johnson, colored, of Nelson, arm broken and skull fractured, may die; John Davidson, west of camp 17, ribs broken, may die; Italian miner at Devlin-Miller camp, name unknown, injured internally, will probably die.

The storm swept across the country from the northwest and whirled in a southeasterly direction, doing great damage in all of the mining camps which are thickly clustered in that section of the country. The destruction appeared to commence at the Devlin-Miller camp, known as Millerton, and from there southeast through camps 17 and 31, Nelson, Midway, Yale, Cornell, Litchfield, and the other camps, nearly totally destroying some of them and doing terrible damage to all. The property loss will not be great for most of the homes destroyed were the humble houses occupied by the miners and in most cases belonged to the coal companies.

FIRE IN OMAHA CUASED HEAVY LOSS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Omaha, Aug. 8.—Fire in the five-story brick building at 1608-1610 Harney street tonight gutted the building, destroying the greater part of the stock of the Midlay Paint and Glass company which is a local branch of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, the Marks Saddlery company and doing considerable damage to the Schlitz hotel adjoining. Several employes had narrow escapes and two received slight injuries. The total loss will exceed $200,000 with about 80 per cent of insurance. The loss to the Midlay Glass and Paint company is about $125,000, that of the Marks Saddlery company, $35,000, and on the building about $40,000.

CARDINAL GIBBONS BETTER.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Rome, Aug. 8.—The Associated Press correspondent today saw Cardinal Gibbons and found him almost recovered from his indisposition, which he thinks was due to over-fatigue on Wednesday, when he stood about three hours at the vatican in order to present the American pilgrims to the pope. Today the cardinal went for a drive. After the coronation of Pius X. tomorrow he intends to go for some days' rest to Castle Gandolfo, on the beautiful Lake of Albano, near Rome, where the American college has magnificent summer quarters.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES ACCEPT ANNEXATION

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Honolulu, Aug 8, 2:10 p. m.—The volcano Kilauea was today virtually lifeless for the first time in many years. Last night there was an enormous lava slide from the rim of the pit and since then neither steam nor smoke has come up from the crater. Yesterday several columns were seen higher than the craters of Maunaloa volcano (13,000 feet high), but they have since disappeared and the entire mountain is now the quietest in its history.

DFATH FROM HEART FAILURE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—George A. Patterson of Detroit, who traveled for George W. Lane and company, tea importers of New York city, was found dead in his room at the Southern hotel about noon today. He was sitting in a chair fully dressed, apparently not having retired last night. His death is attributed to heart failure.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 8.—A contract was executed in the office of the secretary of the territory today between the American Car and Foundry company and the Kansas City & Orient Railroad company, whereby the latter has a credit placed with the car company for the sum of $2,000,000, to be used in purchasing equipment for the road.

DEATH OF A MINER.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Aug. 8.—Frederick LeBlanc, a miner employed on Stratton's Independence, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Victor hotel, after four days' illness of typhoid pneumonia. The deceased was 24 years of age and was a resident of Denver many years, where his parents live.

McKinnie Is Inspecting the Beet Fields of Northern Section

J. R. McKinnie left Saturday afternoon for Loveland to inspect the beet fields of that section and see if any damage had been done to the beet crop by the recent heavy hailstorm which prevailed along the Front range. Before leaving, Mr. McKinnie said: "I do not think much damage was done. You see, the beet crop was well along when the hail fell and if some of the leaves were cut, the beets are in such a condition at this time of year, that new leaves will come out immediately. The beets are four-fifths along, and in another month will be ready for cutting. The last month is given over to ripening as the beets are now almost full size. If the hail had fallen when the beets were young, I fear considerable damage would have been done, for young beets do not have the vitality to resist the shock of losing their foliage. The leaves of a beet are its lungs; so that when you deprive them of their foliage, it is like cutting one's windpipe. But with the old beet, this is not the case so frequently, as the old plant is able to resist the shock and nature supplies a second growth of leaves, in the majority of cases."

Mr. McKinnie stated there were about 32,000 acres of sugar beets in northern Colorado alone this year, which will be greatly increased next year. Six large plants will operate this fall, turning out the largest tonnage of sugar ever yielded by the state.

NEGRO MURDERER HANGED BY MOB IN MISSISSIPPI

By Associated Press.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Aug. 9.—A negro, Amos Jones, was hanged by a mob here last night for shooting and mortally wounding Jailer M. M. Sexton, Jones and another negro named McElroy, who were prisoners, seized Sexton, intending to break from the jail. McElroy threw Sexton down and two white youths, also prisoners, held him. The negroes disarmed Sexton and Jones shot him, inflicting three wounds that are said to be fatal. A crowd gathered outside the jail, while a deputy and several others entered and overpowered three of the prisoners. In the confusion McElroy escaped from the jail. The crowd outside decided to lynch Jones. Prominent men urged them to desist and the wounded jailer sent word to leave the man unharmed. The mob later seized Sheriff Batson and tied him. The first brigade was requested to turn out and help disperse the mob, but refused. The mob broke into a window of the jail and cut the negro out of his cell with chisels. He was brought out to the crowd of about 500 men and boys, a rope was tied around his neck and he was dragged through the town to Gordon creek bridge, where he was hanged to a telegraph pole and bullets were fired into his body. It is thought he was dead before he was hanged. The sheriff had telegraphed to the governor when the mob first assembled and an order came to the local militia to turn out but it was too late. While the mob was forming and threatening to lynch the white prisoners also, the sheriff spirited them out of town.

BOY'S MOTHER FOUND.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—"Isabella Gonsalves found; rich; hold boy; money for transportation and expenses is being telegraphed."

This message was received from Oakland, Cal., at detective headquarters. A few hours prior to its arrival, August Gonsalves, a Portuguese boy, who for the past six months has been vainly searching for tidings of his mother whom he has not seen for several years, left the detective headquarters where he has been cared for since last Monday with the intention of "beating his way to the coast."

Young Gonsalves was born in Honolulu and when seven years old was kidnaped by his father and taken to the Canary islands. About six months ago his father died and the boy began the search for his mother. Every effort is being made to find him again and acquaint him with his good fortune.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

By Associated Press.

Salonica, Aug. 9.—Many of the alarming outrages which are alleged to have occurred recently, such as blowing up a bank at Adrianople, massacre at Kilkitch, about 25 miles north of Salonica, turn out to have been merely a part of the insurgent program, the carrying out of which was fixed for August 2. Their execution was prematurely announced. Similarly, the dynamite affairs at Ekishon, near Monastir and Bonitza, were of quite minor importance. The bridge at Ekishon was only an 11-foot culvert and was immediately repaired, while the damage to the railway stores at Bonitza was confined to the watchman's hut and a number of telegraph poles. The war minister has ordered a searching inquiry into the conduct of the commandant at Kilkitch, who, it is alleged, connived at the escape of the band of 50 insurgents which recently surrounded the village of Poustalar, near Kilkitch.

OMAHA FIRM SUSPENDED.

By Associated Press.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9.—The Merrill Commission company, a grain and stock brokerage firm has suspended. The concern operated branches in a number of Iowa and Nebraska towns and did an extensive business. At the home of Ray C. Merrill, the head of the firm, it was stated that Mr. Merrill had been ill for a week and had been compelled to suspend business on that account. No statement of the firm's affairs was given out.

IRISH MELODIES.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Chief of Police Francis O'Neill has compiled a collection of Irish melodies more comprehensive than any heretofore printed. Many of the airs and dance tunes were memorized from the voice of his mother, who sang and lilted at her spinning wheel, and many from manuscripts, family heirlooms.

The collection embraces 1,850 pieces: Airs and songs, 625; O'Carolon's compositions, 75; double jigs, 415; slip jigs, 60; reels, 380; hornpipes, 225; long dances, 20; marches and miscellaneous, 50. The setting of many of the pieces is as actually played or sung and experts who have examined the book say it will furnish a large number of new strains—what musicians are constantly looking for.

ROYAL WEDDING.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—According to the Frankfort General Anzeiger, the wedding of Prince Andreas of Greece to Princess Alice of Battenberg, will take place at Darmstadt, October 17. The rumor that the wedding will be the occasion for a great gathering of crowned heads is denied.

THE ABBOT DEFEATED BY MAJOR DELMAR

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The special match race for a purse of $2,500 between Major Delmar and The Abbot at the Hudson River Driving park today, resulted in a decisive victory for Major Delmar. After Major Delmar had won the first heat by about four lengths in 2:13¾, the Abbot was drawn. Major Delmar went a mile against the track record of 2:06¾, held by Cresceus, but the best he could do was a mile with running mate in 2:07.

Little Hiram—Grandpa, did you see the two-tailed comet?

Farmer Bumpercrop—No; b'jings, I been so busy harvestin' I didn't even git ter see the circus, let alone the sideshows—(Kansas City Journal.

McBluff—I did want to tip you, waiter, but I have no change.

Waiter—I can make change for you, sir.

McBluff—Er—can—you? Well—er—give me five pennies for this nickel.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Heard on the Street.

Ardent Youth (at the rendezvous)—You see, I have came as I promised.

His New Found Friend—I'm so glad you done so.

A. Y.—Clarn Warner asked me to call on her tonight, but I wouldn't of went for anything.

H. N. F. F.—I seen her today. She looked awful pale—powder, I guess.

A. Y.—She didn't used to look so bad.

H. N. F. F.—Oh, I ain't never thought her pretty.

A. Y.—I guess I won't go to see her no more. I like you more than her.

H. N. F. F.—Aw, you don't neither.

A. Y.—That's right; I guess I've fell in love with you.

H. N. F. F.—You're jollyin' me. Boys can't jolly me no more.

(Here a man rushed up and killed both perpetrators.—(Toledo Blade.

It Made a Difference.

Foxhall Keene, who is now as notable for daredevil automobiling as he was formerly notable for daredevil riding to hounds, was a witness, some years ago, in a small case that was tried before a country magistrate in Maine. This magistrate was most illiterate, and Mr. Keene sometimes tells a little story about him.

According to the story, the lawyer upon one side had occasion to refer to a dead man whose evidence, had he lived, would have been important.

"The defunct," the lawyer would say, "would have corroborated me in this, your honor;" or "the defunct, may it please the court, would, were he here," or "it is notorious that the defunct declared frequently, your honor," and so on.

Whenever these references to the dead man were made, indignant objections came from the lawyer on the other side. The words, "the defunct," in fact always caused a squabble, and it was to be observed that in this squabble the magistrate, from the beginning, had been disposed to take part. He frowned and shook his hand in reprobation a great deal, and finally he said impatiently:

"What's the use o' talking so much about this chap you call the defunct. Can't you bring him here and let him speak for himself?"

"The defunct's dead, your honor," the lawyer interposed hastily.

The magistrate looked mollified. "Oh, that alters the case," he said.—(Kansas City Journal.

Obliging the Conductor.

"Step lively!" bawled the conductor, as the crowd started to board his car; "step lively there!"

The portly father climbed, wheezing, aboard, carrying a small and chubby boy, next came a little bright-eyed girl of 6, perhaps, while the mother climbed on last, carrying the baby.

There were seats for the father, the mother, the small boy and baby—the last two on their parents' knees—but the little girl had to stand.

"Mercy on us, Hester!" said the mother. "What are you hopping about that way for?"

The little girl was clinging to the seat ahead and was dancing excitedly, hopping on one foot and then the other as fast as she could.

"Why, mamma," she said, still eyeing the conductor; "I'm stepping lively."

Even the conductor smiled.—(New York Press.

When Vaughan Washed Windows.

Sir Francis Burnand was at one time with the Oblates of St. Charles at Bayswater when Manning was superior and Vaughan was novicemaster. For a jest which had made his fellow-novices laugh at a solemn moment, Father Vaughan, as he then was, condemned Sir Francis to clean a casement window and volunteered to show him how to do it. Thereupon he stepped out to the liberal window sill, his cassock fluttering in the friendly wind, which moreover shut the window. The hasp was then turned and, the dinner bell ringing, the refractory novice went down to the refectory. In meal the superior became aware of a crowd in the roadway gazing upward. What was the vision? A brief investigation resulted in the release of Father Vaughan and also the novice.

"You a priest!" exclaimed the superior, "go and make boots."

"You shall commit to me the care of soles," was the parting sally of the future editor of Punch.—(London Chronicle.

"Father," said the little boy, "what is a mathematician?"

"A mathematician, my son, is a man who can calculate the distance between the most remote stars and who is liable to be flim-flammed in changing a $2 bill."—(Kansas City Journal.

Backward, turn backward,
Oh, Time, in thy flight,
So wifey will think
It's eleven last night.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mistress—Jane, did you go around and ask how old Mrs. Jones was this morning, as I told you to?

Jane—Yes, ma'am, and she said that seeing as how you had the impudence to ask how old she was, she'd no objection to telling you she was 74.—(Comic Cuts.

"How do you account for the fact that so many widows lead bachelors to the marriage altar?" asked the Ludlow youth.

"That's an easy one," replied the Cumminsville sage. "They have been there before and know the way."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Casey—Kelly hazn't th' price av a dhrink.

Costigan—How do yez know thot?

Casey—He ain't dhrinkin'.—(Judge.

Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

CORONATION OF POPE
PIUS X AT ST. PETER'S

Rome, Aug. 9.—The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Pius X took place today in the basilica of St. Peter's in the presence of the princes and with all the solemnity and splendor associated with this, the most magnificent rite in the Roman Catholic church.

As Cardina Macchi, the dean of the cardinal deacons, placed the triple crown on the head of the venerable pontiff, the throng of seventy thousand persons gathered within the cathedral burst into unrestrained acclamations, the choir intoned a hymn of triumph and the bells of Rome rang out a joyous peal.

It is fifty-seven years since the Romans and Europe assisted at such a function as was held in St. Peter's today. The great basilica, popularly supposed never to have been quite full, was overflowing with humanity. The papal throne, owing to a bewildering mixture of gold, red and silver was erected in front of the high altar. As contrary to custom on the ceremonious occasions, there were no galleries, the basilica bore more of its normal aspect.

On the altar, which was dessed in white, stood the famous gilt candlestick and magnificent crucifix. All the available standing space within the cathedral was divided into sections by wooden barriers which to a certain extent kept the vast crowd in order. In the early hours after sunrise a thick fog hung over Rome and one bank of the Tiber could not bee seen from the other, while from the St. Angelo bridge one seemed to look into a fathomless abyss instead of the river. The effect was especially magnificent on entering the piazza of St. Peter's. At times Michael Angelo's great dome disappeared completely from view, while at others it appeared through the flowing golden mist.

Heat Was Intense.

As the morning wore on the fog disappeared and the sun shone with all its southern intensity until it became unbearably hot, and the stones, columns and statutes seemed to radiate the heat on the thousands waiting to enter the church. At 6 a. m. the ringing of bells announced the imminent opening of the doors, and a commotion at once began among the crowd. But ten minutes had to elapse before the doors were opened, and each seemed a century to the waiting crowd, which for hours had been standing before the closed portals. The police and Italian soldiers had a difficult task to maintain order, as the crushing and fatigue had begun to tell on the patience of the people.

When the doors were opened the in rush was terrific, many who started from the bottom of the steps outside were lifted off their feet and carried into the cathedral. It was a great human torrent let loose, thousands of people rushing, crushing and squeezing amid screams, protests, gesticulations and cries for help. But once in the whirlpool there was no escape, and the compactness of the crowd proved to be the safety of those caught in it. Women fainted in comparatively large numbers, and even men were overcome by heat, but no serious accidents were reported. Fortunately there were very few children present. After their entrance the people had further long hours of waiting, and it is computed the majority were on their feet altogether ten hours, five before the ceremony and another five hours while it lasted.

Those who had received special invitation, including the high ecclesiastics, who were not participating in the procession, the diplomats and the Roman aristocracy had a reserve entrance through the sacristy of St. Peter's. Prince Massimo arrived, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Princess Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos and they were given prominent seats. Duke Robert of Parma was the only other member of the royal family to attend. Among the aristocracy there was a great mixture of those Roman nobles who remain faithful to the papacy and those adhering to the quirinal. Sir Thomas Esmonde, representing the Irish parliamentary party, was received by two knights of the Cape and Sword, one F. McNutt, an American, and conducted to the diplomatic inclosure. Inside the vatican palace there was no less movement and bustle as the papal procession, composed of about 500 persons, all of whom had gathered early in the apostolic palace, was formed.

Pope Was Tranquil.

The pope seemed to be the only tranquil one among the multitude. He rose unusually early and took a stroll in the vatican garden. Then he allowed himself to be dressed by the cardinals. He evidenced no nervousness, and even said jokingly to master of ceremonies, who the other day suggested that he should use the plural form in speaking of himself, "We feel very well this morning, but we may be different on returning from our coronation."

Just before entering the sedia gestatoria he asked for his spectacles, and when the master of ceremonies discreetly hinted that his holiness would look better without them, he said: "I have no desire to appear what I am not," and, in fact, he wore them during the entire ceremony.

The procession was a long time in getting under way, but afterward as it moved through the magnificent halls and corridors of the vatican it recalled former days when all was color and picturesqueness within the palace. The pope was the central figure in the long procession. White robes and the miter were worn without an effort, making a vivid contrast to those memorable occasions on which Pope Leo XIII wore them, for Leo seemed always unable to support their weight.

Over the pontiff's head a canopy was held by eight men, while the historic ostrich feather fans with peacock tips gave a touch of barbaric splendor to western eyes. Surrounding the pope were the noble guard in red uniforms and gleaming helmets and carrying drawn swords, while in front marched the cardinals, a gorgeous bit of color with many handsome faces among them the cardinal bishops in their capes, the cardinal priests wearing chasubles and the cardinal deacons in their delmatics

Some Chief Figures.

Another figure which evoked murmurs of admiration and craning of necks was the chaplain in his crimson cape, proudly bearing the cushion on which reposed the famous triple crown so soon to rest on the head of Pius. He was accompanied by the pontifical jeweler and a special guard composed of Swiss, and was followed by the choir of the Sistine chapel. Before leaving the vatican the pope went to the Sistine chapel to worship before the sacrament exposed therein, thence passing through the sala regia and the Constantine staircase into the portico of the basilica. Here seated on a throne erected directly before the holy door and with seats around for the members of the sacred college, the chapter of St. Peter's and the papal court, at the right of the throne stood Prince Orisini, the assistant to the papal throne, who withdrew his recent resignation of the post in order to participate at the function.

Immediately beside the pope were the major domo, the Mgr. Caginanao; the master of the chamber, Mgr. Bisleti; the master of ceremonies, Mgr. Riggi and Dr. Lapponi. The pontiff was exceedingly pale but composed.

The low ceiling sent back an exquisite echo of the "Tu Es Petsus," sung by the Sistine choir, whose voices were heard outside in the piaza of St. Peter's. Cardinal Rampolla advancing with dignity knelt at the foot of the pope. He then said:

"I offer an act of obednence to your holiness and wish you a prosperous and glorious pontifical."

The cardinal recalled that the bodies of the first pope and of St. Paul rested in the basilica, which fact, he said, was of good augury for the work of the new head of the Catholic church.

The pontiff was visibly touched, and, answering in a tremulous voice, warmly thanked the cardinals for their well wishes.

"Good wishes," he said, "are extremely precious."

The procession then re-formed and proceeded to the door of the basilica, through which Pius X gave an almost terror stricken glance, whispering to Dr. Lapponi, "Shall I ever be able to go through with it?"

Crowds Became Impatient.

The people in the basilica had in the meantime become impatient and when the gleaming cross which preceded the cortege was seen it was greeted with great applause. On the appearance of the pontiff himself it seemed as though the people would seek to carry him on their shoulders, so great was their enthusiasm. Cries of "Pius, our pope, our father," and "Long live Pius X.," were raised notwithstanding the large placards posted all over the basilica saying:

"Acclamations are forbidden."

Leaflets to the same effect were distributed among the crowd. The cries continued until the pontiff was compelled to rise and bless the multitude, and at the same time, he made a sign for more reverential behavior. Silence was obtained when the choir announced its entrance with the resounding notes of the "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," which were accompanied by the sweet notes of the silver trumpets.

A quaint ceremony was then carried out. The master of ceremonies knelt three times before the pontiff, each time lighting a handful of hemp which surmounted a silver torch and as the flame flashed and went out he said: "Holy father, thus passeth away the glory of the world."

The procession then proceeded, the pope's face meanwhile illuminated by a smile. At the chapel of the sacrament there was another halt and his holiness left the sedan chair and prayed at the altar. On re-entering the chair he was carried to the chapel of St. Gregory, where he officiated at mass, being assisted by Cardinals Macchi, Di Pietro, Segna and Vanutelli. Then all the cardinals donned their silver capes and white miters and the pope was borne to the throne amid renewed acclamations and waving of handkerchiefs and hats. Then was presented a magnificent picture, to which no pen could do justice. The central figure was the venerable pontiff seated on the throne. Two lines of cardinals clad in silver and scarlet reached to the high altar, with its burden of burning candles and sacred vessels, while around stood the papal guards, the pontifical court, monks and officials. The cathedral was illuminated with twinkling lights, while the marble columns and walls rendered the color scheme more vivid. Overhead was the most magnificent dome in the world, up to which floated the harmony of the music.

From the throne, Pius X, surrounded by his suite, walked to the high altar, standing over the crypt of St. Peter, into which meanwhile Cardinal Macchi descended to pray. The altar was surmounted by a baldachin supported by four historic bronze pillars taken from the Pantheon. The appearance of the pope in that elevated position called for another outburst of enthusiasm. The pope then blessed the altar and, after saying the "Indulgentiam," the maniple, a symbol of the cord with which Christ had been bound on his capture, was placed with great ceremony upon the pope's arm.

At the same time prayers for the coronation were recited by Cardinals Vanutelli, Mocennin, Agliardi and Satolli.

Returning from the crypt, Cardinal Macchi placed upon the shoulders of the pope the pontifical pallium and attached it with three golden jeweled pins, saying: "Receive this sacred pallium as a symbol of the fullness of the pontificate office in honor of Almighty God, the most glorious Virgin Mary, his mother; the blessed apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the holy Roman Catholic church."

Mass was then celebrated with great pomp and ceremony, the voice of the pope becoming gradually more firm until it was even audible in the most distant corner of the immense church. Following this, Cardinal Macchi performed the rite of incensing the pope, whom he subsequently kissed three times on the cheeks and chest, as did Cardinals Segna and Vanutelli.

On the pope's return to the throne the cardinals offered their last obedience to the pontiff, kissing his hand and foot, and receiving an embrace by him twice in turn. The bishops and archbishops kissed his foot and right knee, while the abbots kissed only his foot. The holy father then walked to the shrine of St. Peter for the culminating rites of the extremely fatiguing ceremony.

Culminating Rites.

The whole sacred college gathered about the pope, singing Palestrina's "Corona Aurea Super Caput Ejus," while the choir burst forth into song. Cardinal Macchi then recited the "Pater Noster" and offered the following prayer:

"Omnipotent and ever eternal God, dignitary of the clergy and author of sovereignty, grant thy servant, Pius X, grace to fruitfully govern thy church so grace to fruitfully govern thy church so that he, who by thy clemency becomes rector of all the faithful, through thy wise disposition may govern well."

"Amen," range out from all corners of the cathedral, from the choir, the people, the clergy and the patriarchs.

Cardinal Deacon Segna then raised the pontiff's miter, and Senior Cardinal Deacon Macchi placed on the white head the triple crown. At this moment the church was filled with the ringing of bells, the blowing of silver trumpets, the triumphant strains of the choir and the acclamations of the multitude, which could not be repressed. When comparative silence had been restored Cardinal Macchi addressed the pope, in Latin, as follows:

"Receive the tiara ornament, with three crowns. Remember thou art father of princes and kings, the rector of the world, the vicar on earth of our Savior, Jesus Christ."

"Amen," again burst forth from the concourse.

Pope Pius was almost overcome and had scarcely strength left to impart the apostolic benediction. Cardinals Macchi and Segena granted plenary indulgence to all present and the procession then reformed and left the basilica in the same form as it came.

The pope was visibly fatigued and his right hand shook as he raised it time after time to bestow his blessing.

Crowds Dispersed.

When the ceremony was over all the exits to the basilica were opened and within less than an hour the hall was empty.

Strong as Pius X is physically, he supported the ordeal of his coronation today perhaps with less fortitude than did Leo XIII when he was crowned, although Leo was merely a shadow of a man. But he possessed a will which nothing could break. This evening, when the pontiff received the Duke of Parma, he said to him:

"Not counting the election, today was the most tremendous experience of my life. I must find a way to stop the noise in the church. It is an offense against religion."

Althought there was a tremendous crowd at St. Peter's today, not a single untoward incident occurred and the perfect order is attributed to the good organization of the military and the police. Premier Zanardelli, although not well, remained in Rome purposely to direct the policy of the government. He left immediately after the coronation saying: "Rome and Italy have given proof to the world of the freedom of the church."

Diplomats Were Present.

The officers of the vatican refused diplomatists accredited to the quirinal, any facilities for being present at the coronation. Nevertheless, some of them were there as private individuals, through the courtesy of their colleagues of the French embassy to the vatican. Besides Cardinal Gibbons, there were present at the ceremony today Mgr. Kennedy and the entire American college party, the archbishop of Manila, Mgr. O'Connell, rector of Washington university, and Very Rev. Charles P. Grannan of the same institution; Father Wall and Father John E. Burke of New York; Father F. W. Fowler of Sioux City, Ia., and Father Thomas B. Donovan of Montgomery, Ala.

The only member of the pope's family present was his nephew, Padolin, who is a parish priest.

Cardinal Gibbons, after participating in the coronation ceremonies, started for the villa of the American college at Castle Gandeelfo, accompanied by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the college. The cardinal will spend a few days in rest.

Tonight all the churches and religious institutions and many private houses are illuminated in honor of the occasion.

The pontiff was so fatigued by the ceremony that the meeting of the consistory, which was to have been held tomorrow, was postponed.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN LISBON TOWN.

Lisbon, Aug. 9.—Midnight.—A violent earthquake shook Lisbon and vicinity at 10 o'clock tonight, lasting two seconds. It produced a great panic and some damage, but no fatalities have been reported.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER COMBES.

By Associated Press.

Marseilles, Aug. 9.—As Premier Combes was returning this afternoon to the prefecture from a banquet given by the Friendly Society of Teachers, at which M. Pelletan, minister of marine, and Henry Brisson, deputy for Marseilles, and a number of senators and deputies were present, two pistol shots were fired at the carriage in which he was riding. The premier was untouched and none of those accompanying him was hurt.

The attempt upon the life of the president of the ministry caused great excitement and the crowd pointed out to the police the author of the attempt, a man dressed in fisherman's clothes. His companion drew a knife, but the police quickly disarmed him. The police had much difficulty in protecting the man who had fired the shots from the crowd. He struggled desperately, but was soon overcome, handcuffed and taken to the prefecture, where M. Combes had already arrived. The first interrogation of the prisoner took place in the presence of the premier.

The man said his name was Sanvaire Picolo. He spoke very bad French, with a strong Italian accent. He denied that he had fired the shots, but when searched a revolver was found with two chambers which had been recently fired. It is believed that Picolo and his companion, who effected his escap during the confusion, are anarchists. The police are aware of the presence in Marseilles of a number of other anarchists.

The following official version of the attack on Premier Combes has been issued:

"As the premier's carriage was passing the corner of the Avenue Capellette and Rue St. Eloi, five men began throwing tomatoes. Only one of the missiles reached the carriage, striking the coachman in the eye. The detectives, aided by the local police, started in pursuit of the men who fled. Being closely pressed and seeing themselves about to be overtaken, the men drew knives and revolvers and engaged in a struggle with the police, who fired, seriously wounding three of them. One of those injured succeeded in passing his revolver to an accomplice. Another was arrested a few minutes later. One of them, named Picolo, has already undergone five previous arrests."

Premier Combes, accompanied by Minister of Marine Pelletan, left Marseilles tonight for Paris.

NEWSPAPERS BROKE THE NEWS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt passed the day quietly at Sagamore hill with Ambassador Von Sternburg and members of his family. Mrs. Roosevelt and the children attended services at Christ's church in the morning. The president read in the newspapers that he had prevented several hundred children from having an outing in the White house grounds because the color line had been drawn because of the managers of the affair. It was stated that an appeal had been made to him to withdraw his objections to the use of the grounds for the picnic but that he had paid no attention to it. As a matter of fact the president knows nothing of the affair except what he has read in today's newspapers and had not heard of it until today.

As a matter of custom the White house grounds are not opened for children's outings except on Easter Monday, when the annual egg rolling usually occurs. If an application were made for the opening of the grounds at any other time it would be a matter of routine which probably would not reach the president in any event. It did not reach him in this case.

It is understood to be likely that the president soon may appoint Charles P. McClelland, a senator of the Twenty-second New York district, to a position on the board of general appraisers. Under the law the appointee must be a Democrat. Senator McClelland has influential support for the appointment.

MONTANA JAIL BREAK.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 9.—Two prisoners under sentence of death for murder, another charged with murder, a stage robber wanted in Wyoming, and two highwaymen, escaped from the county jail here this evening. The men who escaped are Charles Lenox, James Martin, L. L. Feker, J. R. Woods, Patrick Rodgers and Frank Cestroff. The latter and Rodgers were caught within an hour after they had escaped. Cestroff complained of being ill and a doctor was called in. When the jailer opened the door to the corridor Cestroff drew a revolver and compelled Jailer Dolan to deliver the keys with which they opened the cells of the other prisoners. Two posses were organized and are now in pursuit of the fugitives.

ROOSEVELT GIVES HIS VIEWS ON LYNCHING

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In a letter, the publication of which was authorized today, President Roosevelt commends Governor Durbin of Indiana for the attitude he assumed recently respecting lynching. The president also embraces the opportunity to express his own views in reference to lynching and mob violence generally, saying mob violence is one form of anarchy and that anarchy is a forerunner of tyranny. The president vigorously urges that the penalty for crimes that induce a resort to lynching shall be applied swiftly and surely, but by due process of the courts, so that it may be decined strictly "that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

The Color Line.

President Roosevelt's letter in full to Governor Durbin follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1903.—My Dear Governor Durbin: Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching.

"I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all far-seeing men must, that the well being, indeed the very existence, of the republic depends upon that orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism. Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the state which for its good fortune has you as its chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

The Letter.

"Although few men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country and especially over the peculiarly hideous forms so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight, not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal, in a portion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description, a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever.

"The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to the very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follows the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong. In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not only sins against humanity in unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them. Therefore, in such cases the colored people throughout the land should in every possible way show their belief that they, more than all others in the community, are horrified at the commission of such a crime and are peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent its recurrence and to bring the criminal to immediate justice. The slightest lack of vigor either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice is itself unpardonable.

Justice Should Be Swift.

"Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it cannot be necessary in order to accomplish this to deprive any citizen of the fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense which are so dear to us and which lie at the root of our liberty. It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

"Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment.

Right to Fair Trial.

"The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must of course be guaranteed as you have so justly insisted. That they should be made subject to this guarantee the law must work swiftly and surely and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay.

"But the fullest recognition of the horror of the crime and the most complete lack of sympathy with the criminal cannot in the least diminish our horror at the way in which it has been customary to avenge these crimes and at the consequences that are already proceeding therefrom.

"It is, of course, inevitable that where vengeance is taken by a mob it should frequently alight on innocent people, and the wrong done in such a case to the individual is one for which there is no remedy. But even where criminals are reached the wrong done by the mob to the community itself is well nigh as great. Especially is this true where the lynching is accompanied with torture. There are certain hideous sights which when once seen can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen them implies degradation. This is a thousandfold stronger when, instead of merely seeing the deed the man has participated in it. Whoever in any part of our country has ever taken part in lawlessly putting to death a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never again be the same man.

Lawless Spirit Spread.

"This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing even if it stopped with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape; but as a matter of fact, the lawlessness of this type never does stop and never can stop in such fashion. Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching, in which the lynchers go unpunished, to take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In the same way the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other cases. The spirit of lawlessness grows with what is feeds on, and when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one cause, they are certain to begin to lynch real, or alleged criminals for other causes.

"In the recent cases of lynching over three-fourths were not for rape at all, but for murder, attempted murder and even less heinous offenses. Moreover the history of these recent cases shows the awful fact that when the minds of men are habitual to the use of torture by lawless bodies to avenge crimes of a peculiarly revolting description, other lawless bodies will use torture in order to punish crimes of an ordinary type.

Brutalizing Tendencies.

"Surely no patriot can fail to see the fearful brutalization and debasement which the indulgence of such a spirit and such practices inevitably portend. Surely all public men, all writers for the daily press, all clergymen, all teachers, all who in any way have a right to address the public, should with every energy unite to denounce such crimes and to support those engaged in putting them down. As a people we claim the right to speak with peculiar emphasis for freedom and for fair treatment of all men without regard to difference of race, fortune, creed or color. We forfeit the right so to speak when we commit or condone such crimes as these of which I speak.

"The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere connection and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done. The cornerstone of this republic, as of all free governments is respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded whether by rich man or poor man, black man or white man, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow, and of the substitution therefor of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny.

"Sincerely yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt."

TOM HORN AND JIM M'CLOUD BREAK FOR FREEDOM.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 9.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says:

Tom Horn, murderer of Willie Nickell, and Jim McCloud, murderer of Ben Minnick, broke jail at 8:25 this morning, but were recaptured. Horn and McCloud overpowered Jailer Proctor at feeding time. They bound him hand and foot and carried him to the sheriff's office and compelled him to open the safe for the keys. He refused to touch the combination until they untied his hands. This was done and Proctor opened the outer door of the safe. He then grabbed his gun and a terrible struggle ensued, Horn and McCloud grappling with Proctor for possession of the gun and Proctor shooting at every opportunity. He succeeded in inflicting two flesh wounds on Horn. After fighting 20 minutes, Horn and McCloud, hearing persons approaching in the hall, made a dash for liberty. A general fire alarm was given and thousands of citizens with guns rushed to the scene. Horn was caught about 300 yards from the jail, while stealing along an alley. McCloud was caught in a barn, where he put up a fight. A fusilade of shots from Winchesters dislodged him after a few minutes. Deputy Sheriff Proctor sustained severe cuts and bruises, but after the thing was all over he calmly said to the cook: "Have breakfast ready for the prisoners promptly at 9 o'clock, and give Horn and McCloud their fill. Horn is not seriously wounded. There is strong talk of lynching.

McCloud surrendered to Sheriff Smalley after the latter had fired several shots at him. Horn was pursued by O. M. Eldrich, who observed him escaping from the jail yard and gave chase. Eldrich fired several times at Horn, wounding him in the neck. When Eldrich approached Horn he showed fight. Eldrich had to beat him into submission.

The two men were returned to jail and the crowds dispersed after lingering for some time in the vicinity. For a time it appeared as if an effort would be made to lynch Horn and McCloud but the talk soon died down.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

By Associated Press.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 9.—James Javes, a half-breed Mexican and Indian, and Henry Stadtz are under arrest here on suspicion of being implicated in the attempts a few days ago to dynamite bridges on the Northern Pacific near Bozeman and Livingston. In the possession of one of the men was found dynamite cartridges, fuse and a string of the same sort as was used on the bridge at Livingston.

DENVER TRADES ASSEMBLY PASSED STRONG PROTEST.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 9.—At the meeting of the Trades Assembly this afternoon resolutions denouncing the action of the Idaho Springs Protective league for expelling union miners from that city, as "against all law and procedure and the rights guaranteed all American citizens," were adopted. Because of the indorsement given the Idaho Springs alliance the Denver alliance is referred to as an upholder of anarchy and is warned that like action in Denver, which the resolutions say has been threatened by the local alliance, will be met by every possible resistance. The resolutions say that the time has arrived when every member of organized labor should protect himself to the fullest extent in maintaining his constitutional rights.

PORTIONS OF KANSAS ARE VISITED BY HEAVY RAINS.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 9.—Heavy rains today throughout the eastern and central portions of the state have caused all the streams to rise. The Smoky Hill, Blue and Solomon rivers are all high. Yesterday the Kansas river commenced to fall, but tonight there is high water all along the line. Many persons in North Topeka are moving out of their homes, although there seems to be little danger. There is a lake in the west portion of town formed by the May flood, which has now overflowed into the streets. High water has almost completely encompassed the north side again. This bed of water is two miles long and has a depth of 12 feet. Two other lakes near the Reform school cover 200 acres each.

All these are overflowing as the result of rains for the past few days.

BEHEADED HER CHILDREN.

By Associated Press.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 9.—Rizzie Aiken, a negro, was committed to jail today for beheading her two young daughters. Their heads were severed with an axe and thrown into a fire. The woman admitted the crime, saying she had received a message from God ordering the crime.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM



BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair.
Highest Tests U. S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

STRIKE SITUATION AT CRIPPLE CREEK

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 9.—The strike situation is the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the district today. The news spread like wildfire to all parts of the camp this morning, and this evening little knots of men are crowding the streets in all the towns in the district talking the matter over. It seems to be the general opinion that if a strike must come, it might as well come now as at any other time and have it over.

It is now reported that the order which will be issued tomorrow morning will embrace all the mines in the district except those shipping to the Dorcas and Economic mills or to the cyanide mills in the district. If this is true, fully nine-tenths of the miners employed in the district will be called out. The reason given for an order so sweeping in character is that during the last trouble when only the known shippers to the Standard were shut down, others evaded the issue by shipping to other points, the ores being afterwards reshipped to the mill which was under the ban.

While the situation here is the same as for several weeks as yet, a number of the different miners unions met tonight, all being largely attended. While nothing of the proceedings could be learned, it is well known that the strike order was discussed at every meeting, and no doubt is expressed but the order will be obeyed by the miners to a man, by those who are not members of the union as well as by those who are, and it now looks very much as if the district will be the scene of enforced idleness.

D. C. Copley, a member of the executive committee of the W. F. M., expressed a hearty approval of the Federation's action, and on being asked what effect the strike here would have on the other camps in the state, he replied that in his opinion all other camps in the state would be drawn into the trouble.

He declined to make any prediction as to the time the strike would last, and made the statement with much emphasis that the Federation had sufficient funds at its command to continue the strike just as long as it was necessary as its treasury was not only being replenished by American workmen, but the European unions contributing generously.

Many of the lessees commenced this morning to hoist all the ore they had broken in their properties, and this will be shipped out as fast as possible as some are afraid that the trouble may reach the railroads. In many instances where lessees are working the time their properties are closed down will be given them at the expiration of their leases.

It is confidently predicted by labor leaders here, and hoped by all, that the strike will be of short duration, though it is said that the Federation is in every way prepared for a long, hard fight if it is necessary.

MINER WAS KILLED BY A MISSED SHOT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 9.—J. Devine, aged 54, was instantly killed on the Arapahoe claim of the Jerry Johnson company at 8 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a "missed" shot.

Devine, Levick and Bowler recently secured a lease on the Arapahoe claim, and this morning went to the bottom of the 200-foot shaft to see what was in the bottom. Levick and Bowder returned to the surface while Devine started to secure some assay samples. While picking around with his miner's stick he drove the instrument into what was supposed to be a hard rock, but instead proved to be an old charge of powder which had been placed there some time ago and had missed fire. Exploding, it blew the man's right leg from his body, crushing his skull and mutilating him from his head to his feet, killing him instantly. His partners at the surface, on hearing the shot, immediately went to the bottom of the shaft, and there found the lifeless form of their comrade. The remains were brought to the surface and taken to the undertaking rooms in this city, awaiting the action of the coroner, who will probably hold an inquest some time tomorrow.

The deceased was an old-timer in the district and resided at 411 Irving street. He leaves a wife, son and three stepsons. He was a member of the Miners' union and one or two lodges which could not be learned tonight. No arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral.

Baseball Game.

The Colorado City Eagles again met defeat in a six-inning game with the District Eagles this afternoon, losing by a score of 6 to 9. The afternoon was very sultry, and it rained hard so that at the end of the sixth inning the umpire was forced to call the game, as the ground was so muddy and the rain was pouring down. Neither side could play fast ball, and what few innings were played dragged out quite long. The score:

	R.	H.
District Eagles .. 5 2 0 2 0 0—	9	8
Colorado City .... 1 0 0 3 0 2—	6	5

Errors too numerous to count. Umpire, Patterson. Attendance 750.

Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting at which the delinquency law was thoroughly explained was held in the opera house this evening at which a large crowd was present.

Judge Frost, of the county court, delivered the principal address, taking as his subject "The Legal Relation of the Child and the Parent to the Public School." Other gentlemen as follows spoke on juvenile matters of interest: Dr. Buchtel of Denver university, Dr. Andrew of the M. E. church, Rev. Mr. Keithley of the Presbyterian church, Father Carr pastor of St. Peter's church, Rev. Mr. Franklin pastor of the Baptist church, Bruno Hobbs of the Y. M. C. A., Captain E. E. Graham of the Salvation Army and Superintendent Shafer of the public schools. The addresses were received by the large audience and seemed to be very much appreciated.

DROWNED IN CITY PARK LAKE, DENVER

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 9.—Ernest S. Wilkins, an 18-year-old boy, living at Burnham, was drowned in City Park lake through the overturning of his boat shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Wilkins and a boy named Bert Anderson were rowing together when Wilkins drove his oar too deeply into the water, throwing him to the side of the boat, which immediately capsized. The steam launch was rushed to the scene and Anderson was dragged into the boat. Wilkins sank and did not come to surface again.

It is supposed he caught hold of the weeds at the bottom and in his terror held to them until he drowned.

The police were notified and went to the scene and dragged the lake, but the body has not yet been recovered.

Wilkins was the son of a railroad man living at Burnham.

OVATION TO GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

By Associated Press.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 9.—General Nelson A. Miles, en route from Washington to San Francisco, was given an ovation upon his arrival here today. The Union Veteran legion and members of the Grand Army of the Republic cheered the veteran to the echo, while the South Cumberland band played national airs. There was cheering and waving of handkerchiefs by many thousands of persons. General Thomas R. Scott of Baltimore, made a short speech, referring to General Miles as the greatest living soldier and inviting the assembled multitude to form a line and shake the hand of the retiring general. General Miles was perceptibly moved by the spontaneous ovation.

WILLIAM E. DODGE THE NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 9.—William E. Dodge, the New York millionaire and philanthropist, died today at Stanwood, his summer home here. Mr. Dodge had been in poor health for several months. He was a member of the New York metal house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and was 71 years old. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, well known as foremost in charitable works. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.

FOUR LIVES LOST BY SINKING OF A LAUNCH.

By Associated Press.

Rockland, Me., Aug. 9.—Four young men lost their lives last night by the sinking of a gasoline launch off Ash Point as a result of the explosion of the gasoline tank. the dead:

HENRY K. CROCKER.
FRANK VEAZIE.
RAYMOND HALL.
C. W. HOLMES.

Read the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

ATTACKED TRUSTS AND TOLD OF CORRUPTION IN POLITICS

The momentous question which confronts the American people today is whether the voter shall control or whether they shall bow in submission to a legislative lobby; whether we shall have a government that represents the will of the people or a government that represents the will of the corporations. — (Governor La-Follette.

Robert M. La Follette, governor of Wisconsin, addressed the Garden of the Gods Chautauqua yesterday afternoon on "Representative Government." Governor La Follette, whose incumbency of the executive chair of his state has directed to him the attention of the entire country, handled the trusts with anything but kid gloves, and he questioned if the government, municipal, state and national, as it exists in the United States today, is thoroughly representative of the will of the people.

Among the first of the large audience who went forward to congratulate Governor La Follette, who is a Republican, was Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic national committee.

"That was a Democratic speech," said Mr. Mack when he was introduced to the speaker.

The constantly encroaching and threatening power of great combinations of capital, and the corruption of legislative bodies that follows in their train, was practically the text of the address. An audience of several hundred people heartily applauded the speaker.

Governor La Follette has much of that personal magnetism that forms so important a factor in the success of the public speaker and at the close almost the entire audience went forward to meet the governor of Wisconsin and congratulate him. Many prominent Republicans and Democrats and members of other parties were in the audience. The governor was to have been introduced by Governor James H. Peabody, but the Colorado executive was unable to be present and Governor La Follette was introduced by Judge Robert Kerr.

Applause greeted an encomium paid by the governor to President Roosevelt.

"Thank God," he said, "there is at the head of this nation in this day and age a man who dares to stand up and oppose the corporations and money powers."

The address follows:

The basic principle of this government is the will of the people. Its founders devised a system which seemed to assure the means of ascertaining that will, of putting it into legislation, and enforcing it through the administration of the law. This was to be accomplished by electing men to make and men to execute the laws, who should represent in the laws so made and executed, the will of the people. This was the establishment of a representative government where every man had equal voice, equal rights and equal responsibilities.

"Have we such a government today, or are we rapidly coming to be dominated by forces, in making and executing our laws, which thwart the will of the people and menace the very life of representative government? No man questioned it for 100 years. Whoever asserts it now is denounced as a 'menace to industrial progress.'"

Governor La Follette quoted from Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster and from Lincoln, showing that the fathers of the country regarded the people as the source of power.

"How dear to us, then, were those words! How deeply they laid hold of our national life! What sacrifice we were freely making for that kind of government! How ready we were to give our fortunes, mortgage our future, march our brave men to battle, destroy homes and crops, clothe the dead in glory and the living in mourning—all, all to preserve a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'

An Impending Crisis.

"I would not excite your prejudice or invoke an unfair judgment, but a deep conviction impels me to appeal to your patriotism, your love of liberty and country to meet an impending crisis. We owe it to the living as well as to the dead to make honest answer to this question:

"Is our government of city, state and nation thoroughly representative of the will of the people?

"One of the causes of revolution proclaimed in the declaration of independence was—'imposing taxes on us without our consent.'

"Today great aggregations of corporate wealth buy immunity from taxation in our legislatures, and throw the burden which they should bear onto the individual taxpayers of every municipality and state. Betrayed by his representative, the individual taxpayer is overtaxed for the benefit of the corporation.

"Taxation without representation is as much a crime against just and equal government in 1903 as it was in 1776. Government by corporations is as destructive of the liberties of the people of this country as the exercise of the same power by a foreign monarch. The arbitrary control of the price of coal and iron and corn and wheat and beef—whether by an extortionate transportation rate or by a monster combination, is a more absolute tyranny over the American people than quartering the army of King George upon the American colonists without their consent. There can be no such thing as commercial slavery and individual freedom. We may have the privilege of the ballot, we may have the semblance of democracy, but industrial servitude means political servitude. Monopoly in transportation of coal and iron and the food products, makes a pretense and a mockery of political freedom.

Time for New Declaration.

"Let us see if the time be not ripe for a new declaration of American independence. We are building up colossal fortunes, granting unlimited power to corporate organization, and consolidating and massing together business interests as never before in the commercial history of the world—but the people are losing control of their own government. Its foundations are being sapped and its integrity destroyed.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? What shall it profit a nation if it gain untold wealth and its people lose their liberty?

"Judge Davis of the United States supreme court, speaking of the growth of corporate power, said:

"'A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the union, and a hard grip on the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other for the control of government. Great corporations and consolidated monopolies are fast seizing the avenues of power that lead to the control of government. It is an open secret that they rule states through prostituted legislatures and corrupted courts; that they are strong in congress, and that they are unscrupulous in the use of means to conquer prejudice and acquire influence. This condition of things is truly alarming, for unless it be changed quickly and thoroughly, free institutions are doomed to be subverted by an oligarchy resting upon a basis of money and corporate power.'

Garfield Saw the Danger.

"James A. Garfield saw the danger and said: 'The modern barons, more powerful than their military prototypes, own our greatest highways and levy tribute upon all our vast industries.'

"United States Senator Windom said, in an open letter: 'The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? . . . What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot?

"The late United States Senator Carpenter declared on the floor of the senate: 'If our liberties are in danger today, it is from the fearful growth of monopolies in this country.'

"The late Chief Justice Ryan of Wisconsin, in an address said: 'The question will arise in your day, though perhaps not fully in mine: Which shall rule, wealth or men; which shall lead, money or intellect; who shall fill public stations, educated, patriotic free men, or the feudal serfs of corporate power?'

"The gravest danger menacing Republican institutions today is the overbalancing control of city, state and national legislatures by the wealth and power of public-service corporations.

"I make this statement in no spirit of hostility to any interest, but deeply impressed with its profound significance, its vital importance to Republican institutions and its ultimate influence upon all citizens and all citizenship.

"The danger is not a new one. It is not limited to any state or to any section of our country. The responsibility it brings cannot be shirked or pushed aside or postponed. The national government, every state government—particularly that of every large city—has this problem to solve—not at some other time, but now."

Problem to Be Met.

The governor elaborated upon the control of business by the railroad corporations of the country and the problem which that control presented, and said that that problem must be met fearlessly and effectively. He said it was not a partisan question, but one which should be placed above all party consideration. That it should be solved "not in any spirit of blind, irrational prejudice, but with an enlightened public policy that uses all power lodged in the government against wrongful usurpation of inherent right. If that does not make the nation supreme, it must be clothed with authority that will make it so."

"Why has this not been done? Why does all effort directed to this end fall upon deaf legislative ears?

"I would not be misunderstood as charging general individual corruption. There are thousands of honest, fearless men in public life throughout this country. If it were not so, the government could not stand for a day.

"The danger point in our system is the lawmaking power. It is just here that all the evil forces of monopoly are concentrated for attack. Every executive wanting in honesty and courage, every legislator who is weak or corrupt, is sure to be controlled by the lobby agents of the great corporations. Occasionally by straight, simple bribe, more often by insidious, indirect means, they are ensnared and captured by alluring deals and promises of political preferment, or frightened and intimidated by threats to ruin private business and bring political annihilation. It is the close association of political and corporate power that defrauds the public of its rights, defeats legislation for the general good, and passes laws to promote private interests.

Testimony of Corporations.

"It was in the New York legislative investigation of the Erie railway that Gould testified as follows:

"'I do not know how much I paid toward helping friendly men? We had four states to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a Democratic district, I was a Democrat; in a Republican district, I was a Republican; in a doubtful district, and at all times, I have always been an Erie man.'

"More recently the treasurer of the New York Central Railway company testified that his company had paid out for legislation in one year $60,000, and in another $205,000.

"Asked whether his company succeeded in getting the legislation it wanted, he answered: 'Yes, we succeeded in getting the legislation.'"

Governor La Follette also quoted freely from the correspondence which passed between the late C. P. Huntington and General Colton in regard to the payment of money for the passage of legislative measures and for the control of congressmen. In one of the letters from Mr. Huntington he used this language:

"'It is very important that his friends in Washington should be with us, and if that should be brought about by paying Carr say $10,000 to $20,000 a year, I think we could afford to do it, but, of course, not until he had controlled his friends.'"

Interstate Commerce Act.

The governor then reviewed the interstate commerce act, showing that its purpose is to defeat discrimination in railroad rates upon commerce between the states and to secure just and reasonable rates. He described graphically how the control which the railroad companies exercised held this measure up in congress for 10 years, and that before the bill was passed it was so weakened by amendments that when tested in the courts, the United States supreme court decided that the commission had no authority to enforce its rulings, so that it was reduced to the humble office of merely receiving reports. He quoted from the reports of the commission of 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 to show the appeals which it made to congress to remedy the defects of the law and to strengthen its powers. He said:

"If there were no further evidences of the power of the railroads in legislation than that which is afforded by the statement from the record of the interstate commerce commission, it ought to arouse the entire country to such action as will bring congress to a sense of its responsibility to the people for some measure of justice and fair play."

He reviewed the efforts of the national organization of business men, manufacturers, and farmers which have attempted to secure action from congress to strengthen the interstate commerce commission. He quoted the following from President Roosevelt's message:

"'The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be adjusted and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end.'"

He said that congress was indifferent to the president's recommendation and that while at the last session a slight concession was made in the form of a bill applying to preferential rates, that the one thing needful to protect the public against unreasonable transportation charges "the power to fix reasonable rates for the future was denied and not allowed to pass." And he continued: "The railway companies have secured the defeat of this legislation in congress. Their influence has been more powerful than that of the people; their wishes and their whispered directions have been more potent than the outspoken and oft-repeated demands of their constituents, the recommendations of the commission, or even those of the president of the United States. No proof of this declaration is required. The record is the proof."

The governor then read a letter bearing upon the action of the last congress which was written by a United States senator under date of February 9, 1903, in which the following language was used:

A Senator's Language.

"'It is expecting too much from human nature that senators, whose every association is with the great railroad corporations, and whose political lives largely depend upon them, should, in good faith, approve a measure that would, to an extent, make the railroads a servant of the people and to be subject to the decision of the commission when a question of rates is raised. The senate committee is, by a decided majority, men who bear those relations to the railroads.'"

Then governor said: "How clearly this discloses the naked truth. How startling! How abhorrent! The United States senate, with its honored names which glorify the pages of American history, in close association with the great railroads and corporations. Yet we cannot reject the testimony offered. It must be bravely met. How to make this august body serve the people instead of corporate power—not 100 years from now—but right soon, is the part of the problem I shall discuss in speaking of the remedy for the evils considered.

"The railroad prefers to deal with large shippers and it squeezes out the small ones. It encourages centralization in business. It creates and encourages monopoly. Every great trust and combination in this country is either the direct offspring or foster child of the railroad. Let me invite your attention to some illustrious examples of the methods employed by the railroads to create a monopoly and control legislation. Passing by the one with which all are familiar—the Standard Oil monopoly, with its history of unspeakable wrong, which has destroyed prosperous, independent, thriving communities and towns, happy homes and individual hopes—which has left all along its course desolation and despair—passing by this appalling record, with its hollow pretense of cheapened product—enough in itself for an entire discourse, I present to you, in a word, some of the methods of procedure which the railway company pursues in the formation of trusts and combination."

The Coal Monopoly.

Governor La Follette then gave a brief resume of the history of the anthracite coal monopoly, showing how the anthracite fields came into the hands of the railway companies, and that these companies have an absolute control of the supply of anthracite. Showed that by their increasing of freight rates in the first place and by their refusing to carry coal for private owners at any price that they brought all private owners in the Pennsylvania fields to their terms. These roads had done this, he said, in defiance to the constitution of Pennsylvania, "as shown by the sworn testimony in trials and upon investigation," said the governor, "more than $200,000,000 in excess of a fair market price was exacted from the consumers of coal within a period of 12 years.

"On the 12th day of this month (June), the federal court sitting in New York city, decided that the interstate commerce commission have no power, under the present law, to compel the coal-carrying roads to answer a question in court, or produce a paper or book to disclose their manipulation and control of the coal market of the country.

"This Coal trust bears harder even upon the unfortunate helpless labor that mines the product at a wage level of a generation ago, than upon the consumers who are just beginning to feel the burden of its increasing oppression. Its utter indifference and contempt for the constitutional and statutory law, for public opinion, and widespread want and suffering, should awaken in the people of this free country the spirit which framed the declaration of independence and founded a government in which the will of the people should be supreme."

Governor La Follette then traced the formation of the soft coal monopoly in Missouri and other eastern states, and said:

"Thus, within a few years, the railroads have conceived and executed plans which will enable a few corporations, acting in combination, to control the power that moves all the wheels of industry and the entire fuel supply of the people of this great country."

Another combination manipulated by the railroads, to which the governor devoted considerable attention, was the "elevator combine," which was investigated by the Minnesota legislature. He also sketched the history of the Meat trust, showing that it also was promoted by the railroads, and he quoted freely from the report of the congressional committee which investigated this trust, to show that the railroads granted the big packers preferential freight rates. He also quoted the interstate commerce commission to show the part which the railways have taken in the building up of the Meat trust and of other combinations, by a system of preferential rates and rebates, and he said:

Power of Railroads.

"The plan developed and consummated in building up the Standard Oil monopoly, the Anthracite Coal trust, the elevator combination, and the Beef trust, are indicative of the power of the railroads in combination. There is not an important trust in the United States which does not have the assistance of the railroads in destroying its competitors in business. The limitation and control of these public service corporations in their legitimate field as common carriers is of primary importance in the practical solution of the trust problem which confronts the people of this country. It is manifest that any trust legislation to be effective must go hand in hand with a control over railway rates by the federal government on interstate commerce through an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and a like control of railroad rates on state commerce by each of the states through a state railway commission. Added to this the railroad companies must be prohibited from using the extraordinary powers conferred upon them by the state for any other purpose than in conducting the transportation business for which they were organized."

Governor La Follette then took up the discussion of the influence of public service corporations in state and municipal legislation. He devoted considerable time to the great contest against the control of the railroads in the legislature of Wisconsin, showing that although both political parties in the campaign of 1898 were pledged to the equalization of taxation and for the nomination of all candidates by direct vote, that through the influence of the railroad lobby, both measures were defeated in the legislature of 1899. He described the campaign in Wisconsin of 1900 in which equal taxation of corporations with other property and direct nominations were again the issues, and the Republican party of the state declaring in favor of both was successful and it seemed that the measure must be enacted into law. He told of the conspiracy which was formed by the old political machine and the public service corporations in secret to defeat the legislation was perfected and the legislature which had been elected to carry out the pledges was organized by the corporations to repudiate them. The tax commission of the state had reported that if the railroads of that state were taxed upon the same basis as other property, they would have to pay $1,000,000 a year more than they were paying. The railroad lobby worked for weeks with the individual members of the senate and assembly, and their recommendation of the tax commission embodied in the bill submitted to the legislature was defeated in the combined votes of political parties.

Rather Sensational.

He gave a graphic review of how this same railroad lobby enforced an array of federal officeholders and the representatives of the political machine also succeeded in defeating the bill to provide for direct nominations. His description was reinforced by statements of members of the Wisconsin legislature to the effect that money and other valuable considerations were used to accomplish the defeat of these measures which had been indorsed by the people.

The governor described how, immediately after the session of 1901, the railroad corporations of Wisconsin organized for the purpose of controlling the nominations in the Republican party in that state in the campaign of 1902. He said:

"It is doubtful if ever before in the history of politics of the country has occurred such a wholesale debauchery of the press as this league accomplished. Something over 200 newspapers sold their editorial columns and permitted this Wisconsin Tammany to furnish syndicated editorials and syndicated press comments to be run through a chain of newspapers. These facts were established by sworn affidavits of editors who returned the money and repudiated their agreements when the real infamy of the transaction became apparent.

Governor La Follette told of the defeat of the attempt to control the Republican nomination by the public service corporations and how these same influences were given control of the Democratic party in that state without a struggle, and in the campaign of 1902. He said:

Inside Information.

"The Republican bosses repudiated by the Republican state convention refused to recognize the Republican platform and gave their support to the opposition, while thousands of Democrats openly supported the principles adopted in the Republican convention. The result was that the Republican ticket was elected by the largest majority ever given in an off year. In the legislature of 1903 in Wisconsin a primary election bill directly in accord with the platform pledges was introduced and passed in the assembly and sent to the senate. The senate refused to agree to the measure, and it being apparent that the senate would defeat any measure which required them to seek the nomination by law providing a direct vote, the assembly in the closing days of the session sent the same bill back to the senate with a referendum proviso that it should become a law when supported by a majority vote of the people in the general election of 1904. The railroad bill which would increase the taxes of the railroad companies $1,000,000 was held in the senate to wait action in the assembly upon a bill which would establish a railway commission with power to control transportation charges and when that bill was defeated in the assembly the senate passed the railway taxation bill.

Shocking Examples.

Governor La Follette instanced Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities as shocking examples of places where the policy of public-service corporations and the evil influence of money is felt in municipal government. He then said: "The most superficial study of the present situation in national, state and city government demonstrates that these special interests have no idea of yielding to authority of law, or of bringing their business strictly within legitimate lines. Yet these public-service corporations, these trusts and combinations of wealth and power, must be made to yield to the law, to stand on the same footing, share the same burdens in government that all citizens, all subjects of the state owe to the state; however great the difficulties, the supreme authority must be maintained. But how shall these rebellious subjects of the state be made obedient to the law? A better comprehension of the enormity incident to corruption in nation, state and municipal legislation, and of its real peril to popular government is everywhere manifesting itself. A grim determination is here and there taking possession of some public official to do his full public duty. We have throughout the country some conspicuous examples of what may be accomplished by courageous leadership supported by the people in the determined effort to maintain good government."

The governor paid tribute to President Roosevelt, District Attorney Jerome of New York, to District Attorney Folk of St. Louis, and cited the failure of Addicks to buy the United States senatorship and the conviction of the mayor of Minneapolis, the driving out of the boodlers of Baltimore, Boston's victory over its trolley company, and the work of the municipal voters league of Chicago, as striking examples of victories which have been won by a single supreme effort to arouse public sentiment, but he said that while the people are encouraged by these victories, it is not without fears that the ground gained may be lost. And speaking of the real source of the trouble he said: "Wherever we bring any serious and alarming phase of this iniquity to light, we discover that it is the inseparable relationship of the political machine with corporate power that corrupts legislation. It is unusual, if not impossible, to find either alone. The existence of this wicked alliance between the machine and the corporations, and the lust for money and power out of which it was born, was never more brazenly confessed to the world than in the recent interview by Charles R. Brayton, machine boss of Rhode Island, the principal lobbyist for leading public-service corporations of that state. He says:

"'I am an attorney for certain clients, and I look for their interest before the legislatures. I am retained annually by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company, as everyone knows. I act for the Rhode Island company (street car interests), not permanent, with various companies desiring franchises, charters and things of that sort, from the legislature.

"'I never solicit any business. It comes to me unsought. You see, in managing the campaign year after year, I am in a position to be of service to men all over the state. I help them to get elected, and, naturally, many warm friendships result; then when they are in a position to repay me, they are glad to do it.'

"His indifference to public opinion, his contempt for official integrity; his independent flaunting of the crime against his party and honest government, in using the political trust of a party manager has private capital on which to trade in conducting his business as lobbyist, would fall little short of the sublime if it were not so shocking and appalling.

"This is government by corporations. It is not representative government. It is not government by the people. Is there no way out, are we helpless and hopeless in the presence of this great danger? No, no—the way is open, the remedy at hand. Let us begin at the bottom. Under our form of government the entire structure rests upon the nomination of candidates for office. This is the foundation of representative government. If bad men control the nominations, we cannot have good government. The control of the nomination of candidates must be placed directly in the hands of the people. No power or agency must be permitted to come between the candidate and the voter. Make all men who are nominated and elected to office directly responsible to the people instead of the political machine. Two elements equal in importance are involved in the exercise of suffrage: one, the making of the ballot; the other, the casting of the ballot. The right to cast the ballot is regarded as sacred. The right to make the ballot is equally sacred. No man would be willing to delegate his power to vote the ballot at general elections. No man should be compelled to delegate his power to make his ballot. Boss Tweed said: 'You may elect whichever candidate you please to office if you will allow me to select the candidates.'

The governor then described the safeguards which will over come all.

Some Safeguards.

"The average citizen takes but little interest in the caucuses because they are controlled by the men allied to the political machine and that nominations and conventions are brought about as the result of dickers and deals and combinations and commercial transactions." He cited the case of Minnesota as an evidence that if given a direct primary that the people will take an interest and will attend and participate in the naming of party tickets. The public officials know that the political machine manages the caucus and convention and under that system they will pay more attention to what the bosses desire than to the demands of the people. Under the direct primary system the public officials would be directly responsible to the people and said substitute for the caucus and convention system a primary election law, such as that which has been submitted to the people for their approval in Wisconsin, providing for the selection of candidates for elective offices and for the nomination of United States senators. Under such a primary election the citizen can enter the polling booth, upon primary election day, and cast the ballot for the man of his choice as the candidate of his party for every office from United States senator, congressman or governor, down to coroner or alderman. He will find the polling booth in charge of the regular election officers, and Australian ballot containing the names of all who are seeking nominations, supplied by the regular ballot clerks. He will retire and mark his ballot in secrecy, cast it, and leave the booth, knowing that his ballot will be carefully counted and returned at the general election.

"The provision for the nomination of United States senators solves in a simple and effective way the vexed problem of making the United States senate a body directly accountable to the people. The possibility of securing a constitutional amendment providing for their election by the people is remote. But each state has it within its own power to adopt a system of nomination by direct vote, including the nomination of United States senators, which will bring the senator as close to the people as though he were elected by the people. Under this plan men of very different views would be nominated and elected to the senate and that august body of gentlemen would have much higher regard for the interests of their constituents and would aid in making this a government by the people rather than a government by the corporations.

"To secure a more direct expression of the will of the people in all things pertaining to the people's government, is the dominent thought in American politics today. The citizen is resolved to participate directly wherever he can, and in all matters where he must be represented by another, to bring that representative as near to him as possible. The fundamental principle upon which this government was established can no longer be subverted. For the first time in history the house of representatives passed, at the last session without one dissenting vote, and sent to the senate a resolution for the election of United States senators by direct vote. The spirit of democracy is abroad in the land. Government is to be brought back to the people. The problem in government today is to free legislation from public-service corporations and political machine combinations.

"The direct nomination of all candidates by the people offers a simple and practical solution. That primary elections will entirely eradicate political corruption I do not contend, but if it be admitted that the majority of voters desire honest government; that if given the same opportunity they will take the same interest in making nominations that they take in elections, that the knowledge they can get at a candidate directly will increase their interest in the record he makes and increase his sense of responsibility to them, we shall have radically different results than when a candidate owes his nomination to the political boss whose interest in him centers in his service to the corporations, trusts and combinations supplying the money. The primary election law will place nominations under the same plain, simple conditions, under the same tried and effective safeguards that cover our electons and will make at least as great an advance in our history as did the adoption of the Australian ballot.

"In this work of reform every loyal citizen has an interest and a duty to perform. To accomplish large political results, there must be organized effort among men. There must be unity of purpose and co-operation. It is a herculean task to get legislation desired by the people, especially when the object sought is to destroy the power of the political boss and lobbyist who controls legislation. But, shame upon the American citizen whose spirit does not rise in indignation against violation, not only of the common statutory law, but of every principle upon which American government is founded. We have become a race of degenerates, if we do not resent the arrogance of the corporations, which, in defiance of law and morals, would control legislation through bribery and threats. It challenges the manhood of every honest citizen of the state.

Fight Will Be Protracted.

"In contending with such opposition it must be expected that the fight will be a protracted one; that there will be contention, misrepresentation, abuse, and calumny. But out of it will come political peace, party repose, and public safety. There must be no discouragement because of failure to secure immediate result, or because of temporary defeat. This is the great lesson the people have to learn from their enemy. The railroads, the trusts, and the combinations, though beaten back and driven off the fields, return again and again to the attack. They are constantly watching the situation, digging pitfalls for the unwary, pulling their wires, springing their surprises, steadily advancing wherever there is retreat.

"The problem presented is a momentous one. It calls for no appeal to passion or prejudice or fear. It calls for courage and patriotism and self-sacrifice. It calls for solution. Shall the American people become servants instead of masters of their boasted material progress and prosperity—victims of the colossal wealth this free land has fostered and protected? Surely our great cities, our great states, our great nation, will not helplessly surrender to this most insidious enemy which is everywhere undermining official integrity and American institutions. Surely we shall not permit this government to abandon its traditions, its memories, its hopes, and become the instrument of injustice and oppression. Surely, the American people will do their plain duty now as they did in the greatest epoch of this country's history. Surely we shall meet the issues presented with rectitude and unfaltering devotion, strong in the faith of ultimate triumph."

JUDGMENT AND DECREE IN CRIPPLE CREEK TAX CASE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 7.—A judgment and decree was reduced by Judge Lewis today in the district court in the tax cases that were tried the 24th day of June, this year.

The cases are all against George N. Lysight, as county assessor, and the board of county commissioners.

On the property of the Jennie Sample Consolidated Mining company, their taxes were reduced as follows: Tract A, Jennie Sample lode, reduced from $1,980 to $742.50; tract B, Julia E. lode claim, reduced from $2,750 to $1,030.50; tract C, Gettysburg, Minnehaha and Savage lodes, reduced from $10,640 to $3,991.27; tract D, Wellington lode, reduced from $1,430 to $537.30.

The Pinnacle Gold Mining company's properties were reduced as follows: Tract A, Gerard Bonanza lode, reduced from $2,130 to $373.02; tract B, Blacktail lode, reduced from $480 to $70.35; tract C, Brindsmaid lode, reduced from $2,240 to $355.25; tract D, Overlooked lode, reduced from $810 to $81; tract E, Dollie R. lode, reduced from $840 to $84.60; tract F, White Elephant lode, reduced from $450 to $44.90; tract G, Horseshoe lode, reduced from $240 to $42.

The C. K. and N. property's Raaler claim was reduced from $25,000 to $1,984.60, while the Des Moines, Bobtail and Mud Hen taxes were reduced from $8,170 to $1,362.

On the Ben Hur Mining and Milling company property: Tract A, the Little King and Queen lode, reduced from $3,540 to $1,684.50; tract B, Optimus lode, reduced from $1,880 to $596.60.

In the case of the Independence Consolidated Gold Mining company: Tract A, assessment upon surface lots of Hull City placer belonging to plaintiffs amounting to $11,680, of which $6,530 was apportioned to lots lying in the town of Goldfield, is wholly and entirely annulled and adjudged void. Tract B, the assessment of $53,250 based upon the limits of the town of Goldfield in the year 1336, is reduced to the sum of $22,508.50, and "said assessment over and above said sum is set aside and canceled, and that upon presentation to him of a certified copy of this order and judgment the county treasurer of Teller county shall refund the plaintiffs any and all taxes paid by plaintiffs for the year 1898 upon the assessment which this court herein has abated, canceled, modified and reduced together with interest upon such amount so refunded to the petitioners at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of the payment of the amount of said illegal, unjust and excessive taxes levied on assessments being as follows:

"Forty-six and three-tenths mills on assessed value of surface of placer mining claim amounting to $549.12; 20 mills additional on assessed value of surface in Goldfield, total $130.60; excessive tax on Goldfield output as above, $614.83; making a total of $1,294.55." The decree concludes as follows:

"That the said assessment of said county assessor is manifestly excessive, erroneous and oppressive and is unequal, unjust and illegal, and that the assessed valuation of the said properties of the plaintiffs for the year 1902 should be modified and reduced from the amounts assessed by county assessor to the above amounts fixed by and established by this court. Thereupon it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the said assessment made by the county assessor of Teller county for the year 1902 on the properties of petitioners above described and hereinafter set forth, all being situated in the Cripple Creek mining district, the same is hereby modified and reduced as above.

"It is further ordered and adjudged that the plaintiffs and petitioners have and recover from the defendants and respondents its costs in this action laid out and expended to be taxed by the clerk. Done in open court on the 24th day of June, 1903."

WANTS PROTECTION FOR SMELTER MEN

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 7.—Manager Guiterman of the American Smelting & Refining company made a request for police protection for men employed at the Globe smelter. Two officers have been on duty for a couple of days at the plant and six more were detailed to watch the property tonight. The men employed at the Globe have been living in town, being conveyed from the Lawrence street car line in wagons. The police intend to meet these men on the cars and escort them to their work. Chief Armstrong states that while he is ready to afford all protection necessary still he does not anticipate any serious trouble. It is understood that about 50 men have been secured for the plant and that a number more are on the way to the city and that as soon as they arrive an attempt will be made to resume operations at the Globe.

Ten-Year-Old Suit.

A suit which has been in the courts for 10 years, being tried in the district court, taken on writs of error to the appellate courts, and remanded to the district courts for a rehearing, was today dismissed in the lower court.

The case was brought by Judge W. A. Rucker against the Omaha & Grant Smelting & Refining company. The case was commenced April 4, 1893, Judge Rucker suing for $80,475 judgment for what was claimed to be an illegal and unwarranted attachment by the smelting company of his interest in several mining properties, the Celeste, Little Hero, Croesus, Bonny Doone, Tamphosis, Lookout and Emma lodes located in the Aspen mining district. The case was dismissed by stipulation, the settlement having been reached out of court. Judge Rucker has spent in the neighborhood of $20,000 in prosecuting the case, and some of the most eminent lawyers of Colorado have, during the history of the litigation, been connected therewith.

To Investigate Land Frauds.

M. A. Meyendorff, a special agent of the interior department, will reach Denver tomorrow and will begin an investigation and prosecution of the alleged land fraud cases in Colorado. Mr. Meyendorff will open offices in the federal building. It is stated at the latter building that the Pueblo land office will be thoroughly investigated and that the charges of fraud against not only the C. F. & I. company but numerous smaller corporations will be thoroughly sifted and prosecution will be started. The C. F. & I. company will be made defendant in several cases in which lands in western Colorado and eastern Utah are involved.

Suicide.

Mrs. Josie Smith, wife of H. D. Smith, a shoemaker, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine at her rooms, 1853 Stout street, this morning. Mrs. Smith came here with her husband from San Francisco. The husband secured work and intended to remain in the city while the wife decided to visit her old home at Bloomington, Ill. Finding that her husband was not able to send her east, the woman became morbid and today swallowed the poison. Everything possible was done but to no avail and this afternoon, about three hours after taking the poison, she died.

The couple were in comparatively easy circumstances and had lived happily together. The only explanation for suicide is that Mrs. Smith, naturally of a nervous disposition, was unduly affected by the altitude. The remains were turned over to the coroner, but it is not probable that an inquest will be held.

Died From Injuries.

Theodore Trier, the man who fell from the Dodge building on Broadway yesterday afternoon, died at St. Luke's hospital this morning. It was found when Trier was taken to the hospital that a fracture of the skull had been sustained. The friends of the man objected to an operation and before their consent could be secured the condition of the man had become so serious that recovery was out of the question. Trier leaves a wife residing in this city. He was 25 years of age.

SMITH DECLINES TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT

Denver, Colo., Aug. 7.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says that Clement M. Smith had sent a telegram to that city from Hastings, Mich., today, saying that he had declined to accept the appointment as chief justice of New Mexico, tendered him recently by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Smith was appointed to succeed former Chief Justice Daniel H. McMillan, who was removed by order of the president. Mr. Smith gave no reason for his action, but it is believed here that he was influenced by the sentiment existing in the territory against the appointment of a non-resident to the chief justiceship.

WATCHING WATER SUPPLY OF VICTOR

Victor, Aug. 7.—City Physician Mays has made an examination of the water in the new Bison park dam and pronounces the only impurities are those caused by the vegetable growth in the dam. The water is not dangerous, but regardless of that the water superintendent has turned the water from the old dam into the main and will use it from now on and the Bison park water will be held in reserve.

There is considerable more water coming to the dams than the city is using, so that it is likely that the city will be able to use from the old dam until late into the winter, when the water is all right, as there is no vegetable growth after frost comes.

Hand Mashed.

J. W. Smithley, a miner on the Vindicator No. 3, sustained a very painful injury early this morning by getting several fingers of the right hand mashed through the handling of some heavy rails. His wounds were immediately dressed, and it will be many days before he will be able to return to work.

Preparing for Picnic.

The Women's Democratic club of Victor is holding daily sessions this week, making preparations for the big picnic at Pinnacle park next Sunday. They have met with great success in collecting prizes for the various contests and all are good ones.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 7.—The differences between the employes and officials of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway were amicably settled this morning to the satisfaction of both sides.

Committees from the conductors and motormen's organizations met with General Superintendent F. C. Smith and other officials of the road, going over every point that has been raised, especially in regard to the wage schedule, and with a few slight concessions on both sides an agreement was reached at noon to the satisfaction of the management and its employes. Various employes interviewed today stated that they were never better treated and they were perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made.

Superintendent Smith said: "Yes, everything is settled satisfactorily to us. I cannot give you the wage scale, as it is still in a crude state and would not be of general interest to the public, but I can say the Short Line employes are all gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to do business. While there have been a few differences between the Short Line and its employes, there never was any serious trouble, and even these minor differences are now settled. The agreement reached is in such shape that neither side can break it without giving 30 days' notice."

LOW RATES TO PACIFIC COAST VIA THE RIO GRANDE.
AUGUST 2ND TO 15TH.

$40.00 TO LOS ANGELES AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO PORTLAND, OREGON AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO SEATTLE AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO TACOMA AND RETURN.

Long limit and stopovers. Through trains and dining cars. Call at city ticket office, 16 North Tejon St.

FOUNTAIN BEET SUGAR COMPANY PLANS TO COMPLETE RESERVOIR BY JAN. 1

Active preparations are being made for the beginning of work on the high-line ditch and reservoir of the Fountain beet sugar company. Plats have been placed on file with the county clerk and recorded, showing the route of the ditch and the location of the reservoir. The surveyor of the Castlewood Dam company is expected here Monday, and at that time the active work of digging the ditch and shaping the dam of the reservoir will begin.

The ditch is to be 20 feet wide at the bottom and about 10 feet deep. The reservoir when completed will cover 54 acres and will hold 45,000,000 gallons of water. Officially the ditch will be known as ditch No. 2 and the reservoir will be known as No. 3. Plats have already been filed for ditch No. 1 and for reservoirs No. 1 and 2.

Mr. Stark said last Friday that the work of making the ditch and reservoir will be let to a contractor. "The whole thing will be done by machinery," he said, "and we expect to put enough men on the job to get through by January 1.

"The contract with the city provides that we shall have the work completed within 18 months, but we hope to get through in six. We want to get the water into the reservoirs so we can irrigate the land and raise a crop the coming spring.

"We have enough water in the city sewage to take care of 6,000 acres of land, and when we have the reservoirs and ditches in shape we will be able to get enough water to take care of 25,000 acres. We will ship what beets we raise the first year to one of the refineries in the state, but expect to begin work on our reduction plant by next fall or the following spring."

Experiment has already demonstrated that sugar beets can be raised in the Fountain valley that are the equal of any beet raised in the state. The Sanderson Commission company has about an acre and a half under cultivation on the Link ranch, and the beets now weigh about six pounds and are entirely free from stringy particles. Beets obtain their greatest growth during August and September, and it is expected that the beets now being cultivated by Sanderson will be two or three times as large as they are now.

A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS.
LOW SUNDAY RATES,
VIA THE SHORT LINE.

Short Line trains leave Colorado Springs on Sunday at 8:30 a. m. and 10:35 a. m. Low rates to all points.

South Cheyenne (Tent City)	$ .50
St. Peter's Dome	.50
Duffield's	.75
Rosemont	1.00
Cathedral Park (Clyde)	1.25
Cripple Creek	2.50

GRAND ARMY RATES.
LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

And return, via the RIO GRANDE, $40; on sale August 2 to 15. Call at Rio Grande city office for limits and full information.

Carrington-McCaffery
Undertaking Co
Phone 413-B.
House Phones, 653-A and 627-A.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Colorado College

The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.

Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the Courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy

Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address
M. C. GILE, Principal.

ZIMMERMAN'S CHICAGO BAKERY

109 South Tejon Street.

Visitors to Colorado Springs will find at the above place the best and cheapest Restaurant, lunch and bakery in the city.

THE BOYD PARK JEWELRY CO.
ESTABLISHED 1862
Jewelers and Silversmiths
16th and Curtis Sts. DENVER

LEGAL NOTICES

FINANCIAL TROUBLES DRIVE SHAPCOTT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Shoots Himself Through Heart After Leaving Letters Dwelling Upon His Distress---Known to Be Heavily Involved.

William G. Shapcott shot himself in the heart at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his office, room 2 Gazette building.

The act was deliberately planned and carried out. The cause, assigned by Mr. Shapcott, in a brief note written before death, was due to financial trouble from which he saw no escape.

The body was found through a note left on the dresser in his room at the residence, 316 East Uintah street. It went into the reasons why he was driven to the deed of self-destruction and stated that his remains would be found in his office.

Mrs. Shapcott, after lunch, went to her room to lie down. Mr. Shapcott had come to lunch apparently in his usual health and spirits. Mrs. Shapcott knew that he had been greatly worried recently and his failure to float a business deal in the east was preying on his mind, but she had no suspicion of his purpose to end his life. He left the house about 1 o'clock on his bicycle for the office.

Startling Note.

Shortly after his departure Mrs. Shapcott went upstairs. Her attention was attracted to a note addressed to herself and placed on a pile of letters and papers of a business nature on the dresser. Opening the folded paper she was horrified to find that her husband was making announcement of his suicide. Waiting to read only that portion informing her that upon reaching his office he would take his life, she rushed to the North End hose house and asked George May to notify the police and beg them to prevent Mr. Shapcott from fulfilling his announced purpose.

The message was received by Sergeant of Police McNew and he immediately notified Coroner David Law and came himself to the Gazette building, reaching the office on the second floor at 1:35 o'clock.

No time was lost and the sergeant of police, upon receipt of May's message, with a patrol of men ran the two blocks to the Gazette building. The elevator pilot stated that Mr. Shapcott had arrived at the building at five minutes past 1 o'clock and had taken his wheel up to the second floor in the elevator. He had heard no shot and the officer was hopeful that Shapcott had not yet carried out his intention.

Shapcott occupied a front office, adjoining that of the Dr. McKay Home Remedy company. The two offices are separated by a wooden partition, Shapcott occupying the further room. The door to this office was locked and, hearing no sound, after knocking, and finding the door locked, Sergeant McNew braced himself against the door and broke it in. In doing so the frosted glass in the upper half was broken and crashed on the floor outward.

Horrible Discovery .

When the door gave way the dead body of Shapcott came into view, lying prone on the floor face downward near one of the windows looking out on Pike's Peak avenue. He had thrown back his coat and, wearing no vest, had placed the barrel of the 41-caliber double-action Colt's revolver against the stiff-bosomed, striped shirt and fired one shot straight through the heart. But one chamber of the revolver had been fired and it was evident he had died instantly. The gun lay on the floor by his side. The room was still full of smoke and the body was warm. Coroner Law arrived at 1:45 o'clock and took charge of the remains, removing them to the morgue conducted by Fairley Bros. on Pike's Peak avenue.

Three letters were found on the desk in the outer office. The private office was not unlocked. Lying open, in full view, and evidently written so all could see was the following:

Succumbed to Reverses.

"Financial troubles have driven me to do this. I have been struggling so hard, night and day, for the past three years to get my debts paid, but all without avail.

"Continual reverses and setbacks have driven me well-nigh crazy. I have been trying so hard to pay what debts and accounts I owe, but I am now completely engulfed in financial reverses.

"My intentions and motives have been honest, but overwhelming adverse circumstances have been too much for me.

"WM. G. SHAPCOTT."

It was evident that this letter was the third that had been written, and that as soon as he had reached the office, Mr. Shapcott had begun a draft of what he wanted the public to know. Two notes had been commenced and torn up as was evident from the torn pieces of paper in the waste basket by the desk he had faced. The sheets of paper had been torn into very small pieces. On several, however, two or three words could be deciphered, among them occurring the phrases: "financial reverses," "cannot bear it longer," "hopeless fight."

Lying on the desk were two other letters. One that had just been written read as follows:

Significant Correspondence.

Exchange National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Gentlemen—I enclose herewith a copy of the letter I have just sent to Mr. Russell, which explains itself in reference to the $400 draft on him that you notified me this morning was unpaid. I will see what I can do about the matter just as soon as possible. Very truly yours,

WM. G. SHAPCOTT.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 6, 1903.

Lying alongside was the following letter, the letter referred to in the communication to the bank:

Mr. Thos. S. Russell, 608 Holley Ave., St. Paul, Minn.:

Dear Sir—The Exchange National Bank of this city has just informed me that the draft I made on you for $400 was unpaid by you when presented. I do not understand this at all, as the agreement that I made with you was that I was to make this draft just as soon as I returned home and that you were to see that it was paid. I left you the $500 bond and made you a net figure on it of $400, the amount of the draft, with a distinct understanding that you were to pay the draft when presented.

If I had any idea that you didn't intend to pay the draft I should never have made it, as it places me in rather a bad position to have a draft remain unpaid.

Yours truly,

WM. G. SHAPCOTT.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 6, 1903.

The three letters had been placed carefully on the desk, evidently that they would form an explanation of the deed.

Course of Bullet.

An examination of the body at the morgue showed that the ball had passed clean through the heart. The blood had gushed out of the small aperture and had stained the entire front of the shirt, so that it resembled a wet, red rag. The features were life-like and exhibited no traces of suffering.

Occupants of the Gazette building who saw Mr. Shapcott during the morning state that he acted in a perfectly natural manner and gave no indication that he had any thought of taking his own life. Several saw him between 10 o'clock and noon and he was jesting and in apparently good humor with the world.

Did Not Suspect Purpose.

Mrs. Shapcott states that she had no suspicion of the purpose in her husband's mind. After lunch he went upstairs to his bedroom and remained for some time. He left as usual, kissing his wife and children. The investigation by the coroner shows that he went without delay to his office and after writing the two first letters which were unsatisfactory and which he tore up, he wrote the third and last, explaining his act, and arranging the explanatory letters, threw back his coat, placed the revolver to his shirt front, directly in front of the heart, and shot. The bullet came out of the back just below the left shoulder and fell out of the clothing when it was removed from the body. A remarkable fact was that no one heard the report of the shot. It was probably muffled to an extent, however, as the gun was held so close to the body.

Letter to Wife.

The letter left by Mr. Shapcott to his family referred, as did the note left by him to the public, to his financial difficulties. He said he had fought with fate as long as he could and grieved at the shock his death would cause his family. He asked his wife to kiss the children good bye as he did not have the courage to bid them farewell. Could they know of the struggle and the sickness of despair that had come upon him they would not blame him. The announcement that he would take his life in his office followed.

The news of the suicide came as a shock to hundreds of Mr. Shapcott's friends and business acquaintances. It has been known for months that he was in need of money and that the affairs of the Upper Ten Gold Mining & Oil company, of Eldora, Boulder county, which he organized several years ago, were in a precarious state.

Biographical Sketch.

For the past eight years Mr. Shapcott had been a resident of Colorado Springs, coming here from Cheyenne, Wyo. He was 44 years old, having been born in Cornwall, England, in 1859. His father, John N. Shapcott, brought his family consisting of his wife and four children, of which William was the eldest to Chicago and set up in business as a shipbuilder. Young Shapcott, who had attended a private school in Cornwall, entered a large drygoods house in Chicago and worked up to the position of cashier. In 1882 he made a trip to London and returned to this country, going to California via Cape Horn. At Bakerfield he accepted a position as cashier of a land and livestock company. Removing to Cheyenne he went with the Warren Livestock company first as manager of the office, then as a director and its assistant secretary and treasurer. This position he held until 1895 when he removed to Colorado Springs. While in Cheyenne, 10 years before, he had married Miss Martha B. Gleason, who was born in Worthington, Mass. He was porminent in the National guard of Wyoming, having organized a regiment. He occupied the office of assistant adjutant general of the state and had the rank of major.

Upon coming to Colorado Springs, after selling his interest in the stock company, he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, founding the William G. Shapcott agency. In November, 1897, Edward Ferris was taken into partnership, but in August, 1898, he purchased his partner's interest. In addition to organizing the Upper Ten Gold Mining company of Eldora, Boulder county, he was interested in Cripple Creek mines and was president of the Jordan Gold Mining company.

Carried Insurance.

Mr. Shapcott carried several thousands in insurance, his wife being the beneficiary in each instance. One policy was for $4,000 in the Bankers Insurance company, but until an examination is made of his private papers it will not be known just what amount of life insurance was carried by him.

In addition to Mrs. Shapcott, he leaves three children, Mabel J., 17 years old; Wallace G., 15 years, and Edith M. Shapcott, 12 years.

The estate of William G. Shapcott, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart in his office in the Gazette building yesterday afternoon, will be placed in charge of an administrator to be appointed by the court.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning, interment being at Colorado Springs. The services, which will be conducted by Dr. William F. Slocum, will be private. Dr. Slocum will have charge of the arrangements. Final details will be arranged upon the arrival of W. W. Gleason of Cheyenne, brother of Mrs. Shapcott. Mrs. Shapcott telegraphed him yesterday and he will arrive at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ANXIOUS FOR ACTION IN BROWN ESTATE MATTER

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 6.—In the supreme court today, the New York Life Insurance company filed a motion to have the case against Henry C. Brown advanced upon the docket. The motion alleges that a conspiracy exists between the legal representatives of the estate of Jane C. Brown and the heirs and creditors to retain possession of the estate and thus defraud the insurance company. The New York Life people allege that Henry C. Brown, the sole devisee of his wife, Jane C. Brown, conveyed the property claim after the death of Mrs. Brown and after the probate of the will. It is alleged that the minimum value of the estate is $2,000,000, and the company questions the power of the supreme court to review the work of the county court. The company further alleges in its motion that Brown has united with the United States Mortgage & Trust company to defraud the New York Life Insurance company out of its interest in the Brown Palace hotel and other property of the estate. The insurance people say that the construction of the will by the county court giving Henry C. Brown the privilege of disposing of the Brown Palace hotel was a travesty upon justice. It is claimed that the county court in granting such an order to Brown as the executor of his wife's estate was in error. Henry C. Brown asked that the estate should be sold as the personal estate was insufficient to pay the debts. The insurance company alleges that Brown owes the estate $240,000 and that if Brown would pay his debts to the estate there would be no need of a sale of any portion of the realty.

Some of the most eminent attorneys of the state have been engaged in the case. Those for the New York Life Insurance company are Benedict & Phelps, Wolcott, Valle & Waterman, Thomas J. O'Donnell, H. J. O'Bryan, Rogers, Cuthbert & Ellis, H. H. Dunham, William M. Field, Pierpont Fuller, Bicksler, McLean & Bennett, William B. Harrison and Thomas H. Hardcastle.

Henry C. Brown is represented by his son, James H. Brown. The case will be taken up by the supreme court at the first sitting next month.

Theodore Trier, a tinsmith employed on the new Dodge block on Broadway, fell from the staging at the fourth floor while putting on a cornice and sustained serious injuries. Trier struck the pavement with considerable force and at first it was believed that he had been instantly killed; but upon being taken to St. Luke's hospital it was reported that, unless internal injuries had been sustained, he had miraculously escaped and would recover. S. L. Brooshire, employed with Trier, was upon the scaffolding when it fell but managed to catch hold of a beam from which he was soon taken by fellow workmen. Trier's remarkable escape from instant death can only be accounted for by his striking several beams in his descent.

Valid Claims.

Auditor Holmberg has been advised by the attorney-general that the appropriation for the members of the legislature who were ousted at the regular session was valid and the auditor will pay the claims for salary as soon as the vouchers are presented to him. The attorney-general declares that, in his opinion, these claims are the most valid of any contained in the appropriation bill, as it was passed at the special session, for the reason that they come under the provision of appropriations for legislative expenses.

No demand has been made for the appropriation of $7,500 for the Pueblo State fair and it is alleged that the state will not be asked for the money until after the fair is held. It is the plan then to make the demand and, upon refusal of the auditor to allow the claim, the matter will be taken into the court.

The state auditing board today adopted some new rules. The board will hereafter hold weekly meetings to pass upon requisitions of the various departments. The auditor has declared that no departmental head can obtain supplies of any kind hereafter until his requisition has been passed upon by the state auditing board. This rule is aimed at the superintendent of printing who has been honoring requisitions from the different departments at his own pleasure.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAGE SCHEDULE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 6.—The wage schedule that was presented F. C. Smith, general superintendent of the Short Line Tuesday by the motormen and conductors of the electric divisions was not agreed to by the railroad officials and the promised final answer was not given the employes. Everything is progressing toward a settlement and the men are satisfied with the way matters are going. Superintendent Smith said yesterday afternoon that everything was going on nicely but so far no settlement had been reached, as the committeemen representing the employes had to take their trains out before the conference was finished this afternoon. "You may say," he added in closing, "that everything is going on satisfactorily to both sides, and the matter will be adjusted in full by tomorrow night."

Victor's Suit.

A reply was filed in the district court today, in the case of the city of Victor vs. Grace Clark and P. A. Anderson. The case is one in which the city is endeavoring to obtain possession of certain property situated in Fremont county and owned by the defendants. The plaintiffs desire the property for the purpose of constructing a reservoir and pipe line on the ground.

Returns to His Family.

A complaint was filed late last evening by Mrs. Theodore Neid in the county court charging her husband Theodore Neid, with failure to support his family. A capias was issued for Neid and Sheriff Robertson left for Pueblo today to bring him back to the city.

Kidnaped Child Ill.

Helen Foley, the 2-year-old child that was kidnaped from its mother at a dance about 10 days ago, is suffering from nervous prostration at the home of Mrs. Foley in this city. It is supposed to have been caused by the recent adventure.

Delinquent Taxes.

County Treasurer McNeil has completed the making up of the list of property owners who have not paid their taxes for 1901 unless taxes are paid August 15, warrants will be issued and served by the sheriff.

Bond Filed.

The $10,000 bond of Mrs. Mary B. Lysight as county assessor, was filed with the county clerk and recorder today by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee company of Baltimore. Mrs. Lysight was appointed to the office upon the death of her husband, George N. Lysight, about 30 days ago.

Threatened With Jail.

Henry Hanst was tried before Judge Frost in the county court today for failure to provide for his children and was sentenced to serve 60 days in the county jail, sentence being suspended for 90 days on payment of costs and promise that he would provide for the family.

QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN ON STRIKE IN SOUTH RUSSIA

London, Aug. 7.—The Daily Mail's Nikolaieff correspondent under date of August 2 fully confirms the Times' correspondents' account of strikes in south Russia. The correspondent says that a quarter of a million men are affected and that simultaneously strikes occurred over a vast industrial area. He says that the amount of studied organization and well-concealed preparation was unprecedented in the troubled annals of Russian labor. Prices of the necessaries of life are rising by leaps and bounds. The strikers, on the whole have preserved exemplary order but this has not saved them from savage attacks, directed by General Arzenieff, governor of Odessa. Groups of men who assembled last Saturday with the intention of holding meetings were driven into a solid mass by 500 Cossacks, backed by two lines of infantry with fixed bayonets. About 2,000 strikers being thus inclosed by a double cordon, the Cossacks rode through them, striking right and left with heavy whips, the fallen men being trampled under the horses' feet.

"When the living mass had been thoroughly kneaded to the governor's will," continues the correspondent, "numerous men were arrested as suspected agitators. The infantry then marched off, and the strikers scattered in a dozen directions with Cossacks at their heels. It is reported that 400 strikers were more or less seriously injured and that from six to a dozen succumbed. The whole affair is a typical piece of administrative savagery. The extraordinary feature of the movement at Odessa is that the police and gendarmes belonging to one depot threatened to throw off their uniforms and risk all the terrors of insubordination unless the miserable pittance of 11 to 14 pence which they are allowed daily was increased and the hours of labor reduced. Siberia is losing its terrors even for Russian policemen.

"The epidemic of incendiarism is spreading through Russia. Scarcely a day passes without news of conflagrations. At Baku alone the destruction has been colossal. Tens of millions of gallons of naphtha have been burned. In 24 of the largest towns the damage due to fire the past month is estimated at $35,000,000. The object of the bulk of the fires is to get insurance money. Many of the incendiaries are Jews, and the insurance companies in some cases have raised premiums 50 per cent. Public opinion in Odessa is entirely on the side of the striking sailors and stockers. A wealthy company which has been employing men for years has paid sailors at the rate of only 25 shillings a month."

The Standard's Odessa correspondent under date of August 2 says that all the trades have now resumed work, and that the strike is practically ended, but that the city will remain under martial law for at least another 10 days.

The strikers did not get all they demanded, but in most cases were met with fair-spirited compromises on the part of the employers.

According to the correspondent, the local Odessa papers on the day the dispatch was sent announced that the governor had issued a statement to the effect that he had summarily convicted 71 persons and had sentenced them to three months' imprisonment for disturbing the public order. The names given include many Jews and a few foreigners. The strike ended just in time to avert serious food riots, as the high price of provisions led to ominous popular threats to storm the bakeries and flour mills.

There have been a few fatalities, but no serious disorders. It is stated that while the strikers were trying to prevent a train starting Saturday night four of the strike leaders were run over and killed.

The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Kieff, Russia, dated August 1, which says that General Arzenieff, governor of the district of Odessa, and the mayor of Odessa together with a committee of influential citizens have induced the tramway strikers to resume on the distinct understanding that their grievances will be considered and concessions granted.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BANK TELLER

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, Aug. 6.—Criminal proceedings were instituted in the federal court here today by attorneys representing the City National bank of Canton against Albert W. Deibel, teller of the latter institution on the charge of embezzling about $22,000 in funds and falsifying the bank's books. A deputy marshal has been sent to Canton to take charge of Deibel, who is under arrest there.

DENIES CHARGES.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 6.—United States Pension Commissioner Eugene F. Ware reached Topeka today en route to the G. A. R. reunion at San Francisco. In reply to a question as to the charges of Albert Martin being dismissed from the Topeka pension office as being a violation of the civil service rules, Mr. Ware said:

"As I never had a coach or a coachman, this must be a mistake. I have not seen the newspaper accounts of the charges, but I understand I am charged with promoting my coachman in the bureau."

GOOD MAJORITY FOR THE SUGAR CONVENTION BILL

London, Aug. 6.—In the house of commons after James Bryce (Liberal) and Charles Wentworth Dilke (Advanced Radical) and others had vigorously denounced the sugar convention bill as a Protectionist measure, the bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 119 to 57.

THE SQUADRON AT LISBON.

Lisbon, Aug. 6.—United States Minister Bryan and some of the officers of the American squadron today visited Evora and the castle at Alvita, in the province of Alemntego. They were cordially received and dinner was given in their honor at which toasts were exchanged. The squadron will sail on Saturday for Gibraltar.

Admiral Cotton has returned thanks to Captain Augusto Osorio who, by the direction of the Portuguese government, has been attending him during the visit, for the many kindnesses extended.

UNPRECEDENTED FALL OF HAIL IN THE VICINITY OF GREELEY

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 6.—Details of the storm which prevailed along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains in Colorado and southern Wyoming last night show it to have been much more severe than at first reported. In some sections the hail fall was unprecedented.

In the neighborhood of Greeley and Eaton, in the northern part of Colorado, chunks of ice, measuring in some instances 10 inches in length, fell and the damage wrought was immense. Sheep were struck dead in the corrals, and cattle and horses severely injured. Farm houses and barns were wrecked and crops utterly wiped out of existence. Near Greeley a man named Johnson was severely bruised and rendered unconscious by the hail. The damage cannot be estimated in that section but will reach thousands of dollars.

Near Lafayette, Colo., there were two storms, the second following the first within 15 minutes, and with greater severity. The streets of the town were flooded, cellars partially filled with water, and trees and shrubbery stripped of foliage. Many window panes were also broken. The crops in the country surrounding were destroyed. Hail lay on the ground in many places to a depth of two feet. The damage in and around Lafayette is estimated at $200,000.

In southern Colorado the rainfall was very heavy, approaching the proportions of a cloudburst in several places. Railroad traffic was stopped on the Rio Grande for some time by washouts. The Santa Fe was also seriously affected.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BRITISH SHIPPING COMBINE

By Associated Press.

London, August 6.—The agreement of the International Mercantile company with the British admiralty and the board of trade is published in a parliamentary paper tonight. It provides that the British companies included in the combine shall remain on a footing of equality with other British companies in respect to any military, naval or postal service that the British government may require from the British mercantile. No British ship in the combine shall be transferred to a foreign registry without the consent of the president of the board of trade. The vessels shall continue to be officered by British subjects and carry the same proportion of British sailors as is prescribed in the case of any other British ships engaged in the same line of trade. The vessels shall still be subject to hire or purchase by the admiralty on the same terms as existed prior to the combination. At least one-half of the tonnage built or acquired during the continuance of the agreement shall be registered as British. Any company hereafter taken into the combination shall be subject to the same terms. The British companies included in the combine shall continue to be British companies qualified to own British ships and at least a majority of their directors shall be British subjects. Nothing shall be done to jeopardize the existing British register or the right of a vessel to fly the British flag. Any British company hereafter absorbed by the combine shall be subject to the conditions of the agreement and the combine shall advise the British government of any other lines of whatever nationality they may be that may hereafter be absorbed.

The agreement shall continue for 20 years dating from September 22, 1902, and shall be terminable thereafter at five years' notice on either side. It is provided that the British government has the right to terminate the agreement at any time, should the combine pursue a policy injurious to the interests of the British mercantile marine or British trade. The International Mercantile Marine company agrees that the chairman of its British committee shall accept service on behalf of the American company of any process or other document arising in connection with the agreement. The lord high chancellor is appointed referee in any dispute arising out of the agreement. His decision in law and fact shall be final.

The agreement is signed by Gerald Balfour, for the board of trade; Admiral Lord Kerr, senior naval lord, and Rear Admiral May, third naval lord of the admiralty; Sir Clinton Dawkins, on behalf of the International Mercantile Marine company, and by the directors of the constituent companies.

CORONATION OF THE POPE IS NOW OF PARAMOUNT INTEREST

By Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 6.—The attention of Rome is centered upon the solemn coronation ceremony which is to occur on Sunday and for which great preparations are being made. The throne of St. Peter, which Pius X will occupy, will be surmounted by a canopy 40 feet high. The function will consume five hours. The pope has informed the vatican officials that he wishes to be received on the threshold of the basilica by Cardinal Rampolla, who, as arch priest of the church, will address the formal greeting to him. At the conclusion of the ceremony the pope will confer his blessing upon the people, but it has not yet been decided whether he will do so inside the church or from the balcony looking out upon the piazza, where many hoped he would bestow his benediction on the day of his election. It is said that Pius is favorable to the latter plan but that the influence of the vatican officials is against it, on the ground that it might be interpreted as a recognition of the present state of affairs in Italy. The holding of the coronation ceremonies in St. Peter's itself represents a concession, as in the case of Leo it occurred in the Sistine chapel. Although it is expected that 60,000 tickets will be issued for the event, the demand for them is already very great.

In the consistories to be held Monday and Thursday next the pope will confer the red hat upon Cardinals Ajuti, Taliani, Katschthaler and Herrero y Espinoza, who were raised from the purple on June 25, but who have not received these symbols of rank because of the illness and death of Leo. It is believed that the Spanish cardinal, Herrero, will not be able to be present at the coronation ceremonies.

BOSTON DISTURBERS WERE FOUND GUILTY

By Associated Press.

Boston, Aug. 6.—The trial of William M. Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian; Granville Martin and Bernard Charles, charged with disturbing a meeting at the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion church, which was addressed by Booker T. Washington on the night of July 30, ended today, when all three defendants were found guilty. Sentences will be imposed tomorrow.

PHILIPPINE CENSUS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 6.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Governor Taft saying that the census of the Philippines has been about completed. The books and schedules will be sent to Washington. Governor Taft recommends that General Sanger be ordered here in connection with this census work and it is probable he will come as census director.

MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONISTS READY FOR GENERAL RISING

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 6.—A news agency distpatch from Vienna says that the Macedonian central revolutionary committee has fixed August 31 as the date for a general rising, and that Boris Sarafoff, one of the leading Macedonian agitators, has been appointed commander of the revolutionary forces with Alexieff as his principal lieutenant.

The London papers print mail letters descriptive of the Macedonian situation, and dated the latter part of July, which indicate that the committee was vigorously preparing for an uprising at the close of the harvest. The members of the committee, according to these advices, have been vainly hoping for an outbreak of war between Turkey and Bulgaria or some other sensational occurrence, such as a massacre of Christians, to give them an opening, but nothing has happened, and although the situation is critical it is just possible that the committee may still further postpone the date of the outbreak.

Meanwhile the Turks are more ready than ever to strangle any rising at its birth. The imperial troops, poorly paid and poorly fed, exasperated by the prolongation of the crisis and the necessity of incessant duty night and day, owing to the threats of the Turkish popultion to pillage Bulgarian houses and murder their occupants as revenge for the depredations of roving Bulgarian bands, are preying upon the peasantry and would indulge in barbarities upon the slightest pretext.

According to these mail advices, despite the combustible appearance of the situation, it is declared that a unanimous insurrection of the Macedonian people is quite impossible, as the Turks have the advantage in numbers and arms over the Bulgarian bands, and any attempt at such an insurrection would merely be the signal for the massacre of innocent peasantry.

The Times' Sofia correspondent says that the Bulgarian government is determined to maintain a loyal attitude toward Turkey by preventing ammunition for the insurgents from passing across the Bulgarian frontier into Macedonia.

A letter from Yedda dated July 21 reports that the notorious Kurdish chief Moussa Bey, who was responsible for many of the Armenian outrages, has escaped from Medina with other Kurdish chiefs, where they have been living in exile, and that all attempts to intercept them have failed. The sultan was so incensed that he ordered the immediate dismissal of the governor of Medina, this being the third time Moussa has escaped, having been recaptured twice. It is feared that he will reach Kurdistan and lead a new insurrection against the Turks, with perhaps a repetition of the atrocities in Armenia.

EJECTED FROM NAVAL RESERVATION IN CUBA

By Associated Press.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 6.—Some engineers who were surveying a site for a terminal of the Cuban Eastern railway on the United States naval reservation at Guantanamo bay, were warned off by the American officers there, but refused to go.

Admiral Coghlan thereupon notified the Cuban government and President Palma sent a revenue cutter which forcibly ejected the trespassers. The railway, having acquired the land, claims heavy damages.

OHIO WOMAN ASSAULTED BY YOUNG NEGRO LAWYER

By Associated Press.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 6.—St. Clairsville, Ohio, a small city in Belmont county, was thrown into a panic this evening when it became known that a terrible outrage had been perpetrated on Mrs. M. E. Stowe, one of the most prominent and highly respected residents of the town, who was criminally assaulted by a young negro lawyer. The woman had been out for a walk during the afternoon and remained later than she had anticipated. Abut 6 o'clock she started for her home, the route extending through a lonely tract of woods. When within 200 yards of her home she was seized by the negro and thrown to the ground. She made a brave but unsuccessful struggle for her honor. When the woman regained consciousness her pitiable screams attracted the attention of passers-by who rushed to her assistance. She was taken to her home where she told of the brutal outrage. A posse of the most prominent citizens of the county was organized and set out in pursuit of the negro, who escaped to the woods. The mob is fully armed and bent on lynching the negro when he is apprehended. Mrs. Stowe is in a critical condition as a result of her awful experience. Her assailant is a well-known negro, C. E. Burns, who has been practising law in this vicinity. A report received late tonight say that the bloodhounds have scented the trail and the chase is being pursued with renewed vigor.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, the surviving founder of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, sailed today on the transpacific steamer Ventura. She will make a two years' trip around the world.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN SINKING OF A BARGE

By Associated Press.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 6.—The barge Florrie in tow of the tug Boswell, while on her way from Norfolk for Providence, foundered early Wednesday morning between Barnegat and Fire Island during a heavy northeast storm. Captain Cobb of the barge and one of the deck hands were saved but Mrs. Cobb, the captain's wife, a 10-year-old son, a boy named Jones who was making the trip with the captain, the engineer and cook of the barge whose names are not known, went down with the vessel and were lost.

When the barge began to sink, Captain Cobb had just time to seize the two boys, one under each arm, who stood beside him in the pilot house. Mrs. Cobb, the engineer and cook were all below and were carried down with the barge.

The waves tore Captain Cobb's hold from the two boys, who were swept away. Captain Cobb and the deck hand clung to a hatch and were rescued, nearly exhausted, in about half an hour by the tug.

FIVE PERSONS INJURED IN WRECK IN KANSAS

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Aug. 6.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 202, known as the Southern Kansas, due in this city at 6:30, collided with a Santa Fe freight tonight at Elizabeth, Kan., three miles this side of Olathe, as a result of which five persons were injured.

The injured—David Parker, Chanute, Kan., passenger engineer, chest crushed and internally injured; Frank Juleson, Chanute, Kan., passenger fireman, leg sprained and shoulder bruised; Charles Zorn, Kansas City, baggageman, back sprained and other bruises; Andy Byrne, Argentine, freight conductor, riding in caboose of freight, back hurt and body bruised; Mrs. Sue Goodin, Hazleton, Kan., arm badly wrenched and side hurt.

None of the injured will die. The passenger train was 30 minutes late and running at the rate of 50 miles an hour when the collision occurred. The freight train was trying to make a siding to allow the passenger to pass, but it was too late to clear the main track.

KANSAS RIVER RISING.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 6.—The Kansas river at this place is rising slowly. Last night's rain amounted to over three inches. On account of high water up stream, the river will be higher tomorrow.

BLANCHE WALSH'S DIVORCE.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 6.—Justice Dugro today signed the final decree of divorce in favor of Blanche Walsh, the actress, in her suit against Alfred Hickman, to whom she was married in 1896.

The Newspaper Chaperone.

"To the Journal:—Would it be entirely proper for a modest young unmarried lady to telephone to a young bachelor at his apartments? Please reply at once. He is so sick, and the only way I can reach him is through the 'phone, on the table by his bedside. Annie."

We fear Annie has dropped her inquiry into the wrong box. This paper does not run a chaperone column. However, the sore distress of doubt which is evidently tormenting the young lady excites our compassion and gallantry, so an answer must be attempted.

Gentle Annie probably descends from those prim New England ancestors who considered it the height of impropriety for a young man to keep the picture of a girl in his bed room. From this dainty nicety of morals arose that quaint custom which prompted our forefathers, as everybody knows, to inclose their daguerreotypes in little boxes, to attach a pink colored cover to their tintypes, and to shield their photographs by a thin flap or veil of tissue paper, so that female loveliness might always be protected from the possibility of suffering, even by proxy of these counterfeit presentiments, the least embarrassment or confusion.

It is very easy to discern the cause of gentle Annie's painful hesitation. The timid young lady undoubtedly fears that her bachelor friend might answer the 'phone in his bathrobe, or at least in his shirtsleeves. But nevertheless and notwithstanding this horrible thought, the offense of it is wholly imaginary, and therefore it would seem that there could be no great harm or impropriety in ringing up the young man and inquiring as to his health.

After the observance in due form of the general rules and customs of society, the conduct on all the minor points and punctilios of etiquette and decorum must necessarily and of course be left to the discretion of the particular parties called upon for a performance; and in Annie's case, her incertitude and inquiry show such an innate sense of propriety and a delicacy of nature that she may trust securely in the correctness of her behavior, if guided only by her own good judgment and intuition, assuming that she has no mother at hand to consult. Since Annie is instinctively safe from being a coquette, she should try to escape the other extreme of becoming a confirmed and squeamish prude. There is danger of being too "finical," as has been proved by many instances. For example, an aged spinster during the recent floods is said to have died of shame after a fireman, in answer to her agonizing call for help, had rescued her in her night robe from death in a watery grave. Again, another lady, a country maid, once walked the streets of this city for weeks, so it is said, hunting for a moderate-priced boarding house where the bath tub was not used indiscriminately by men and women guests alike. There is a happy medium between impropriety and prudishness which all young maidens should seek, and which most of them, through sensible mother's guidance, fortunately find.—(Kansas City Journal.

Eloquence.

Cyrus Townsend Brady was talking about the itinerant preachers of the past.

"These men," he said, "were rugged and sincere. Their minds, if they were coarse, were also strong. Their eloquence was sometimes powerful; sometimes it was amazing.

"There was a notable itinerant who once preached on the 'Glory of the Saints,' and the description of a saint's glory that he gave in this sermon deserves, I think, to be perpetuated. This is it, word for word:

"'Who, my brethren, can describe the glory of a saint? Why, nothing on earth can liken it. If you drill a hole through the sun and put it on your head for a crown, and split the moon in sunder and put the pieces on your shoulders for epaulettes—if you tear down the starry curtain of the skies and wrap it round your body for a robe, and ride to heaven on the lightning wings of the tempest, this will be nothing to the glory of the saints.'"—(Detroit News-Tribune.

"Yes, Brown joined one of those co-operative communities, where all work for the common good at that particular task for which he is best fitted, and they made him mayor."

"Was that because he was best fitted for that job?"

"Not exactly. It was because he wasn't good for anything else."—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

A New View of the Summit of Pike's Peak



Copyrighted 1903 by the Williamson-Haffner Engraving Company, Denver.

Pike's Peak, a new picture from "The Rocky Mountain View Book" of Foltz & Hardy.

Congressmen Clamor for More Rural Delivery Routes

(Special Correspondence of the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—There has been considerable gossip and comment over the apparent decrease in authority which has come to the office of the first assistant postmaster general through the transfer of the rural free delivery service to the office of Mr. Bristow, the fourth assistant. General Bristow is now in complete charge of the rural delivery division, and his inspectors are carrying on the service while conducting the investigation. The free delivery division belongs by law, and is placed by law, under the charge of the first assistant postmaster general, where it has been ever since its establishment, and a permanent transfer can not be effected without the approval of congress. The postoffice department is the only department of the government in which congress, in making appropriations, has taken pains to specify the different assistants under which various bureaus shall be placed. In all other departments it is purely a matter of administrative routine, and the transfer of divisions from one chief to another in other departments is not unusual.

When the investigation is complete, therefore, the division now temporarily under General Bristow for purposes of investigation will be restored to the office of the first assistant unless congress, in the next appropriation bill, shall indicate otherwise.

✣ ✣ ✣

The leading members of the house are fully aware of the legal status of the various divisions of the postoffice department, and have already begun to file objections to the management of the rural free delivery by General Bristow, who they assert is conducting the service on too narrow a basis. General Bristow has always been opposed to the liberal distribution of free delivery routes, and long before he assumed charge of the division he protested as vigorously as he could against what he termed extravagance in the administration of the bureau. He holds that the government should not employ a carrier to deliver mail on a route which does not reach at least 100 persons. Congressional advocates of the free delivery system contend that such a discrimination loses sight of the principal object of the rural delivery as it was originally established. They say that the object is not to accommodate thickly settled communities but to relieve the inconvenience of living at a distance from villages and towns, and to encourage the building up of farming districts and make them more desirable places of residence. When this question comes up in congress this winter there will probably be a sharp contest between those who favor his position and those who prefer the old system which, with all its extravagance, they declare to be better than a niggardly administration. If the investigation now in progress is entirely completed before congress meets, this matter will settle itself, for at the close of the investigation the bureau reverts automatically to the office of the first assistant postmaster general.

✣ ✣ ✣

While it is true that considerable fun has been poked at Professor Langley and his flying machine, the results of the impending test are being waited with intense interest by the scientific world. This time it is not a question of models. The professor has already flown his models successfully, the machines remaining in the air so long as the motor furnished power. This time a man will ascend in the machine to control the power and direct the flight. Sufficient caution will be used, however, to provide a soft spot in the lower Potomac for the operator to alight in case there is any hitch in the soaring of the Langley "Buzzard."

✣ ✣ ✣

Just who is the oldest man in the United States senate is a question no one cares to ask in the presence of that dignified body, yet, if a certain remark of Chauncey Depew's is to be taken in earnest, the New York senator claims to be the Nestor. When Senator Depew brought his wife home from their wedding trip to Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, she was delighted with the beauty of the scene. Standing on the piazza, she said to him, "I shall never tire of the beautiful spot with its grand old mountains and majestic river. I suppose Senator, when you were a boy it was much wilder and more primitive. Was the railroad then completed?"

"Railroad!" the senator cried, "Why bless you, my dear, when I was a boy there was neither railroad nor river here."

Some people say Depew can not tell a story, that his reputation as an after-dinner speaker is based on his laugh, which is a most infectious one. Lately, however, he made a clever quotation, if it really was a quotation, the clever little verse which he attributed to Postmaster General Payne when he quoted it for a London audience. Even the Britishers saw the point, though it is a delicate one. This is the verse:

"Ask papa!" the maiden said.
He knew that her papa was dead
He also knew the life he'd led,
He understood her when she said,
"Ask papa!"

Mr. Depew's colleague, Senator Platt, rarely tells a story, but he has an acid tongue at times. A reporter, arriving late at a political meeting, approached and asked him, referring to a certain speaker, "Did he say anything new?" Senator Platt answered: "He's an organization man. It was an average speech—average enough for him to have thought out himself, and not good enough to have been plagiarized."

✣ ✣ ✣

The postoffice department is considering suggestions offered for the marking of stamps so that stolen postage stamps may be more easily traceable. One inspector suggests that the stamps be marked with darts, arrows, stars, circles and other emblems, which may be seen only with the aid of a microscope. A separate mark would not be designed for each of the 75,000 postoffices in the United States, and it is unlikely that any special marking would be ordered for any but the first-class offices. Possibly a special design might be placed on all stamps intended for second-class offices, another for those sent to third-class offices, and still another for fourth-class offices, which would greatly aid the inspectors.

One suggestion is to print visible bars across the face of the stamps, two bars for the second-class office, three for the third, and so on. While this would mar the appearance of the stamp, it would serve as a "Beware" sign to the thievishly inclined.

If some plan for the identification of stamps had been determined upon a year ago, the theft of $70,000 worth from the Chicago postoffice might not have occurred. Of that parcel not a stamp has ever been recovered, but unless they have already been disposed of, it will be a difficult matter for the holders to get rid of them, as a large bundle of two-cent stamps of last year's design appearing in one section of the country would immediately arouse suspicion. Outside the Chicago incident, thefts of stamps are not of much importance. However, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the government lost $29,000 worth of postage stamps.

The mimic war between the army and navy has brought up a sharp discussion between the rear admirals. Admirals O'Neil and Bowles contend that the 13,000-ton battleships should be equipped with armor and armament which will enable them to cope with 16,000-ton vessels; while Admirals Melville and Bradford insist that armor and armament should be sacrificed to give the 13,000-ton vessels speed. O'Neil declares that "our battleships should not be given speed for the purpose of running away," and that if they are properly armed they will not need to run away from any 16,000-ton enemy. All United States vessels are more heavily armed than foreign battleships, and American marksmanship is the finest in the world. Rear Admiral Bowles denounces the superposed turret, which is a feature of nearly all American battleships, as being unmilitary, holding that single guns are more effective than guns in groups; and although, in order to evenly distribute the weight, guns must be mounted in pairs on ships, it is wroung to mount them in fours as in the superposed turret.

It has been contended by Rear Admirals Melville and Bradford that the coal supply of the 13,000-ton vessels, notably the Mississippi and Idaho, is deficient. However, a comparison of the records of these vessels with 16,000-ton battleships would seem to prove that, even though they have less storage room for coal, they can make longer and swifter runs than the larger ships. The Idaho is warmly praised for her coal endurance.

✣ ✣ ✣

Many a sight-seer who comes to Washington fails of the fairest sight in the city, sometimes because he does not come in the summer time, sometimes because he does not realize that it is worth while. It has no historic interest. It is merely a pretty scene. From the great east balcony of the White house, the green lawn sweeps down to the Potomac. Great oaks and maples make cool, shady spots, and the fountains fling up a refreshing spray. On Saturday evening during the warm months, from six until half past seven, the Marine band plays, plays everything the crowd wants, everything but rag-time. And the crowd moves here and there, hardly a word spoken, not a sound above a murmur. Occasionally a little, soft hand-clapping, when the piece touches a peculiarly sympathetic chord. Then, at the end, the band, in their white duck, rise for the national airs. "Dixie" follows on the heels of "Yankee Doodle," and "Maryland, My Maryland," slips in between "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner." As the last notes of "America" float down to the silent water, the crowd moves down the avenues, away from the executive mansion, and the sweetest bit of life in the capital is over for the week.

"JOE" CANNON'S YOUTH

The spiders had not spun their first cobwebs in the Indiana law office of J. G. Cannon, writes L. F. Turbush in Success, before the tenant was marching in the front rank of the plain people of that plain state. "Uncle Joe" Cannon saw the force and effect of the direct, straightforward code of the frontier life, and he has adhered to it through life. He had been born to the rough and ready way of the frontier. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, who, with others of the sect, had been driven from Massachusetts by persecution, and had formed a Quaker settlement, called New Garden, near Guilford Courthouse, in North Carolina, where Joseph G. Cannon was born. The first hard bumps he ever received in life, he says, were against the oaken sides of a "prairie schooner," in which the family made the long journey from New Garden to Indiana. His life in Indiana had been that of most frontier boys. He worked on the farm, went to school, and his father, a poor country doctor, was even able to give him two terms at the Friends' manual labor academy at Bloomingdale. When Joseph was 14 years old, his father was drowned, a calamity that terminated the boy's school life. He became a clerk, and, for five years, he was among the thousand and one things that, in those days, comprised the stock of a country store.

At 19 Mr. Cannon had $500, which he had saved while a clerk. He decided to study law, and entered the office of Usher & Patterson, in Terre Haute, and, in 1858, he was admitted to the bar. A year later, being unable to make a living in Indiana, he moved to Illinois. The practice of law was very different in those days from what it is now. There were few or no precedents. Only a small number of the decisions of the Illinois supreme court had been printed. The lawyers had to reason out a proposition in conformity with their knowledge of the fundamental principles, instead of searching for support of their contention in reports of adjudged cases. The sittings of court at the county seat were great occasions, and the sessions were attended by many who had no part in litigation. The trials were generally before juries, and the lawyers depended as much on their wit and eloquence for winning a case as they did upon the legal points brought out and sustained.

Mr. Cannon rode the circuit on horseback. He was an indefatigable worker, and, in less than a year, he gained an enviable reputation for thoroughness and for resourceful wit. The rough and tumble passages which he had with the other circuit riders gave him a good training for his subsequent career in congress. They taught him how to use his great natural wit to the best advantage.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

Proving the Safety of the Mails.

To test the safety of the mails and the honesty of the postal clerks, a gentleman made the following experiment:

He pasted on one side of a silver dollar a bit of paper on which he wrote his daughter's address. On the other side he put a one-cent stamp, sending the dollar at merchandise rates.

The experiment was the result of a dispute with a foreigner, who doubted the American's assertions of the safety of the United States mails, and warned him that that was the last he would hear of his money.

Two days later the man received a letter from his daughter acknowledging the receipt of the dollar.—(Indianapolis Journal.

"There isn't much difference between me and Eve," said the little girl who was forced to wear her big sister's cast-off skirts. "How is that?" asked her chum. "Why, Eve had to wear leaves, and I have to wear 'eavings."—(Philadelphia Record.

VIEW BOOK OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS

One of the handsomest publications of its kind that has ever been issued in the state has just been published by Foltz & Hardy of this city, and the Williamson-Haffner Engraving company of Denver. It is known as "The Rocky Mountain View Book." It contains 28 large single and double page views, many of which have never before appeared in any book.

The most notable scenery in the state is here pictured, and as might be expected, Colorado Springs, Manitou and the Pike's Peak region come in for a large share of the engravings. The centerpiece of the book is a fine view of the summit of Pike's Peak, and includes a sweep of country which has never before been pictured in just this way. It is said that this view alone cost $300 to make. The frontispiece is a reproduction in brilliant color of the Stevens' Sunrise from Pike's Peak. The book is issued with three different colored covers, and forms a noteworthy contribution to the pictorial literature of the Pike's Peak region.

FIRST SUSPENSION RAILWAY

There will shortly be opened in Germany the first suspended railway the world has ever seen. It runs between Barmen, Elberfeld and Vohwinkel, in Germany. The cars are suspended beneath the track and run on a single rail. The peculiar character of this unique line merits some description in these columns, especially as it seems to point to a possible solution of the problem of express passenger traffic both in congested districts and over long routes.

Barmen and Elberfeld are two of the most important manufacturing towns in Germany, and are situated on the river Wupper, a tributary of the Rhine. The principal industries of both towns are textile, dyeing and calico printing works, iron foundries, iron and steel manufactotries, paper mills, chemical works and breweries. The abundance of coal in the vicinity has been of great importance to the towns, and the industrial development of the population of both has increased very much of late years.

In 1893 the municipalities of Elberfeld and Barmen determined to provide better facilities than then in existence for intercommunication. At first they contemplated the erection of an elevated electric railroad similar to the Liverpool overhead railway, but this type was rejected in favor of a monorail suspended railway, invented by Herr Eugen Langen, an engineer of much distinction, who died at Cologne in 1895.

The idea of suspended cars was suggested to Langen by the transport difficulties of the sugar works which he had inherited, and he accordingly patented a method for the conveying of goods by aerial cableway. Later on he adopted the system for passenger traffic, and thus was evolved the very ingenious railway which was opened a few weeks ago in Germany, and which is the only one of its kind in the world.

In choosing a means of communication the authorities had to take many points into consideration. The four towns of Barmen, Elberfeld, Sonnborn and Vohwinkel almost join one another each merging with the other. The absence of main streets did not allow the building of a line on the road level, and as in the Langen system it was possible to construct certain portions of the line over the river Wupper, which runs through the valley in which the towns lie, this scheme was finally adopted.

The mono-rail suspended railway was commenced at the close of the year 1896, and at the end of 1898 the first section was ready for the trial runs. Some portion of the line was opened for traffic at the commencement of the year, and in a few weeks' time the whole line will be declared open with much ceremony.—(Black and White, London.

An Ever-Growing Sentiment.

It is impossible to read the speeches which have been delivered, whether by British or American officers, at the steadily accumulating series of dinners and luncheons, without being struck by the unforced note of intimate personal cordiality which runs through them. In this country, at all events, it is indisputable that this feeling has of late years gathered new strength, thanks to the irresistible influence of close and continuous intercourse, and to the temperate wisdom of statesmen and diplomatists on both sides of the Atlantic.—(London Times.

Rev. John McMillan of Atlantic City, N. J., asked that the county judge hold a special session of his court so that he might take out naturalization papers. This was done and before Mr. McMillan forswore his allegiance to the English crown he delivered a patriotic address in his church. This seems a bit like rubbing it in.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE'S ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE is doing a public service in his Chautauqua lectures throughout the country in arousing the people to a realization of the dangers which confront them from legislative corruption. He speaks by the card. He has encountered the corporation lobbyists in his office as governor, in the legislature of his state, and in the reports which have been sent to him from the congress of the United States.

The truth ought to be spoken upon this grave matter, and Governor La Follette does well not to mince his words. Every city knows the results of corporate influence in its council; every state knows something of the large staff of lobbyists which is maintained to corrupt legislators. If there is any doubt of it, let the people turn their minds back to only a few months ago when from one end of the country to the other legislative corruption was flagrant, notorious and almost unchallenged. It is becoming easier and less expensive to buy a legislature than it is to do the work at the elections.

In congress the measure that is not fostered by powerful corporate influences has very little chance of becoming a law. The composition of the senate is well known. The dominating influence is the corporation influence. This is manifested in the excessive burdens laid upon the masses of the people in high tariffs for the already wealthy trusts. It is manifested in railroad legislation, in conferring government contracts and in class measures of one sort and another. Even congressmen are not hesitating to grab government contracts through an intermediary. It is little wonder that postoffice employes endeavor to get a little of "the good things" that are going.

On the whole, Governor La Follette's speech forms a powerful arraignment of his own party, under whose absolute control the abuses which he details so faithfully have increased tenfold. He will, of course, be denounced as a disturber, possibly an anarchist, certainly a mischief maker, and he may be read out of the party. But he has heretofore been able to hold his own with his enemies, and whether he is or not, his words cannot fail to impress themselves upon every thoughtful citizen.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL MILES.

THE RETIREMENT of Lieutenant General Miles from active service and from his post as commander of the army is an event that should not pass unnoticed.

General Miles' services to his country have been eminent, continuous and lifelong. In the earliest days of the Civil war he began the military career which has just ended. His acts of bravery at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, at Chancellorsville and at Richmond won for him frequent and deserved promotions. When the war ended he decided to enter the regular military service as a profession, and continued to distinguish himself for his courage and ability in subduing the Indian tribes of the great west, and in other campaigns. As is well known, he made such a successful onslaught against the Apaches that Geronimo and other chiefs were compelled to surrender.

Likewise, when the time came for him to take part in the Spanish-American war, he rendered notable service. The occurrences in connection with that war caused General Miles to be brought into disfavor with the secretary of war and other bureau officials, but there is no reason for believing that General Miles, in condemning certain sorts of food furnished to the army, and in demanding that the men fighting for their country get only the best, was actuated by anything but an honest desire to be of service to the troops and to the government. As a soldier and officer in the Civil war he had come into contact with the average army contractor, and knew something of the character and standing of these persons. He naturally, therefore, took occasion to scrutinize closely the fulfillment of contracts in the latest war, especially such as referred to the food supply of the army. Possibly he was not as tactful as he might have been in going about it, but there is no question but that he was in the main right in his contentions, and that the heat displayed by some of his superior officers and the subsequent bitterness between them was entirely uncalled for.

It may be that in his later years General Miles has been indiscreet in his newspaper talk. But it will be the judgment of history that his indiscretions were of a very minor character in comparison with the eminence and the value of his services to his country. A man who gives his entire life to the army, knowing what it means, with its discipline, its constant shifting about, its lack of home comforts, deserves well of his fellow countrymen. General Miles is, therefore, entitled to all the reward that has been given him by the president and by congress, and he may retire with consciousness of duty faithfully and honorably performed.

A NEW JERSEY VIEW.

THAT THE COURTS of New Jersey, at least the federal courts, are not wholly given over to the domination of trusts and are not entirely in sympathy with trust practices is evidenced by the remarks of Vice Chancellor Pitney at a hearing in Jersey City upon an application for a receiver for the Universal Tobacco company. The application contained an allegation that the stock of the company after being increased from $100,000 to $1,000,000 had been sold for from 25 to 35 cents a share. In speaking of this practice the chancellor said:

> "I wish to express right here my judicial distrust of such practices. There is no honesty in a stock issue of $1,000,000 on a 25 or 30 per cent. basis, and the forcing out of the holders of the common stock, to the preferment of those holding preferred stock. That sort of practice is a fraud on the people who invest their money, and it is thievery to do it."

The chancellor rightly concluded that the interests of the investing public should first be considered by promoters, and that the custom of these so-called Napoleons of placing themselves "on velvet" at the expense of men and women putting up actual money was downright dishonesty.

There is only one satisfaction in this process, and that is, that investors who have been bitten once upon an inflated scheme will be very wary about putting their money into other promotions of a similar character.

Russell Sage has just celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth, and on the same day was served with a notice that a suit was pending against him for failing to provide his tenements with fire escapes. Russell's rule in life has been that a penny saved is a penny earned.

The salary of Mr. W. E. Corey, the new president of the Steel trust, has been fixed at $75,000 a year, or $25,000 less than was paid to Mr. Schwab. Nevertheless, Mr. Corey, by economy, ought to be able to have three meals a day and keep one servant.

A MORAL NON-CONDUCTOR.

HAVING just received advices from a recent conference of the "Antis" in Denver, the Telegraph has commenced to realize the true situation. It frantically asks: "What is the use of having a mayor and a city council in a city where there is a Democratic boss with a newspaper?"

The next article in the series will be the last, according to precedent, and will be based on the further inquiry, "What's the use of federal patronage in a state where all the boys are against us?"

It is true the Gazette will soon cease to be a Democratic paper but any man in Colorado without a newspaper will represent about as much politically in a few short months as the Telegraph will, if present indications count for anything.

The Gazette has taken a decided stand on three propositions, namely:

That indicted police officials should be suspended;

That public contracts should be let to the lowest bidders;

That a non-partisan judiciary was most desirable and should be secured.

Has the Telegraph the honesty and the candor to tell the people what its position is on those three propositions?

In all the controversy on these questions there has never been one single word spoken by this reform organ as to its position on any of them.

It has contented itself by characterizing the advocacy of these propositions as "yellow journalism" but it finds no space to combat them on any logical or moral grounds.

It has said no word in defense of the mayor's course. It only smiles and says "the mayor is a real nice man, and those people who say he does not do as he is told are naughty." It poses as a great moral force but it is simply a moral non-conductor.

THE CHAUTAUQUA COURSE.

THE CHAUTAUQUA assembly is fulfilling all expectations in the quality of the course which is being presented. It has started with a series of brilliant lectures and concerts and many other attractions of equal interest and value are to be presented in the next two weeks.

Very rarely does the public have an opportunity for such a small sum of money of hearing as varied and as helpful a course as is now being given. It deserves the hearty support of citizens and of visitors.

Secretary Root has recently refused to accept the resignations of certain young army officers who desire to get out of the service and into some other business. The secretary declined to permit them to do so on the ground that the United States had been to considerable expense in educating and training these men for its service, and that the government is entitled to their services for a number of years at least. The secretary's reasoning seems plausible, but on the other hand his ruling appears to deny a man the right to follow whatever occupation he chooses to enter.

General Young will have the privilege of being commander of the army for just one week. On August 15 the general staff law will go into effect. His tenure is not long, but long enough to be handed down to posterity.

Another forest fire in the Pike's Peak range, started through the carelessness of campers, has burned many acres of timber. An offense of this sort merits a jail sentence and nothing less.

Pittsburg druggists who are figuring on getting around the blue laws will probably sell a quinine pill for 10 cents today and throw in a glass of ice cream soda to make the pill more appetizing.

A Panama newspaper which wants the canal very badly has been suspended for advocating the independence of Panama. Instead of independence, the editor got the calaboose.

The stock reports declare "Biscuit Common was hammered down." At the conclusion of the call it must have resembled the sort of biscuit that mother's daughter used to make.

Professor Langley's airship, like a good many other ships, appears to take more naturally to the water than it does to the air.

Late Press Comment

HOMESICKNESS.

Where shall I wander, where upon the plain,
Who find not that for which my heart is fain.
Not one sweet meadow where the violets wake,
Nor any woodland bordering a lake?
Where shall I search upon the mountain-side,
Who cannot find the darlings of my pride—
The first arbutus hid beneath the snow,
The star-sown wind-flowers that I used to know,
The wintergreen the little partridge-vine
Bright-berried yearly underneath the pine?
Where shall I turn, who can no longer see
The far blue hills familiar unto me—
The hills of summer and the hills of snow
Where great winds rise and driven clouds sweep low.
Too long my steps were taught New England ways,
Too long my eyes looked out upon those days
To find their comfort here. Here sorrow dwells,
And the wide future opens, dim and vast;
But there forever lie the olden spells,
The balm of childhood and my treasured past!
—Edith C. Banfield, in the August Century.

❖ ❖ ❖

A LITTLE LIGHT IN THE GLOOM.

Two or three items in the news give ground for hope that would-be lynchers will soon find themselves strongly opposed by the representatives of law and order. In Lorain, O., the mayor headed off a crowd of would-be murderers and induced them to disperse by telling them that the white man who had been wounded by a negro was not seriously injured. In Chicago the police promptly arrested a woman who was urging a mob to kill a non-union man. In Texas a posse surrounding a criminal outrode the lynchers, in a race of several miles, and safely jailed their charge. In Wheeling, W. Va., policemen rescued a Hungarian who was nearly done to death for insulting a respectable white woman. In the south there have been two cases of the law's taking its course without interference from Judge Lynch. In Mecklenburg county, Va., two negroes who attempted to assault a white woman on Wednesday last were yesterday convicted and sentenced to be hanged on September 2—speedy enough justice to satisfy the most exigent. In Greenville, Tenn., a negro who has confessed to an attempted assault is in jail awaiting trial. Though a lynching was talked of, the citizens have wisely decided not to become murderers, but to let the law take its course. All this is vastly better reading than such news as has come to us of late from Illinois and Indiana and Delaware.—(New York Evening Post.

❖ ❖ ❖

OUTBURST OF ROYAL BLARNEY.

King Edward's farewell address to Ireland summed up a most interesting and surprisingly pleasing tour, and, within the bounds of the British system, ought to be very promising to the Irish people. The king suffered none of the rebuffs or unpleasant demonstrations that were predicted for him when he determined to visit Ireland.—(Kansas City Times.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE OTHER FELLOW'S TARIFF.

The furniture men, at their annual meeting, have been placing themselves on record as favoring certain steps in tariff revision. They omitted, however, to say anything about a reduction of the duties on furniture. A great many of the infants think some other infants could get along with a little less pap.—(Minneapolis Times.

COLORADO COMMENT

Millions of Wealth.

A person hardly ever picks up a paper of late without glancing over a new gold strike in some locality in Colorado. All this is a sure indication that the grand old state has millions of wealth hidden in her rocky frame, and it is very gratifying when we hear of some one who has penetrated deep enough to tap the vein of riches.—(Durango Herald.

Undesirable Immigration.

We cannot understand why our national law makers are so slow to shut out undesirable immigration. They have the matter in their own hands and the entire country is urging restriction. We now have several million illiterate, uneducated and unthinking foreigners in our country who require a great deal of attention and we should have no more new subjects until we have time to make men out of the ones we now have.—(Antonito Ledger.

Stale News.

A Denver paper announced in startling headlines the other day that "hold-ups were operating in the state capitol building." That's not news. The good people of Colorado have been aware of the fact for lo, these many days, and they don't understand why the fact of a private individual's loss of a couple of hundred dollars should be the occasion of such a hullaballoo when officials have been holding up the taxpayers for many hundred times that amount each year.—(La Jara Chronicle.

More Hands Needed.

There are only two things that can prevent this section from having the greatest crop ever produced here—hail and early frost. It is believed by many that the season of the most danger of hail has passed. The cantaloupe season will be shorter than common unless the frost is exceptionally late, but a greater yield is looked for than ever before. The only drawback to the beet crop is the scarcity of help. Good wages are offered, but it seems impossible to obtain sufficient help to put the crop in shape. There has been an abundance of water for irrigation purposes and spring rains to put the range in good shape for cattle. Everybody is busy and the croaker is the only man who is out of a job.—(Fowler Tribune.

SHORT STORIES

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Morals are the rules we make for other people.

The average person likes to go to Europe so as to get back and be able to brag about it.

Some men are born fools, some achieve foolishness and some have foolishness married upon them.

The oftener a woman gets married the surer she is that her first husband was not the kind she wanted, but a better kind than those after him.

The woman who has the most talked about clothes line in town can stand a good deal of unhappiness without getting discouraged.—(N. Y. Press.

A Good Contribution.

Rev. Sanford Olmsted, the new Episcopalian bishop of Colorado, is noted for the skill with which he can collect money for charity. St. Asaph's church at Bala., Pa., was Bishop Olmsted's last charge, and this church, under his pastorate, actually had more money than it could spend.

Here is an instance of Bishop Olmsted's address as a collector.

He called on a man one day who was well to do, but somewhat close. He asked for money for a worthy charity, and the man said:

"I'd give something gladly, but the fact is I've only $300 by me in cash—$300 that I've put aside for my funeral."

"You trust God with your soul," said Bishop Olmsted, "but you're afraid to trust him with your funeral, eh?"

This comment gained the bishop a generous contribution.—(Chicago Record-Herald.

Why the Judge Laughed.

In an Indianapolis office building two lawyers, Messrs. R. C. Robinson and John H. Jump have offices on opposite sides of a corridor. Mr. Robinson's office boy, with labor-saving inclination whittled out a sign board with a wheel at the end and by manipulating the wheel he saved himself numerous inquiries as to whether his employer was "in" or "out."

The scheme worked so well that the rival boy across the hall made a similar sign. It was put in while Judge Jump was at court. When he returned to his office he stood in the corridor and laughed for five minutes, while the boy, unconscious that the chief was anywhere near, made his sign read alternately "Jump In" and "Jump Out."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

A VEIN OF HUMOR

"You must admit that you gave me some encouragement," said the young man who had been jilted.

"Yes," said the girl, "you see, father says that the first essential in the development of character is to learn to say no, and I wanted you to practice on."—(Washington Star.

"Do you believe," said the lady with the sere and yellow, "that the good die young?"

"How could I?" exclaimed the flatterer, "how could I, and you so good—er—that—"

"Sir!"—(Baltimore News.

Mamma—Gladys, you were rude and indifferent to several people last night.

Gladys—Yes, mamma: I've decided that it isn't worth while to have manners if your clothes don't fit.—(Detroit Free Press.

Shy Young Thing—Papa, did—did Mr. Frajjil call on you this afternoon to—to ask you if—

Businesslike Parent—Yes, he asked me if I had any objections to him as a son-in-law, and I told him I wasn't taking bric-a-brac into my house now—it had gone out of fashion.—(Chicago Tribune.

"I'm glad to notice," said old Roxley, "that young Poorman is less persistent in his attentions to you."

"Yes?" his willful daughter queried.

"Yes, he seems to be losing heart and—"

"Oh! he's lost it completely, but he's found another."—(Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Father—Mabel and her young man are still in the parlor.

Mother—How do you know they're still there?

Father—Because everything is still there.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

She (reading)—Ah! here's an article about a man who got drunk and fell in the river and was drowned. That should be a lesson to you men who drink whisky.

He—Not at all. That's merely a case of taking too much water with your whisky.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

THE FARM AS IT IS

Popular imagination has been decidedly stimulated by the reported exodus of young men from eastern offices and colleges. It is the compensation which the present offers the past. The stream of migration once ran the other way, and the picture was that of the country bumpkin, the "hayseed," in less complimentary and less ancient vernacular, who went up to the city to find his fortune, perhaps even to found it. The truth of the picture was the fear existing behind it. The city had met the country before, and knew what it might become with its fresh vigor operating against the tattered energy of the city. And so revenge was taken in picture because it could not be obtained in fact.

Imagination is working the other way. It is the young man on the high office chair with striped "pants" and gay necktie and the impertinent once nose, or the emaciated college youth with spectacles and Greek exegeses, who goes a-field, seeking his "per diadem," as a celebrated Minnesota solon once said of the reward of less arduous labors than those of the harvest field. And the bucolic imagination of Kansas is making ambuscades for these effete young men and planning to show them a thing or two in the way of strenuous living.

But the facts are that the adjective "effete" has fallen into disrepute even for eastern young men, and there are no more hayseeds in Kansas or any other part of the commercial west. College athletics have changed that on the one hand, and bumper crops to pay college bills have changed it on the other. The Kansas farmer may not pay the $6 a day, which lies at the end of the transcontinental rainbow railway, but he will pay a better wage than can be obtained in any other field. And the eastern youth no longer expects the impossible in the dining-room of the west. There has come to be a mutual understanding. College muscle does not all run into cerebrum, and denim is not the only rustic wear.

The eastern young man will find a few seven-day wonders in the west. He will find out that farm life, instead of being the dead grind it was in his grandfather's day, is the easiest life a man can live, and the best life, if a man wants to be himself. Hard work is a tradition on the farm—it is no longer a condition. Machinery has lifted the burden, until farming has become a sedentary occupation. There are machines which will cut the hay and dry it and rake it and stow it in the barn all in a day, so that there need be no loss of crop. Wheat is subjected to the same magic; indeed, there seems to be no opportunity left for the inventor of farm machinery but a storage battery for the sun and a rain-maker and rain-dissipator. The hired man, who, once upon a time, worked 18 hours and milked cows the rest of the time, has found his occupation gone. The cows do not yet milk themselves, but tomorrow is coming, and the creamery has done what it could.

This interchange of amenities should result in opening the eyes of the man of the east to farm possibilities—to the ease of life and the contentment of spirit. The gentleman farmer, who is quite as much a farmer as he is a gentleman, is just beyond the turn of the lane. If Miss Daskam's Ardelia had found her Arcady in Kansas, she would never have exclaimed "N York's the place;"—(St. Paul Dispatch.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

In a communication published elsewhere in the Sun, Mr. William Trickett, of Carlisle, Pa., dean of the Dickinson Law school, takes issue with Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, on the question of "government by injunction." In a recent address before the Iowa Bar association, as noted in the Sun, Justice Brewer emphasized the value of the injunction as a preventive of crime. Among other observations on this subject he was reported as saying: "Shall it be said of the law, which is supposed to be the embodiment of all human reason, that it abandons the task of staying or preventing wrong and contents itself with punishing wrong?"

Writing from the standpoint of a lawyer, Dean Trickett dissents unqualifiedly from Justice Brewer's conclusions. It is plain, from his frank and incisive treatment of the subject, that he believes the use of the restraining power by equity courts may be exercised tyrannically and to the injury of those who are enjoined, unless judges exercise their power with great discrimination and prudence. "If," contends Dean Trickett, "it is an objection to a judicial system that it makes the promulgator of the prohibition the judge of its infraction and the assessor of its punishment, this objection lies against the free employment of the injunction, especially in struggles between class and class and in quarters that may fairly be termed 'political.'" The objections to the free use of the injunction, as Dean Trickett very cogently and lucidly states the case, are as follows: "In the injunction one man legislates an act to be penal when the legislature has not made it penal; the legislation is directed to a particular individual and so is partial, when that of the legislature must apply to a class; the judge-legislator who says 'thou shalt not' also acts as a judge to determine whether the person commanded has or has not obeyed, whereas the legislature cannot; the legislature must, in advance of the violation, define the penalty, but the judge-legislator defines the penalty after violation. It is the concentration of the legislative and the judicial work in one man and his power of defining the penalty ex post facto that forms the chief objection to the free use of the injunction. The chancellor who has issued the rescript sits in judgment on its violation. He calls the disobedience a contempt of himself. He is exasperated and made vindictive by this contempt and the vindictiveness enters, in an unascertainable proportion into the motive and guides him in the selection of the degree of punishment."

If a student and expounder of the law regards himself as justified in condemning thus unreservedly the free use of the injunction, it is not surprising that those who think they have suffered unjustly from the exercise of the restraining power by courts of equity should seek a remedy for their alleged wrongs by legislation limiting the power of equity courts. There have been times when the courts seemed to have carried the injunction too far, when they exercised their restraining power in cases in which their intervention appeared to be neither necessary nor warrantable. No doubt they were acting in what they conceived to be the public interest, and on the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. But the objections which Dean Trickett presents against the indiscriminate use of the injunction by a tribunal which acts both as legislature and judge are sound and convincing. It may be assumed that all judges are inspired by proper motives, but it is well to bear in mind that judges are human and are as liable to err as the average mortal. —(Baltimore Sun.

ANOTHER CONVERT IN UTAH

Elbert Hubbard of the Philistine has been to Utah. He was here a few hours. Like Ella Wheeler Wilcox he went away entirely competent to discuss nicely all the features of Utah, its history, its customs and especially polygamy. We take it he began with the advantage of having a contempt for nearly all forms of religious worship and with an innate disposition to say and do what he pleases—his own desires being the only conscience to which he appeals. His plea is not a justification for polygamy on an original basis, but his effort seems to be to be to prove that a kindly and upright man who is a polygamist is a better man than one who is a monogamist without a manly or honest attribute. It is an old argument which we often heard 15 years ago, which reduced to its real substance was that polygamy was better than prostitution. He was here but a few hours, but went away fully capable of describing the perfect virtue and holiness which prevailed before the coming in force of Gentiles; he discovered also that neither Mormon men nor women ever went astray, and indirectly carries the idea that they are the only people thus sanctified.

His article abounds with the direct and implied falsehoods of the past 20 years, and he gets a backing for his statements from renegade judges and doctors.

We hope he received a reward commensurate with his work. It is enough to state that he wrote upon a theme of the practical truth of which he knows nothing; that his references to monogamous marriage give an impression that he estimates its sanctity from the divorce court standpoint, that his general estimate of the average virtue of Mormonism is of such a nature that in his deeper judgment he is ready to accept the assumed belief that woman's real place is one of servitude. He frankly admits that polygamy puts woman on her good behavior, says she is taught that the lord of the harem is a Lord-God, and that he will spend most time with the wife who treats him best and is the best cook.

Of course when a man is ready to put out an argument of that kind with his own approval, it is as idle to enter into an argument with him as it would be to try to convince the sultan of Sulu that his marriage relations are not quite orthodox.

His article reads all the way through as though it were a brief which he prepared for a consideration and with the old lawyer's advice to the young lawyer in mind: "When you have no merit on your own side abuse your opponent, do not leave him a shred of reputation." It would be the least bit annoying to those who have been here a good while and who know the facts, to read the revamped falsehoods of the old days, and look upon the pictures which gifted men and women can paint when properly stuffed for the work, if we were not accustomed to such exhibitions. As it is, they are not worth minding except so far as they throw dirt upon the American home, discount the allegiance due to native land and by indirection stamp upon both religion and morality. In this Hubbard goes a little farther than did Ella Wheeler Wilcox, but both were stuffed from the same spoon.—(Goodwin's Weekly.

OPIUM IN THE PHILIPPINES

"It is light, not heat, that is needed." This is the sage advice given by the Outlook after a careful investigation of the question of regulating the opium trade in the Philippines, one of the serious problems now confronting the commission of which Judge Taft is the head. The tone of the Outlook's article is specially praiseworthy, for it takes into account all phases of the matter and recognizes that the commissioners have to decide upon high license or prohibition with no accurate knowledge of which system is more likely to produce the best results.

To get at the matter definitely the Philippine commission has had two bills drafted, one following with slight alterations the methods adopted in English colonies, the other that used in Japan. The former plan makes it a criminal offense to sell any of the drug, except what is proved to be for medical purposes, to anybody except an adult Chinaman. Other races are barred. The right to deal in opium is granted, under this plan, to the highest bidder, who is kept under heavy bonds to sell to none but Chinamen and to obey all the other provisions of the laws. Under the second plan, the government alone can sell opium by wholesale; it is never retailed except by apothecaries and always by physician's prescription. The commission has not decided which plan it thinks better for the archipelago and with that thoroughness which has characterized many of its acts is making exhaustive inquiries into the effects of prohibition in Japan, Upper Burmah and Formosa before it orders the trial of high license or of prohibition. Thus it will be in a better position to grasp all views of the complicated problem.

Those who declare in a hysterical way that because the use of opium is wrong its sale should be absolutely forbidden mean well, but it is by no means certain that their advice is valuable. Those who deal with the social evil in cities, for example, recognize that regulation frequently accomplishes more than attempts at suppression. It may be so with opium among the Filipinos and the varied population that will drift to the many islands of the group. "In dealing with vice," says the Outlook, "that is the best law which is practically more efficacious in making vice difficult and virtue easy." This is the temperate view that experienced men are pretty sure to take. On the other hand, too much should not be made of the revenue that is obtainable from government control. Some persons argue that, since it is proposed to devote to educational ends the money that might be received under a high-licensing plan, the end justifies the means. This, too, is a short-sighted view.

What must be recognized is that opium smoking among Chinamen is a habit that no law can wipe out, and that our aim is so to regulate the sale of the drug that the evil will not spread faster or farther than we can help. It is highly significant that some Chinese dealers in opium hope that the United States authorities will adopt a prohibitive law; this indicates their belief that they can do a greater business or at least a more profitable business under that system than if costly licenses must be paid for. Even brief consideration of this problem reveals many perplexities that our commissioners are facing; meanwhile, we can rest assured that they will act for the best interest of the Filipinos, so far as it is possible for them to determine what will be for their welfare.—(Providence Journal.

A SHRIVELED PARTY

News comes from Denver that the two warring factions of the Populist party, weary of bickerings and dissensions, have decided to merge in a single national organization. Loneliness rather than zeal for brotherhood seems to have forced this union. Disaster and desertion have thinned the ranks in both the 'middle-of-the-road" and "fusion" parties. Disaffection and apathy have left no zest in leadership or strife for leadership in either organization. A bigger stage is covered by the manipulators in both factions, and a political merger has no doubt appealed to both sides as the surest means of forcing political recognition of some sort in next year's presidential canvass.

However that may be, certain fragments of the two Populist organizations have come together in Denver and voted to pool their hopes and interests. They have also issued a brief summary of up-to-date Populistic doctrine, to which Populists of all shades of opinion are invited to subscribe. So far, so good. Deader beliefs than Populism have been revived by pruning and restatement. Possibly deader parties than the Populist have been set on their feet again by shrewdly conciliatory leadership. But we have looked in vain among the signers of the Denver program for that master spirit who is to infuse new life into the dead body of Populism. We miss among the subscribers to the new declaration of principles names which have ever flashed in the forefront of Populistic statesmanship.

William V. Allen the world knows as an inflammable and meteoric party leader and holder of the record for unsuspended oratory in the United States senate. But who are his associates in this latest effort to revitalize a shriveled and shrunken party? Who are "J. S. Felter, J. Mullett, Dr. R. H. Reemelin, W. A. Poynter and Frank W. Owers?" Why, when the roll was called at Denver, did we miss from it the heroes of the strenuous days of Populism—the men who stormed the west and south, who rent the Democratic party asunder and drove it headlong into the embraces of Bryanism? What has become of Marion Butler of "Tom" Watson, of William A. Peffer? Where are Ignatius Donnelly, Charles A. Towne, James B. Weaver, "Cyclone" Davis and "Sockless Jerry" Simpson? Why, as in the old days at Sioux Falls or St. Louis or Omaha, was William J. Bryan not lurking somewhere in the background, ready to advise and direct, to dictate nominations and edit platforms?

Evidently with Populism the golden cord is loosed and the pitcher is broken at the fountain. Though reunited and harmonized the Populist party of 1903 can hope to be only the emptiest shell of the Populist organization of 1896 or 1900. It looks to us as if at Denver the Hon. William V. Allen was treading a banquet hall deserted—as if the consolidation which he and his associates have been effecting is merely the union of two phantom armies—the merger in one battle line of two exhausted skeleton ranks.—(New York Tribune.

A pretty case of gratitude has just come to light at St. Louis. During the civil war Thomas Trahey was in a hospital and owes his life to the good nursing given him by a sister of charity. She recently died and now Mr. Trahey has had a fine monument put up over her grave.

A SHADOW BEFORE

BY A. CONAN DOYLE

(Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co.)

THE 15th of July, 1870, found John Worlington Dodds a ruined gamester of the stock exchange Upon the 17th he was a very opulent man. And yet he had effected the change without leaving the penurious little Irish townlet of Dunsloe, which could have been bought outright for a quarter of the sum which he had earned during the single day that he was within its walls.

John Worlington Dodds had many of the gifts which lead a speculator to success. He was quick in observing, just in estimating, prompt and fearless in acting. But in finance there is always the element of luck, which, however one may eliminate it, still remains, like the blank at roulette, a constantly present handicap upon the operator. And so it was that Worlington Dodds had come to grief. Everything which he had touched had gone wrong; and now, on the eve of his marriage, young, clear-headed and energetic, he was actually a bankrupt had his creditors chosen to make him one. But the stock exchange is an indulgent body. What is the case of one today may be that of another tomorrow, and every one is interested in seeing that the stricken man is given time to rise again. So the burden of Worlington Dodds was lightened for him, many shoulders helped to bear it, and he was able to go for a little summer tour into Ireland, for the doctors had ordered him rest and change of air to restore his shaken nervous system. Thus it was that upon the 15th of July, 1870, he found himself at his breakfast in the fly-blown coffee room of the George hotel, in the market square of Dunsloe.

It is a dull and compressing coffee room, but on this particular day it was as crowded and noisy as that of any London hotel. Heavily booted men clattered in and out, spurs jingled, riding crops were stacked in corners and there was a general atmosphere of horse. From every side Worlington Dodds heard of yearlings, of wind galls, of roarers, of spavins, of cribsuckers, of a hundred other terms which were as unintelligible to him as his own stock exchange jargon would have been to the company. He asked the waiter for the reason of it all, and the waiter was an astonished man that there should be any one in this world who did not know it.

"Shure it's the Dunsloe horse fair, your honor—the greatest horse fair in all Oireland. It lasts for a wake, and the folk come from far an' near—from England an' Scotland an' iverywhere."

The waiter had a telegram in his hand, and he turned the address to Worlington Dodds.

"Shure I niver heard such a name, orr. May be you could tell me who owns it?"

Dodds looked at the envelope. Strellenhause was the name.

"No, I don't know," said he. "I never heard it before. It's a foreign name. Perhaps if you were——"

But at that moment a little rounded, ruddy-cheeked gentleman, who was breakfasting at the next table, leaned forward and interrupted him.

"Did you say a foreign name, sir?" said he.

"Strellenhaus is the name.

"I am Mr. Strellenhaus—Mr. Julius Strellenhaus of Liverpool. I was expecting a telegram. Thank you very much."

He sat so near that Dodds, without any wish to play the spy, could not help to some extent overlooking him as he opened the envelope. The message was a very long one. Mr. Strellenhaus arranged the sheets methodically upon the tablecloth in front of him so that no eye but his own could see them. Then he took out a notebook, and with an anxious face he began to make entries in it, glancing first at the telegram and then at the book, and writing apparently one letter or figure at a time. Dodds was interested, for he knew exactly what the man was doing. He was working out a cipher. Dodds had often done it himself. And then suddenly the little man turned very pale, as if the full purport of the message had been a shock to him. Dodds had done that also, and his sympathies were all with his neighbor. Then the stranger rose, and, leaving his breakfast untasted, he walked out of the room.

"I'm thinking that the gintleman has had bad news, sor," said the confidential waiter.

"Looks like it," Dodds answered; and at that moment his thoughts were suddenly drawn off into another direction.

The boots had entered the room with a telegram in his hand.

"Where's Mr. Mancune?" said he to the waiter.

"Well, there are some quare names about. What was it you said?"

"Mr. Mancune," said the boots, glancing round him. "Ah, there he is!" and he handed the telegram to a gentleman who was sitting reading the paper in a corner.

Dodds' eyes had already fallen upon this man, and he had wondered vaguely what he was doing in such company. He was a tall, white haired, eagle nosed gentleman, with a waxed mustache and a carefully pointed beard—an aristocratic type which seemed out of its element among the rough, hearty, noisy dealers who surrounded him.

As he opened the telegram Dodds could perceive that it was as bulky as the first one. He observed also, from the delay in reading it, that it was also in some sort of cipher. The gentleman did not write down any translation of it, but he sat for some time with his nervous, thin fingers twitching among the hairs of his white beard, and his shaggy brows bent in the deepest and most absorbed attention while he mastered the meaning of it. Then he sprang suddenly to his feet, his eyes flashed, his cheeks flushed and in his excitement he crumpled the message up in his hand. With an effort he mastered his emotion, put the paper into his pocket and walked out of the room.

This was enough to excite a less astute and imaginative man than Worlington Dodds. Was there any connection between these two messages, or was it merely a coincidence? Two men with strange names received two telegrams within a few minutes of each other, each of a considerable length, each in cipher, and each causing keen emotion to the man who received it. One turned pale. The other sprang excitedly to his feet. It might be a coincidence, but it was a very curious one. If it was not a coincidence then what could it mean? He puzzled and puzzled, but could find no satisfactory solution to the problem. All breakfast he was turning it over in his mind.

When breakfast was over he sauntered out into the market square, where the horse sale was already in progress. The yearlings were being sold first. They were largely of thoroughbred blood and were being bought by English dealers, who would invest a few pounds now on what they might sell for fifty guineas in a year if all. One man with a ruddy face and a yellow overcoat took them by the dozen with as much sang froid as if they had been oranges, entering each bargain in a bloated notebook. He bought forty or fifty during the time that Dodds was watching him.

"Who is that?" he asked his neighbor, whose spurs and gaiters showed that he was likely to know.

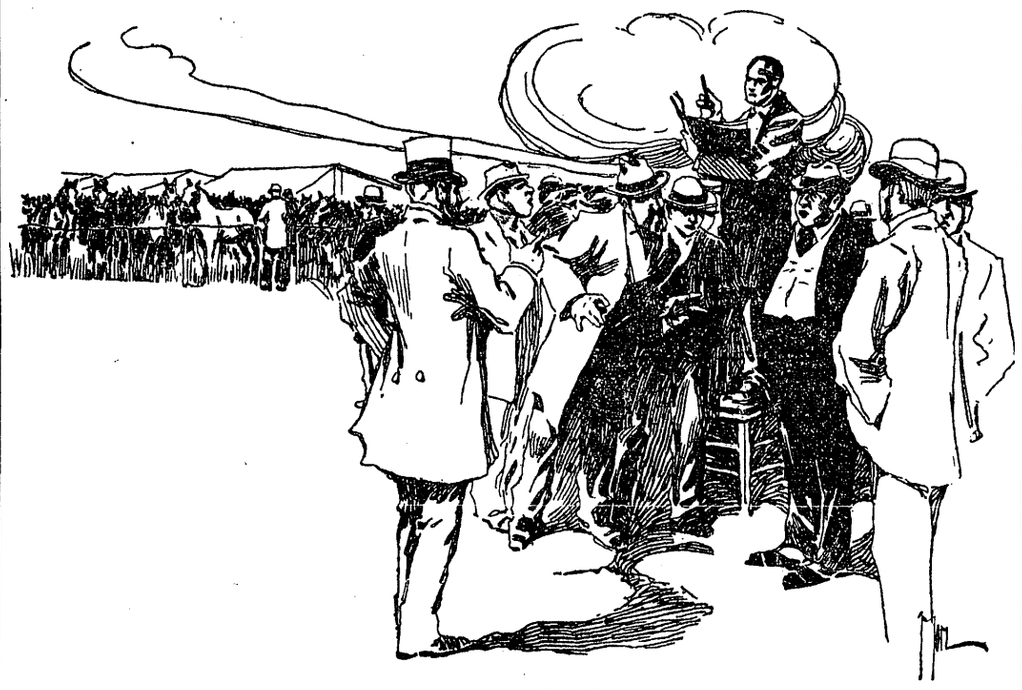
The man stared in astonishment at the stranger's ignorance.

"Why, that's Jim Holloway, the great John Holloway," said he; then, seeing by the blank look upon Dodds' face that even this information had not helped him much, he went into details. "Sure, he's the head of Holloway & Morland of London," said he. "He's the buying partner, and he buys cheap and the other boys stays at home and sells, and he sells dear. He owns more horses than any man in the world and asks the best money for them."

It is not to buy young horses, however, that the great dealers come to Ireland, and the real business of the fair commenced when the four and five-year-olds were reached—the full grown, perfect horses at their prime and ready for any work or any fatigue. Seventy magnificent creatures had been brought down by a single breeder, a comfortable-looking, keen-eyed, ruddy-cheeked gentleman who stood beside the salesman and whispered cautions and precepts into his ear.

"That's Flynn of Kildare," said Dodds' informant. "Jack Flynn has brought down that string of horses, and the other large string over there belongs to Tom Flynn, his brother. The two of them together are the two first breeders in Ireland."

A crowd had gathered in front of the horses. By common consent a place had been made for Mr. Holloway, and Dodds could catch a glimpse of his florid face and yellow covert coat in the front rank. He had opened his notebook and was tapping his teeth reflectively with his pencil as he eyed the horses.



HOW MUCH AM I OFFERED?

The salesman had mounted upon a chair, and his keen, clean-shaved face overlooked the crowd. Mr. Jack Flynn's gray whiskers were at his elbow and Mr. Holloway stood immediately in front.

"You've seen these horses, gentlemen," said the salesman with a backward sweep of his hand toward the line of tossing heads and streaming manes. "When you know that they are bred by Mr. Jack Flynn, at his place in Kildare, you will have a guarantee of their quality. They are the best that Ireland can produce, and in this class of horses the best that Ireland can produce are the best in the world, as every riding man knows well. Hunters or carriage horses, all warranted sound and bred from the best stock. There are seventy in Mr. Jack Flynn's string, and he bids me say that if any wholesale dealer would make one bid for the whole lot, to save time, he would have the preference over any purchaser."

There was a pause and a whisper from the crowd in front, with some expressions of discontent. By a single sweep all the small dealers had been put out of it. It was only a long purse which could buy on such a scale as that. The salesman looked around him inquiringly.

"Come, Mr. Holloway," said he at last. "You didn't come over here for the sake of the scenery. You may travel the country and not see such another string of horses. Give us a starting bid."

The great dealer was still rattling his pencil upon his front teeth.

"Well," said he, as last, "they are a fine lot of horses, and I won't deny it. They do you credit, Mr. Flynn, I am sure. All the same, I didn't mean to fill a ship at a single bid in this fashion. I like to pick and choose my horses."

"In that case Mr. Flynn is quite prepared to sell them in smaller lots," said the salesman. "It was rather for the convenience of a wholesale customer that he was prepared to put them all up together. But if no gentleman wishes to bid——"

"Wait a minute," said a voice. "They are very fine horses, these, and I will give you a bid to start you. I will give you 20 pounds each for the string of seventy."

There was a rustle as the crowd all swayed their heads to catch a glimpse of the speaker. The salesman leaned forward.

"May I ask your name, sir?"

"Strellenhaus—Mr. Strellenhaus of Liverpool."

"It's a new firm," said Dodds' neighbor. "I thought I knew them all, but I never heard of him before."

The salesman's head had disappeared, for he was whispering with the breeder. Now he suddenly straightened himself again.

"Thank you for giving us a lead, sir," said he. "Now, gentlemen, you have heard the offer of Mr. Strellenhaus of Liverpool. It will give us a base to start from. Mr. Strellenhaus has offered 20 pounds a head."

"Guineas," said Mr. Holloway.

"Bravo, Mr. Holloway; I knew that you would take a hand. You are not the man to let such a string of horses pass away from you. The bid is twenty guineas a head."

"Twenty-five pounds," said Mr. Strellenhaus.

"Twenty-six."

"Thirty."

"It was London against Liverpool, and it was the head of the trade against an outsider. Still, the one man had increased his bids by fives and the other only by ones. Those fives meant determination and also wealth. Holloway had ruled the market so long that the crowd was delighted at finding some one who would stand up to him.

"The bid now stands at thirty pounds a head," said the salesman. "The word lies with you, Mr. Holloway."

"Thirty-one," said Holloway, with the air of a man who has gone to his extreme limit.

"Thirty-two," said Strellenhaus, promptly.

Holloway grew angry at this persistent opposition. His red face flushed redder still.

"Thirty-three!" he shouted.

"Thirty-four," said Strellenhaus.

Holloway became thoughtful, and entered a few figures in his notebook.

"At the end of your rope, Mr. Holloway?" asked the salesman, with the suspicion of a sneer.

"Thirty-five," cried Holloway gruffly.

"Thirty-six," said Strellenhaus.

"Then I wish you joy of your bargain," said Holloway. "I don't buy at that price, but I should be glad to sell you some."

Mr. Strellenhaus took no notice of the irony. He was still looking critically at the horses. The salesman glanced round him in a perfunctory way.

"Thirty-six pounds bid," said he. "Mr. Jack Flynn's lot is going to Mr. Strellenhaus of Liverpool, at thirty-six pounds a head. Going—going—"

"Forty!" cried a high, thin, voice.

A buzz rose from the crowd, and they were all on tiptoe again, trying to catch a glimpse of this reckless buyer. Being a tall man, Dodds could see over the others, and there at the side of Holloway he saw the masterful nose and aristocratic beard of the second stranger in the coffee room. A sudden personal interest added itself to the scene. He felt that he was on the verge of something—something dimly seen—which he could himself turn to account. The two men with strange names, the telegrams, the horses—what was underlying it all?

The salesman was all animation again and Mr. Jack Flynn was sitting up with his white whiskers bristling and his eyes twinkling. It was the best deal which he had ever made in his fifty years of experience.

"What name sir?" asked the salesman.

"Mr. Mancune."

"Address?"

"Mr. Mancune of Glasgow."

"Thank you for your bid, sir. Forty pounds a head has been bid by Mr. Mancune of Glasgow. Any advance upon forty?"

"Forty-one," said Strellenhaus.

"Forty-five," said Macune.

The tactics had changed, and it was the turn of Mr. Strellenhaus now to advance by ones, while his rival sprang up by fives. But the former was as dogged as ever.

"Forty-six," said he.

"Fifty!" cried Mancune.

It was unheard of. The most that the horses could possibly average at a retail price was as much as these men were willing to pay wholesale.

"As a mere matter of business, gentlemen," said the salesman, "it is usual in such cases to put down a small deposit as a guarantee of bona fides. You will understand how I am placed, and that I have not had the pleasure of doing business with either of you before."

"How much?" asked Strellenhaus, briefly.

"Should we say five hundred?"

Here is a note for a thousand pounds."

"And here is another," said Mancune.

"Nothing could be more handsome, gentlemen," said the salesman. "It's a treat to see such a spirited competition. The last bid was fifty pounds a head from Mancune. The word lies with you, Mr. Strellenhaus."

Mr. Jack Flynn whispered something to the salesman.

"Quite so! Mr. Flynn suggests, gentlemen, that as you are both large buyers, it would, perhaps be a convenience to you if he was to add the string of Tom Flynn, which consists of 70 animals of precisely the same quality, making 140 in all. Have you any objection, Mr. Mancune?"

"No, sir."

"And you, Mr. Strellenhaus?"

"I should prefer it."

"Very handsome! Very handsome, indeed!" murmured the salesman. "Then I understand, Mr. Mancune, that your offer of fifty pounds a head extends to the whole of these horses."

"Yes, sir."

A long breath went up from the crowd. Seven thousand pounds at one deal. It was a record for Dunsloe.

"Any advance, Mr. Strellenhaus?"

"Fifty-one."

"Fifty-five."

"Fifty-six."

"Sixty."

They could hardly believe their ears. Holloway stood with his mouth open, staring blankly in front of him. The salesman tried hard to look as if such bidding and such prices were nothing unusual. The crowd listened in silence.

"Sixty-one," said Strellenhaus.

"Sixty-five."

"Sixty-six."

"Seventy."

But the clockwork had run down. No answering bid came from Mr. Strellenhaus.

"Seventy bid, sir."

Mr. Strellenhaus shrugged his shoulders.

"I am buying for another, and I have reached his limit," said he. "If you will permit me to send for instructions—"

"I am afraid, sir, that the sale must proceed."

"Then the horses belong to this gentleman." For the first time he turned toward his rival, and their glances crossed like swordblades. "It is possible that I may see the horses again."

"I hope so," said Mr. Mancune, and his white, waxed mustache gave a feline upward bristle.

So, with a bow they separated. Mr. Strellenhaus walked down to the telegraph office, where his message was delayed because Mr. Worlington Dodds was already at the end of the wires, for, after dim guesses and vague conjecture, he had suddenly caught a clear view of this coming event, which had cast so curious a shadow before it in this little Irish town. Political rumors, names, appearances, telegrams, seasoned horses at any price, there could only be one meaning to it—he held a secret and he meant to use it.

Mr. Warner, who was the partner of Mr. Worlington Dodds, and who was suffering from the same eclipse, had gone down to the stock exchange, but had found little consolation there, for the European system was in a ferment, and rumors of peace and of war were succeeding each other with such rapidity and assurance that it was impossible to know which to trust. It was obvious that a fortune lay either way, for every rumor set the funds fluctuating; but without special information it was impossible to act. He returned to his office in the afternoon, half inclined to back the chances of peace, for of all war scares not one in ten comes to pass. As he entered the office a telegram lay upon the table. It was from Dunsloe, a place of which he had never heard, and was signed by his absent partner. The message was in cypher, but he soon translated it, for it was short and crisp.

"I am a bear of everything German and French. Sell, sell, sell, keep on selling."

For a moment Warner hesitated. What could Worlington Dodds know at Dunsloe which was not known in Throgmorton street? But he remembered the quickness and decision of his partner. If he was to act at all he must act at once; so, hardening his heart, he went down to the house, and, dealing upon that curious system by which a man can sell what he has not got and what he could not pay for if he had it, he disposed of heavy parcels of French and German securities. He had caught the market in one of its little spasms of hope, and there was no lack of buying until his own persistent selling caused others to follow his lead, and so brought about a reaction. When Warner returned to his office it took some hours to work out his accounts, and he emerged into the streets in the evening with the absolute certainty that the next settling day would leave him either hopelessly bankrupt or exceedingly prosperous.

It all depended upon Worlington Dodds' information. What could he possibly have found out at Dunsloe?

And then suddenly he saw a newspaper boy fasten a poster upon a lamp post, and a little crowd had gathered around it in an instant. One of them waved his hat in the air; another shouted to a friend across the street. Warner hurried up and caught a glimpse of the poster between two craning heads:

"FRANCE DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY!"

"By Jove!" cried Warner. "Old Dodds was right after all."

$25.00—SALT LAKE and return, every day over the RIO GRANDE; three daily trains.

A VISIT TO THE MAXIMS.

HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of the wonderful explosive, maximite, and brother of Sir Hiram Maxim, is able to do much for his housekeeping with the aid of high explosives. For instance, he can cook eggs or broil a steak over the flame of his burning explosive, a like quantity of which would be sufficient to wreck the mightiest battleship. Then again, Mr. Maxim can use nitroglycerin as a substitute for alcohol in his chafing dish when making a Welsh rabbit.

A few years ago dynamite was the most deadly explosive known to science and in warfare. Maximite is 50 per cent more powerful than dynamite and considerably more powerful than pure nitroglycerin. It can be handled safely under almost every condition.

In general appearance it somewhat resembles sulphur. Recently Mr. Maxim invited the writer to spend the day with him.

Mr. Maxim lives in Sterling place, in the aristocratic section of Brooklyn, N. Y. The visitor ascends massive brownstone steps, enters a very cosy hallway and is unexpectedly faced by two rapid fire guns, over which rest the cartridge belts loaded with the deadly missiles that are shot at the rate of 600 a minute.

When the writer called he detected the faint odor of burning powder.

"Come right in," sang out Mr. Maxim from the rear room. The way thence was between projectile heads, suspended guns and various engines of warfare. The inventor was playing with an old flintlock blunderbuss like a boy with a toy pistol and banging away into the air to see the effect of various kinds of smokeless powder. A glance around the room revealed at every turn all sorts of guns, pistols, projectiles, ammunition and deadly war paraphernalia, until the thought arose as to whether this was a residence or an arsenal.

A peep into the reception room through the heavy silk portieres, however, dispelled all doubt, as it was charmingly furnished with dainty china cabinets, expensive bric-a-brac, gilt chairs and other articles dear to the feminine heart.

Mr. Maxim is as much at home among his high explosives and modern shells as a cook in her kitchen is with the foodstuffs, and the ease and freedom with which he handles them is fascinating in the extreme. In the simplest language possible, he takes pleasure in explaining things.

In the rear of the house there is a brick laboratory, with a large skylight in the top, where Mr. Maxim "looks over things" occasionally, and it is here that Mrs. Maxim often helps him in some things of which the average woman has little or no idea. As one of his hands was blown off while perfecting the compound that led to the discovery of maximite, it is not possible for him to get along as well in some of his work, as, for instance, in the filling of fulminate of mercury detonating caps. Mrs. Maxim here lends her aid.

This is a very dangerous operation, as the fulminate is packed closely under a pressure of 2,500 pounds in small steel cylinders and should the slightest crumb of mercury adhere to the thread and be exploded by friction when the plug is screwed in, there is no telling just how much of the brick laboratory would be left standing.

Mr. Maxim invited the visitor to see him do a few "tricks," as he called them.

For some of the experiments a fire was needed in the laboratory stove, and after putting in some shavings, sticks and coal, Mr. Maxim hastened the ignition by lighting a stick of smokeless powder and holding it under the grate.

"Now," said Mr. Maxim, "I suppose you would like to see maximite melt like wax, burn like oil and become soft like molasses so it can be poured out of a saucepan into a projectile head." And with that he deliberately dropped some lumps of it into a frying pan and proceeded to demonstrate his statements.

While it was burning in the frying pan with a bright greenish flame, he fried eggs in another pan over the heat generated by it.

"It's against my principles to smoke in the laboratory," said Mr. Maxim as he produced a cigar, "but I feel like smoking just now but will not invite you to join me here, however."

It flashed across the visitor that he might join the inventor somewhere else in a few seconds but he said nothing—he was speechless with his eyes riveted upon this man with nerves of steel who had taken a stick of maximite, lit it in the fire and coolly proceeded to light the cigar.

To more clearly demonstrate the non-explosive and insensitive nature of maximite, a dipper of lead was melted over the now raging fire in the stove and with perfect composure Mr. Maxim poured the contents on a few hard and cold lumps of maximite. The same quantity detonated in a densely packed shellhead would have rent a 3-inch Harveyized nickel steel plate.

Having taken up considerable time in the laboratory, it was now luncheon time, and after a cordial invitation to join them, Mr. and Mrs. Maxim and the visitor sat down to a lunch prepared over some compound to take the place of oil or gas, the nature of which Mr. Maxim did not wish to disclose. He had only made a small quantity of it, and as yet it was clearly experimental. With the range fire out, the dishes were washed with water brought to the boiling point in a few seconds. The maid lit a stick of some explosive compound held at the end of a pair of tongs, and immersed it in the pan of water. In less time than it takes to tell of it, the water was boiling and ready for use.

For luncheon there was Welsh rabbit cooked in a silver chafing dish. Mrs. Maxim gave an example of her masterful manipulation of that convenient accessory to the dining table. When the lamp was extinguished Mr. Maxim excused himself for having forgotten to order alcohol. In place of it he had used nitroglycerin! The first impression was that he was joking. Who ever heard of burning nitroglycerin like that, and with an open flame like alcohol?

He seemed offended that he should be doubted after the morning's demonstrations, and, removing the lamp from the socket, proceeded to the back yard, where a few drops were exploded like the report of a gun.

Mr. Maxim's inventions have placed the army and navy of the United States in a position to be respected by other nations, for with maximite and the recorded tests made with it they have exclusively a most powerful and deadly agent. If others could make maximite they could not detonate it, as its exploding agency is known only to this government, and the only apparatus is patented so that none can apply it for public or private use.—(Kansas City Star.

He Swallowed an Automobile.

The physicians at Gouverneur hospital reported a few days ago the first case on record where an automobile had been swallowed by a human being. The automobile, however, was an aluminum affair, 1¼ inches long and half an inch wide.

Samuel Lamb ran into a drug store early in the morning, carrying his 5-months old son Aaron. He told the druggist that the child had swallowed "a piece of tin." The druggist was unable to extract it, and Dr. Batchelder took the child to Gouverneur hospital.

The child was nearly dead upon arrival, but with all haste an operation was performed on the pharynx and the "piece of tin," which proved to be an aluminum automobile, was found. It was extracted with great difficulty.—(New York World.



THIS IS A 10c BOX

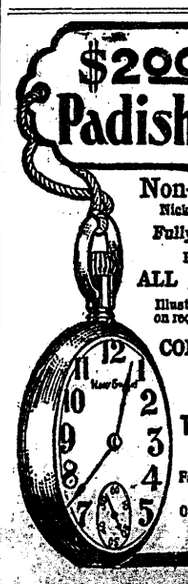
GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR!

CASCARETS Candy Cathartic are always put up in blue metal box, our trade-marked, long-tailed C on the cover — tablet octagonal, stamped CCC. Never sold in bulk! Imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unscrupulous dealers who try to palm off fakes when CASCARETS are called for, because the fake pays a little more profit. Get the genuine CASCARETS and with it satisfaction or your money refunded under iron-clad guarantee. 10,000,000 boxes a year, that's the sale of CASCARETS today, and merit did it. They are a perfect cure for Constipation, Appendicitis, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, Bad Blood, Pimples, Piles, Worms and all Bowel Diseases. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 569

$200 Padishah

The Best Low Priced Jeweled Watch Made

Non-Magnetic
Nickel Silver Case
Fully Guaranteed
For sale by
ALL JEWELERS
Illustrated Booklet on request, showing
COLORED FANCY DIALS



The New England Watch Co.
Factories—Waterbury, Conn.
Offices—New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

To California
And
Back Again
Round Trip .. $40



LIBERAL STOPOVERS

Tickets on Sale August 2nd to 15th.
Final Limit, October 15th.

For California literature and complete information, write to or call on

Wm. K. McAllister,

General Agent,
1112 17th Street, Denver, Colorado.
A. N. OLIVER, T. F. & P. A.

Read the Wants

STATE MINING NEWS

SAN JUAN.

The Telluride Examiner is authority for the statement that one of the most gigantic propositions in San Miguel county that is seldom discussed and hardly mentioned is being quietly but rapidly pushed ahead, and with the most flattering results, though the manager of the enterprise hardly, if ever, speaks of his business. The Meldrum tunnel is the proposition to which reference is made, and the big bore is being pushed through Ajax mountain with all possible rapidity. Men are employed also on the Red Mountain side, and considering the hardness of the rock and other difficulties, good progress is made each day.

On this side of the range the tunnel has pierced the mountain-side, between two and three thousand feet, and work on the Red Mountain side is being pushed fully as rapidly as on this. Two blind leads have been intersected under Ajax mountain at a distance of several hundred feet from the mouth, and a test run was recently made on the ore at the Smuggler-Union mills, the results of which, it is understood, were very flattering.

It is also reported that the Smuggler-Union company have endeavored to secure control of these veins, mine the ore and treat it at their mills, but owing to some hitch in arrangements a deal could not be consummated.

Naturally, Mr. Meldrum is much elated over his proposition, and is more than ever determined that the bore shall be pushed through to its destination.

First work on this tunnel was inaugurated a little over four years ago, but operations have not been continuously prosecuted, and for some time no work at all was done. For some time work was pushed by the aid of machine drills, but later these were dispensed with and now all operations are being prosecuted by hand.

It is with considerable gratification that the people of this district will witness the completion of this mammoth enterprise, as it will eventually be of great benefit to this city, and of inestimable advantage to the Ironton district. It will be a better means of transportation for that section, and undoubtedly will open up several good mines on this side, in which case it will prove a magnificent proposition.

AROUND MINERAL POINT.

The Silverton Standard's quill pusher made a trip up to Mineral Point and Animas Forks one day last week and on his return home writes as follows:

The remotest northern portion of San Juan county, known as Mineral Point, was the busiest mining section, during the very early days, in fact two-thirds of the mineral production and one-half of the population of our county was confined near the headwaters of the Animas river. It was the silver in the ore that quickened the pulses in those days or rather the price of that metal, of which the ores contained most. Today the renewed activity, after a long state of dormancy, is brought about by the advent of the Mears railroad, the use of modern machinery and the value of copper and gold in the ore, the latter being altogether overlooked by the miner during the early days.

Of the big projects that are under way the Red Cloud Mining company under the supervision and promotion of R. N. Bagley, has planned to tap the Red Cloud group and 28 other claims by tunnel that will be started near the old town of Mineral Point in a southwestern direction. With St. Louis capital Mr. Bagley is also opening up several properties on the Red Cloud vein and is finding ore in abundance at every point.

The Bonanza King, a locality from where Ouray can almost be seen in the valley below, is sending ore to Eureka for shipment to the Kendrick Gelder smelter in Silverton. There are about 80 tons on the dump taken from a 50-foot shaft and the present operators, A. G. Brunner and T. J. Metcalf, claim the product to be better than $50 to the ton. The vein is 20 inches in width and belongs to F. W. McIntyre of Ouray, although the possession of adjoining and paralleling claims—the key to the situation— belongs to Messrs. Brunner and Metcalf.

The last bucket of ore raised out of the Old London shaft was 18 years ago. It was, however, the one among the buckets that made this old-time producer of rich ore famous. Now the old buildings are being repaired, an addition of 15x25 is being built, new machinery is to be placed and hoisting of ore commenced within the next 30 days.

The first car of ore since many years ago will be sent to the Silverton smelter this week from the Bushwhacker. The three to four feet in the Bushwhacker contains five per cent copper and 30 ounces silver to the ton. Al McFarland and John McDonald are looking after the interests at the mine for Anheiser-Busch people of St. Louis, who own the property.

DEVELOPMENT OF TONOPAH.

Tonopah, Nev.—Development continues to be the order of the day in Tonopah. Many new camps are being opened up, and discoveries already made are being actively worked. Some of the most active are as follows:

On the 512-foot level of the Montana-Tonopah the north cross-cut is in 170 feet, and stringers of quartz on the face indicate the nearness of the ledge. The bottom of the winze is about on a level with the 512-foot level. The level values in the winze have not been as high as formerly found, but at the same time they remain of a highly satisfactory character. It is expected that connection will be made with the winze in a very few days. On the 460-foot level, the drift is in the same character of ore as that found in the winze. Five feet of ore have been penetrated so far with no sign of the wall yet. The electric drill in the mine is giving great satisfaction, and by operating alternate drifts in two different cross-cuts a progress of 40 feet was made recently.

The Rescue's new hoisting plant has been installed at the Rescue mine and work will be actively resumed at the 200-foot level, where it was left off on account of installing the machinery. The plant consists of a 70-horse power boiler and 45-horse power engine. The capacity of this plant is about three times that of the old one and rapid progress is expected in the working of the shaft. About five feet a day are now being made and on account of the favorable formation being encountered, it is the intention of the company to commence cross-cutting at the 400-foot level instead of the 500-foot level as formerly contemplated.

The Ohio-Tonopah shaft is now down 775 feet and at the 770 depth a station is being cut. The station is being well timbered with an idea of permanency. Some very rich stringers of ore have been encountered in cutting this station, and they are thought to be feeders of a large ledge to the southward.

Work has been commenced on the North Star mine, which will, in a short time, connect the shaft of this mine with the Montana, making an excellent system of ventilation between the two mines. A station has been cut at ahe 700-foot level and the distance between the two shafts is less than 500 feet. The shaft is now under the 700-foot depth and work is progressing at the rate of three to four feet per day. —(Mining Bureau.

LAKE COUNTY.

The production of the Leadville district shows remarkably little variation from month to month. Most of the large mines which make the tonnage of the camp have contracts with the smelters, and these maintain a steady average from month to month. The Ibex, for instance, usually maintains an output of 8,000 tons, and the same is true of other properties, says the Leadville Herald-Democrat.

The American Smelting company makes 60,000 tons a month its average monthly receipts from Leadville, and what ore could not be received at the Globe and Grant plants was diverted to Pueblo.

In addition to this 60,000 tons, 20,000 tons additional may be added, which goes to Salida smelter, to the various zinc plants and smaller outside smelters. If the present rate of production continues, the annual output will be the largest in the history of the camp.

There is an immense body of zinc ore in the Mikado, but owing to the water it is at present inaccessible. Manager Andy Dyatt, however, is contemplating the pumping of this water, for just at present there is a good market for zinc.

An important discovery of ore has been made in Half Moon gulch. According to a report which reached here yesterday, the strike was made about a mile south of the Si Adams property, and the ground is owned by Tom Wilson, a former Cripple Creek miner. It is stated that in an open cut the vein was eighteen inches wide with a six-inch pay streak carrying 72 ounces gold to the ton. Taken in connection with the Franklin strike, it looks as if Half Moon were going to have a lively boom this summer.

The Pacific company at Dewey is sinking its Gopher shaft with two shifts of men and proposes to continue 350 feet. This gives them 200 feet below where they first found the sulphides, and good ore.

The Elkins company is now doing the most of its work on the Yankee Blade. It has opened up a vein three feet eight inches wide, with three streaks of ore that shows free gold, ten inches of rich ore; the balance is a good grade of mill ore.

YANKEE.

The Gold King group, owned and worked by Messrs. Moore and Freeman, is making a splendid record at production. This property is located on Fall river, adjoining the Sweet Home mine, and the ore production is treated by their 15-stamp mill, handling about 15 tons of ore daily. During this month something like $5,000 will be cleaned up, besides the concentrates, which will be worth close to $2,000, making a total production for the month of $7,000.

Ten stamps of the mill are kept on the ores from the Gold King mine, which averages $600 per ton on the plates, while five stamps are kept busy on the ores from the War Eagle mine, which is averaging $20 per ton on the plates. The property is now employing about 15 men, including the mill and teamsters.—(Idaho Springs Siftings.

The strike reported recently in the Gold Anchor mine in the south drift at the 150-foot level, improves as the drift is extended, and the vein is steadily increasing in values of the ore as well as in the width of the vein.

In this drift they now have the shoot for a distance of over 60 feet. On the foot wall at the heading is some two feet of ore that samples better than three ounces per ton, while there is over four feet of mill dirt averaging better than $15 per ton. In the east drift on this level some ore is now coming in and it is expected that a good body will soon be encountered. The shaft is being unwatered with the view of continuing the sinking as the surface water is about drained from the mine. At the 50-foot level or the tunnel level, about two feet per day is being made by the contractors, and it is hoped that they will reach a shoot exposed on the surface some time next month. They will have gained a depth of 150 feet when this shoot is reached. The drift from the 150 level in the shaft will also be extented south to this shoot, giving them a depth of 250 feet, and from which the ore can be stoped to advantage. —(Siftings.

Messrs Martin and Steffany are taking ore out through the Bully tunnel from the Victor vein, and shipping it to the Golden Lily mill for treatment. The Victor vein is a large one and pans considerable free gold on the surface. The vein was cut at a depth of about 60 feet in the tunnel and by drifting to the north on the vein depth is gained very rapidly. The ore at the tunnel level is a heavy sulphide, and will concentrate with little or no loss in values, making it a very desirable mine.

The Yankee Consolidated M. and M. company are pushing the work on their mill in Cumberland gulch, having received the balance of their machinery. It is proposed to have the mill mining steadily after the first of September.

The Mayflower tunnel is being driven at the rate of five feet per day by W. E. Carr, the contractor. They are now within 100 feet of the famous Puritan vein, which will be cut at a depth of nearly 300 feet.

The Gilpin county papers state that Philip Mixsell is getting his U. S. tunnel proposition into shape. The work is beginning at the other end of the line, at the Kansas mine, McFarlane & Co. having the contract of placing the machinery upon the mine. The water will then be taken out by bucket and Cornish pump, when sinking will be begun to get on a level with the tunnel. As we have stated in a former issue, the tunnel driving will be done from both ends. As soon as everything is in shape for commencing work at the Gilpin end, machinery will be placed in Hukill gulch and driving begun here. The preparatory work should not take very long. The proposition is backed by a $5,000,000 capital. In connection with the mines, the old Waterman mill has been secured to treat the Gilpin county dirt.

The Waldorf company, operating in East Argentine, has declared its July dividend —one-fourth of one per cent per share.

Five men are employed at the Gold Medal, putting that excellent gold proposition in shape for sinking and other exploitation. We understand that it is the intention of the new owners to find the continuation of the rich ore shoot in the surface workings. Those who are familiar with the mine have great faith in its future.

President Peer of the J. I. C. company, this week received the cheering intelligence from the Yavapai district that the Manitou, one of the company's mines, has opened into seven feet of ore that is worth $100 per ton. This is certainly a great streak and should assure dividends from the jump. It is now the purpose of the company to let contracts in October for the sinking of four 200-foot shafts. As the company is in good shape, active work from that time on may be expected.

The option upon the Peters tunnel and group of claims, held by eastern people, will expire in about two months and as the provisions of the option as to work have been and are being strictly complied with, it is believed that the company will complete its title to that excellent proposition. Manager Gordon is still in the east, presumably perfecting arrangements. The heading of the tunnel is 800 feet in and four men are steadily driving. Some drifting has been done upon one of the veins intersected. The option was given three years ago.—(Siftings.

THE OPHIR DISTRICT.

Everywhere about Ophir work is being prosecuted and the future prospects for the camp were never better. No talk is made, all the operators are very reticent and conservative in their conversation, but one can plainly see by the manner in which operations are being conducted and properties opened up that a very bright future lays before the camp, says the San Miguel Examiner. There are no idle men in the town, yet laborers and miners are not in demand, but there is sufficient work to keep everyone constantly occupied. It is safe to state that more prospecting is being carried on this year than ever before, and everywhere about the hills new waste dumps are daily growing. There is not a person in the town but that has unlimited faith in the mines, and it would be hard to find anyone that has any other besides optimistic predictions for the future production of the precious metals in that district. And they have every reason for believing this. The Badger tunnel, which has been under course of construction for the past two years, has dispelled the delusion, under which many people have labored since gold was first discovered in that district, that no values could be obtained below the conglomerate, as the veins were bound to be broken and irregular. Several veins have already been intersected by this deep, bore, and good values were obtained from the ore, and the veins are more of a uniform thickness and the average value of the ore is much better than above the conglomerate. This formation is about 200 feet in depth above the Badger, and whether or not the ore through it can be mined at a profit is yet to be determined. But one thing is an assured fact, that as depth is gained below this conglomerate a better grade of ore is encountered, and this can be extracted and milled at a greater profit than the rock nearer the surface. Considerable exploitation has been performed on one or two of the leads that have been intersected by the tunnel, and at no place did the average value deteriorate. On the other hand it was richer in places than usual and in one or two instances ore sheets were brought into requisition in order that the smallest particles of quartz could be saved. This was shipped to the smelter, but it could not be learned what the returns were. The tunnel is about 250 feet below the above-mentioned formation, and is being driven through one of the heaviest mineralized sections of the San Juan. On the surface the leads are unparalleled for size in the section, and among them may be mentioned such noted veins as the Exedous, Osceola, Gold Crown, Nevada and Suffolk. Work on the bore at the present time is being prosecuted entirely by hand, though electric machine drills were installed, but they proved a failure. Arrangements are being made for the installation of an air compressing plant and is expected that within a month or six weeks these will be installed, and then work will be pushed with greater rapidity than ever. The objective point of the bore is the Suffolk vein, which will be cut some time this fall.

Sanders, McAtee & Karnaham, all well-known railroad men in the employ of the Rio Grande Southern, have a lease on the Shoemaker group, and are extracting good milling ore. They also have a force of men on development work, and it is understood that considerable good ground has been opened up. Their ore is being treated by James Real at the Suffolk mill.

The Tidal Wave Mining company, a recent incorporation, is vigorously pushing work on their properties above Ophir, near Champlin gulch. The work is being done under the superintendency of George Pickett, and rapid progress is being made on the tunnel and other development work. The veins have already been thoroughly exploited, though work preparatory to systematic mining was never instituted, and but little mineral extracted. Those well acquainted with the proposition and its location have unbounded faith in the future, and say there is every reason for beliving that with proper development and facilities for extracting and treating ore it will one day rival the largest proposition in the county. All the stockholders are eastern people and reside principally in New York. They also have a general office located in Denver. Mr. Pickett expects that the officers and directors will visit this section of the country within the next month.

Considerable work is being performed at the Carboners, which is owned and operated by Colorado Springs people, and regular shipments of crude ore are being sent to the smelters. It is reported that the ore extracted is very rich, and that the property is in a fair way to become one of the most profitable producing mines of that section.

THE WICKEDEST TOWN.

Thirty years ago, Bodie, California, with its daily murder and periodical lynching, was called the wickedest town in America. Then the rise of the cattle industry and the development of cowboys on the plains gave the palm of general cussedness to Dodge City and Abilene, in Kansas, Denison, Texas, and Julesburg, Colorado, were famous for a while for their depravity. Next there was Tombstone, Arizona, with its 168 saloons and dozens of gambling halls in a population of 6,000. Wild Deadwood, in the Black Hills, and Bad Leadville, Colorado, were known far and near as the wickedest towns during the eighties. Ten years ago the title passed on to Cripple Creek and Creede, Colorado.

Nowadays there is no dispute, in the southwest, at least, that this copper camp of Jerome is the wickedest town in America. It has been purged with fire three times, and some people think it needs a fourth purging.

This is where United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, obtains most of his enormous revenue, as the greatest individual copper producer in the world. The sole industry of this wild camp is that of copper and copper smelting.

There is scarcely a more strangely situated town in the country than Jerome. Long before the traveler on the crookedest railroad on the continent reaches its eastern terminus, the town of Jerome may be seen ,plastered, as it were, against the eastern slope of a bleak and desolate mountain. As the railroad train twists among the sun-baked foothills, one has an almost constant view of Jerome from the car windows.

A gray cloud of sulpharous fumes from the enormous smelter always hangs over the town. Away above the cloud, some 7,000 feet, one may see the peaks of the mountains. Some 5,000 feet below, at the foot of the mountain ranges, is the Rio Verde, which foams and fusses on its way among the rocks and crags to the Salt river, 150 miles to the south.

From any vantage spot in Jerome one may look to the horizon in any direction, and an immense landscape of desolate mountains, rising, one above another, chains of brown hills, sterile valleys, stupendous crags and a measureless area of dun and yellow desert wastes greets the eye. As far as the eye may range, not a green thing in nature may be seen. —(Mining Bureau.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR UPHOLDS THE PRESIDENT

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—Governor Terrell today indorsed the contents of President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin to prevent lynchings in that state. Governor Terrell today gave the following signed statement to the Associated Press:

"I think President Roosevelt is on the right line and I am in hearty accord with the views he expresses. The majesty of the law should be upheld, but at the same time there should be a prompt and speedy trial of the offenders in that crime which most frequently excites the anger of mobs and leads to the lynchings and the punishment should not be delayed by technicalities.

"The law, however, strictly enforced, will not absolutely stop lynching for rape but speedy trials tend to lessen the number and practically serve as a preventative of lynchings for other offenses.

"It is interesting in this connection to note that the numerous lynchings in the north and northwest of late have brought forth such an expression from the president, while the number of them in the south has been few within the same period as to attract little or no attention."

MINES AND MINING

LONDON MINING JOURNAL DEFENDS HAYS HAMMOND.

The Hammond-Stratton Independence controversy still continues to be the leading subject of interest in London mining circles, judging from the reports of the affair contained in the latest London mining journals received in the city. The fight at this point is centering about the forthcoming lawsuit, instituted by the Stratton Independence shareholders against the estate of the late W. S. Stratton. According to the critic of the London Mining Journal, John Hays Hammond charges that the campaign against him in America is the outgrowth of his position in the matter against the Stratton estate. One of the parties to the controversy, and favoring the Stratton estate side, is Edwin Thomas Sachs, a brother of Claud Sachs, editor of the Mining Investor of this city. The London Mining Journal is in error in stating that Edwin Sachs is an American, as he has never been in the country and entertains, so it is understood, very pronounced anti-American opinions and prejudices.

"Critic" in the London Mining Journal reviews the case as follows, in the issue of July 25:

Although according to the chairman the enormous meeting held two months ago only represented sixty thousand shares out of a million, the directors have bowed to the storm and declared a dividend. As a result of this, all the more reasonable members accepted the explanations of the board, and the accounts were adopted and the retiring directors re-elected with practical unanimity. It is evident, however, that there is much dissatisfaction among the proprietors, and this vented itself from time to time in an apparently unjustifiable outcry against Mr. Hammond. If Mr. Cohen and his friends have any ground for suspicions they should have the pluck to state them; they cannot expect much support when they can only say that they believe the other people are suspicious, and in fact they received only the smallest support from the meeting. This campaign of inuendo ought to stop. The theory "that all is fair in war" was never held by gentlemen in any age, and has now been abandoned in the general practice of all moderately civilized people. Mr. Hammond points out that Mr. Maclaren's sampling, on his own showing, was quite insufficient to support the estimate of reserves put forward, and I imagine that expert opinion will entirely support Mr. Hammond in this matter. Mr. Hammond's own estimates dealt with the mine as then developed, and so far as these estimates have been exceeded by the subsequent output, it has been owing, he says, to subsequent discoveries due to development laid out by himself, and not to the working of reserves which Mr. Maclaren, without proper evidence, declared to exist. If the shareholders were not carried away by passion or prejudice, they would be naturally inclined to approve the cautious and conservative statements of an engineer who has always given them more than he promised. Mr. Hammond himself says that the campaign against him is due to his action with regard to the "Stratton" litigation, which the Stratton party desire to stop. As to the merits of the case nothing is known, but I suppose that the shareholders generally will believe that such a solicitor as Mr. Hawkesley would not be supporting a claim without foundation. Mr. Edwin Thomas Sachs, an American gentleman, urged on the meeting the desirability of abandoning this litigation, using, among others, the argument that the Stratton estate had been left to American charities, and that an English company would have no chance of recovering in a suit against it. This aspersion on American justice may be left to Mr. Sachs' compatriots and relations in Denver to deal with, but it is somewhat significant that such weapons are used, and by such a champion. If the directors are anxious to vindicate Mr. Hammond, and themselves, they would do well to issue plans of the mine with the next report, showing the work that has been done since Mr. Hammond took charge. This would settle all questions with regard to Mr. Maclaren's statements, and the absence of plans in the report of a property of this importance is unusual. Lord Chesterfield said that he hoped that this would yet turn out a very fine mine, and that it would show itself so if Mr. Hammond would permit. But can the opposition bring forward any fact to prove, or even suggest, that anyone is profiting by Mr. Hammond's caution? What motive could Mr. Hammond have for decrying the mine? To enable someone to buy shares? And how many shares must be bought before it would be worth the while of a man in Mr. Hammond's position to lend himself to such a maneuver? A game of this magnitude could hardly be concealed. And if no one can produce evidence of its existence the inference is that it does not exist. In the absence of any proof of motive reasonable people do not suspect. The mine may improve suddenly or it may go on as it has for 20 years. I hope it may do both, but in either event I cannot see one word in Mr. Hammond's published statements which he could be called upon to explain away, or which is not consistent with his serving to the best of his ability a most ungracious body of shareholders.

CYANIDE FOR MOLLY KATHLEEN

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—Chris Boll, leasing on the Molly Kathleen, located above the El Paso Gold King in Poverty gulch, is arranging to erect a 100-ton cyanide mill below the dump on the west side of the shaft. The lessee who is mining some good ore will treat his entire product by cyanide. The extent of the ore shoot in the second level is unknown as neither hanging wall or foot wall has been found. The shoot has been proved up 20 feet wide and 25 feet long with ore in the breasts. In the 700-foot level the lessee has just come into the Gold King quartz vein which has produced very rich ore in the adjoining property. The lessee intends to sublease several blocks as soon as the labor troubles are over. Work will be commenced on the erection of the cyanide mill in a short while.

Snowshoe.

A second cyanide test has been made on some of the surface ore from the Snowshoe mine near Gillett and the returns show a saving of $8.80 a ton. A drift is being run on a 12-foot vein and the ore is being saved. This week, a contract for a 50-ton cyanide plant will be closed as the excavation for the foundations are being made. A crosscut near the surface was recently driven to determine the width of the vein and it was found to be 12 feet between walls. Good progress is being made in sinking the main shaft which has reached a depth of 170 feet. At the 200-foot level a crosscut will be driven to the vein and its values determined at that depth.

Tornado.

Lessee Clements, operating the Tornado of the Elkton under lease, is today loading several cars of ore that will be sent to the smelter tomorrow. The ore is coming from all over the mine and it is the intention of the lessee to make a clean-up in the near future.

Read the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

DEMASTERS BUYS LEASE ON ROBERT GEORGE MINE

Lessee Demasters, operating the Robert George, at Granite, under lease, has closed a deal taking over the interests of his three partners and hereafter will operate the property solely on his own account. The mine has improved materially in the past few weeks, so that it began to look as if a permanent shipper has been developed.

Lessee Demasters has been operating for some months in the first level, where he has a good showing of ore. The lessee in doing some underhand stoping below the level found an improvement in the ore and immediately began explorations. He sunk a winze for the double purpose of developing the ore as well as of making air connections with the second level. The winze has been showing up a steadily increasing grade of ore, which has a high grade streak of about a foot in width, besides several feet of mill dirt, which can be handled at a profit.

CONSOLIDATED NEVADA RESUMES DAY MINING

E. S. Bach, secretary of the Consolidated Nevada Mining company of this city, stated yesterday that the company has decided to sink the main shaft on its Anna Belle 175 to 250 feet immediately, unless the ore is encountered before the latter depth is attained. One of the principal veins of the Wedekind mine crosses the Anna Belle claim within a short distance of the shaft, and as this vein has a dip of about 45 degrees at 115 feet in the Wedekind mine, it is believed that the Anna Belle shaft will cut it at about 225 feet, as the collar of the latter is about 100 feet higher than the Wedekind shaft.. The Wedekind workings are within 200 feet of the Anna Belle shaft, where the vein is now showing nine feet of ore carrying values of $158 a ton. The sinking of the Anna Belle shaft has been delayed by bad air, which, however, is to be obviated shortly by blowers about to be installed.

This company also owns a good tract of land at Tonopah, Nevada, called the Crown Jewel mine, which is being developed by drifts, cross-cuts and shafts. The property lies south of the Fraction claim which is one of the principal mines of Tonopah. The Jewel will, in addition to catching the Fraction vein, get the Burro No. 2 vein, which is noted for the exceeding high-grade values it contains.

WASHINGTON COMPANY RECEIVES HIGH RETURNS

The officers of the Washington Gold Mining company, owning the Washington mine at Granite, near Leadville, yesterday received returns on several shipments recently sent out to the smelters that indicate something of what may be expected from this property in the future. One car of high grade ore was settled for at about $50 a ton, while a car of medium grade was settled for at about $17 a ton. The company has sorted the rock into two classes for smelter shipments, leaving a mill grade of about $11 ore. The production is coming from all over the mine as there is ore in three or four headings.

The company has three levels out, being run at 75, 118 and 175 feet, respectively. The two lower levels are the best and are showing ore all the way. The pay streak is about 18 inches of high grade and several feet of mill dirt. The company owns the Agenta mine at Granite, under lease at the present time to other parties.

FIRM DISSOLVES.

A notice has been posted in the mining exchange to the effect that the firm of DeFries and Hosman has been dissolved, and in the future all obligations will be met by Mr. DeFries, who has succeeded to the business. Mr. DeFries maintains his seat on the exchange.

SUDDEN DEATH OF TWO MINERS AT VICTOR

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Aug. 10.—Tim Dyer, rooming at 209 North Fourth street, was found dead at 3 o'clock this morning in his bath tub. His partners, who had been working on a night shift at the mines near Victor, returned home and could not gain an entrance to their room. By looking over the transom they saw Dyer in the bath tub in a sitting posture. They burst in the door only to find the man dead. Physicians were called who announced that death was due to heart failure, and stated the man had been dead some time. A brother of the deceased residing in Pueblo was notified and came to camp tonight. He will take the body to the old home in Iowa, where interment will be made. Dyer was 30 years old and single, and a member of Miners union, No. 32. Coroner Doran decided no inquest was necessary.

Tom McGowen, an old-time prospector in the district, fell dead this morning in the Diamond saloon on Victor avenue. McGowan walked into the saloon and, sitting down, began talking with some friends, when shortly after he fell over sideways and before his friends could reach him he was dead. The body was removed to the undertakers and the cause of death pronounced to be heart failure. No inquest was held. The deceased has no relations, as far as known, although it is understood he has a brother in New York state.

MOTHER AND SON ARE SOON TO BE REUNITED

By Associated Press.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 10.—August Gonzalves, the Portuguese boy whose mother in California has made an extraordinary effort to locate him, was picked up in the Chicago & Northwestern freight yards in this city early today, having just arrived from Chicago en route west. He was taken to the police station where he made known his identity and a wish to reach Oakland. He carried with him a Chicago paper identifying him and his family connections. He told of his wanderings, since his father kidnaped him in Oakland and he said he had been a cabin boy and his father ship's carpenter during most of his ocean trips, which included voyages to Portugal, the Maderia islands and South Africa.

Young Gonzalves' father left quite a fortune of which, however, he will not come into possession until he is 21 years old.

The police here expect to hear from the Oakland relatives in a short time.

JOLT FOR HEARST'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 10.—The Hearst boom, so far as the convention of the National Building Trades Council is concerned, received a set back this evening through the reference to the committee on resolutions, of a communication indorsing one of Hearst's chief lieutenants as national labor commissioner. The communication was from the Rochester Typographical union asking the president to appoint William S. Waudby as national laborer commissioner to succeed Carroll D. Wright. The communication is understood to have been a feeler in order to ascertain the sentiment of the convention as to the candidacy of Hearst for the presidency and was introduced by the acknowledged Hearst leaders in the convention. The communication was referred by the chair to the committee on resolutions. The Hearst people strenuously objected, declaring it was not a resolution and for a time great excitement existed on the floor. A vote was taken upon the reference of the communication and by a decisive majority, the matter went to the committee on resolutions.

The convention which met today in this city consists of 150 delegates, representing a constituency of 260,000 building tradesmen. The sessions are being held at the Chamber of Commerce. The day was mostly devoted to the reception of the delegates and to speeches of welcome. The convention was called to order by E. L. Smyth, and an address was made by President Moyer Friedman, of the Chamber of Commerce. This was responded to by President Stocker, of the Denver Materialmen's association.

Among the important questions which will be considered by the convention is one of jurisdiction as between the different unions employed on the erection of a building. The various crafts have been cutting into the work of each other and it is felt that the lines between the different unions must be clearly defined. This will be done by the present convention. The program for the entertainment of the visitors is as follows:

Tuesday night, Dutch lunch at Manhattan beach; Wednesday afternoon, reception by Governor Peabody, and a trip about the city; Thursday night, a banquet at the Cheaspeake; Friday night, mass meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Sunday, a trip around the loop. Monday will be devoted to the entertainment of delegates by the local unions. Tuesday evening the delegates will be entertained at Elitch's Gardens.

ANOTHER DENVER BOY DOWNED WHILE BATHING

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 10.—Herman Simon, a 13-year-old boy, was drowned while bathing in Miller's lake shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. The lad with three other boys, was playing in the water, which in most places in the lake does not exceed three or four feet. The boy could not swim and, stepping into a deep hole, sunk into 15 feet of water. A telephone line man named Tamblin, at work nearby, hastened to the rescue of the boy but could not locate the body. A telephone message was sent to police headquarters and the patrol sent out, when, after half an hour's dragging, brought the body to the surface. The remains are in charge of the coroner.

The boy's father is in the employ of the Moffat road and the little fellow lived with his grandmother at 1668 Boulevard F.

NOTEWORTHY DISBARMENT CASES IN HONOLULU

By Associated Press.

Honolulu, Aug. 10.—The sensational disbarment proceedings before the supreme court today ended in the disbarment of ex-Circuit Judge A. S. Humphreys, and Attorney George Davis. Attorney Thompson is suspended for a year. The cases grew out of the scandal in the case of an aged capitalist, John Sumner, who was forced to fight relatives who declared him insane. Many attorneys were engaged and some of them switched from one side to the other. Extortionate fees were collected and Davis was accused of intimidating Sumner into paying a huge fee. Sumner paid $80,000 in fees in a few months.

SHOOTING FOLLOWED BY ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—W. R. Little is wanted by the Chicago police in connection with the shooting of Jacob Smith, a negro porter in a south side resort. The man known as Little visited the place in company with Marie Gordon, or Mae Little, and as they were leaving the place the man engaged in a quarrel with the negro and, it is charged, shot him. Later the Gordon woman returned to the Auditorium Annex and attempted to end her life by shooting. At a late hour tonight she was reported very low.

DENIES DISCIMINATION AGAINST WHISTLER

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 11.—George Dunlap Leslie, a landscape painter, who is a member of the Royal academy, prints a letter in the Times this morning in which he refutes the statement that the Royal academy ever despised or rejected the late James McNeil Whistler or his pictures. Mr. Leslie says:

"It may not be generally known that although the council of the academy have special rules and restrictions against the admission of the works of foreigners, they never apply them to American artists."

NEW INDIAN CHIEF IS MEMBER OF THE CHURCH

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 10.—Dave Tohee, only brother of the late murdered chief of the Iowa Indians, has been elected to the Chieftainship of the tribe. The place has been in the Tohee family as long as there is any record of the tribe. The new chief is a member of the church, well educated and progressive.

TOPEKA PACKING COMPANIES ARE PREPARING FOR FLOOD

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 10.—Kansas received heavy rains this morning with additional showers today. The Kansas river has risen almost four feet since Sunday afternoon and still greater rise is expected. Driftwood and trees coming down indicate that the river is rising above. Packing companies near the river are unloading dirt in the river at their plants today and clearing the basement of goods to be ready for an emergency. Most of these companies suffered during the May flood.

Advices from over the state say the streams are generally rising. The Smoky river is especially high and will cause the Kansas river to get much higher. The temporary bridges erected after last spring's flood are in danger and it is possible that another bridge famine will be the result of the present flood. Not much damage has been done to the crops. Corn is in good condition.

OKLAHOMA SHOOTING.

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 10.—As a result of a neighborhood feud, William Cooper and his son James are dead, and Sam Barrett severely wounded. The parties were farmers living near Oleta, Woodward county, and bad blood has existed for over a year.

The parties met at a public well and in the altercation young Cooper shot Barrett in the face with a load of fine shot. Barrett then seized a shotgun and killed both Coopers. The murderer is in jail at Woodward.

EDITORS VISITED MINES.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—About 70 members of the Arkansas Press association arrived in the district this morning. On the same train a special car containing 46 members of Harding post, No. 6, G. A. R., of St. Louis ,also arrived. The two parties were shown over the camp by committees of the chamber of commerce and the Cripple Creek Press club and after visiting several of the mines, they left this afternoon for Colorado Springs.

SHERIFF BOSQUIT LOCATED THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.

By Associated Press.

Placerville, Calif., Aug. 9.—Sheriff Bosquit received a telephone message from Grizzly Flat today, which definitely located the convicts at noon yesterday at the ranch of Ben Moiss, about 14 miles east of Grizzly Flat. A courier from Sheriff Bosquit's posse, who arrived at Grizzly today, reports that the men and hounds are on the trail of the convicts, about 15 hours behind the fugitives, who are hastening in the direction of Lake Springs.

TRAMWAY TRAFFIC BEING RESUMED AT KIEFF, RUSSIA.

By Associated Press.

Kieff, Russia, Aug. 9.—Tramway traffic has been resumed, but the streets are still patrolled by Cossacks and infantry, and stringent measures have been taken to prevent the workmen from assembling. The taverns are closed and most of the bakeries are idle.

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 9.—In a fight between deputy U. S. marshals and a gang of outlaws that took place late yesterday in the Osage Nation, one outlaw is reported killed, another seriously wounded and Wiley Haines, a deputy marshal, is said to have been fatally wounded.

BRYAN IN A WRECK.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—W. J. Bryan was severely shaken up but escaped injury in a small wreck on the Southern railroad near Mount Vernon today. While running at full speed the train ran into an open switch and was delayed several hours.

WILL RETURN TO WORK.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—It was announced today that all of the 20,000 broad and narrow loom fixers will obey the order of their executive board and will return to work during the week.

BOYS DROWNED.

St. Johns, N. B., Aug. 9.—Four youths were drowned today by the capsizing of a sailboat. They are John Chambers, George Phillips, Guy Henry and Gilbert Henry.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE ROYAL GORGE-GRAND CANON EXCURSION, NEXT WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, via the RIO GRANDE. Special train leaves Manitou, 8 a. m.; Colorado City, 8:10 a. m., and Colorado Springs, 8:30 a. m.; $3 round trip.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO
COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE.

Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE
TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN DENVER AND
CRIPPLE CREEK — SALT LAKE CITY
LEADVILLE — OGDEN
GLENWOOD SPRINGS — PORTLAND
GRAND JUNCTION — SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO

DINING CARS Service a la Carte On all through trains.

E. T. JEFFERY, President, Denver, Colo.
J. M. HERBERT, Manager, Denver, Colo.
S. H. BABCOCK, Asst. Gen Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.
RUSSELL HARDING, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. St. Louis, Mo.
A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

OF INTEREST TO WOMANKIND

EDITED BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS

Youth.

YET grieve thou not nor think thy youth is gone,
Nor dream that glorious season e'er could die.
Thy pleasant youth, a little while withdrawn,
Waits on the horizon of a brighter sky;
Waits like the morn that folds her wing and hides
Till the slow stars bring back her dawning hour;
Waits like the vanished spring that slumbering hides
Her own sweet time to waken bud and flower.
There shall he welcome thee when thou shalt stand
On his bright morning hills with smiles more sweet,
Than when at first he took thee by the hand,
Through the fair earth to lead thy tender feet.
He shall bring back, but brighter, broader still,
Life's early glory to thine eyes again,
Shall clothe thy spirit with new strength, and fill
Thy leaping heart with warmer love than then.
Hast thou not glimpses in the twilight here,
Of mountains where immortal morn prevails?
Comes there not through the silence to thine ear
A gentle rustling of the morning gales;
A murmur wafted from that glorious shore,
Of streams that water banks forever fair,
And voices of the loved ones gone before,
More musical in that celestial air?
—William Cullen Bryant.

❖ ❖

PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES

MYSTERIES there be that we cannot fathom, nor is it best that we should. But this truth we most of us have, and it is as a glimpse of heaven when we grasp the thought—those who earliest left us went freest from life's stain and fetters—fittest for whatever occurs after the great transition.

For those of us who stay the longest there is scant opportunity to greet, much more learn to know those who go along life's pathway with us; comparatively, but for a moment together, then gone like travelers to points remote.

Every instant, then, should be precious, for, are we not like persons whose tickets are purchased and on limited time, with no chance, as has the traveler, to go on return tickets? Love's opportunity journeys by lightning express and no waste time in the waiting room.

The beautiful "Now" is the golden moment for doing a kind act and saying an appreciative and encouraging word to those about us, instead of venting our temper or case of "nerves" upon others.

Quaint and inelegant, was the definition of the illiterate old woman, yet rarely forcible and concise, "Opportunities are things with long legs and quick motions, and they don't play by the way.

One has to seek opportunities, then, and be ever ready to lend a helping hand—no day lacks chances and time past cannot return. Time present must be improved, else those whom we should aid will be gone on that mysterious journey from which there is no return.

To do a sweet and gracious act is such a blessed thing; it makes oneself better and the world in general happier. Fast fleets the time and soon will swing death's final gate for the passage of the soul into the realm where there are no opportunities even for the voicing of unavailing regrets.

In the following exquisite poem, Margaret J. Preston calls "Ante-Mortem," is the plaint of many a soul that touches ours every day:

"How much would I care for it, could I know
That when I am under the grass or snow,
The raveled garment of life's brief day,
Folded, and quietly laid away;
The spirit let loose from mortal bars,
And somewhere away among the stars,
How much do you think it would matter then
What praise was lavished upon me, when,
Whatever might be its stint or store,
It neither could help nor harm me more?

"If, while I was toiling, they had but thought
To stretch a finger, I would have caught
Gladly such aid to buoy me through
Some bitter duty I had to do;
Though when it was done, they said, (may be,
To others—they never said to me—
The word of applause so craved, whose worth
Had been the supremest boon on earth
If granted to me then,) 'We are proud to know
That one of ourselves has triumphed so.'

"What use for the rope, if it be not flung
Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has clung?
What help in a comrade's bugle blast,
When the peril of Alpine heights is past?
What need that the spurring pean roll
When the runner is safe beyond the goal?
What worth in eulogy's blandest breath
When whispered in ears that are hushed in death?
No! no! if you have but a word of cheer,
Speak it while I am alive to hear?"

❖ ❖

"A GREAT DEAL IN A NAME."

Over and again an objection has been raised against calling the delicious fruit flavored beverages served at social functions, "punch." The appellation grates upon a sensitive ear, particularly the ear of a temperance woman; for, it carries with it a suggestion of alcohol when none at all is used.

Doubtless, the name has struck a majority of people as inappropriate and distasteful. Still no formal protest has been made against its application to a non-alcoholic decoction. The honor remained to the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance union.

The state correspondent to the national W. C. T. U. organ, the Union Signal, makes report of radical action taken which cannot fail to commend itself to women, especially:

"The Nebraska W. C. T. U. have become much in earnest over a desire to do away with the existing evils resulting from Christian women serving in their homes and entertainments a fruit drink which they and everyone call 'punch.' According to Webster, punch is a 'drink containing intoxicating liquor.' Therefore, where Christian women serve punch, and it is so reported in the papers, it certainly has the appearance of evil,' though it probably is the most harmless drink in the world. . . . Something should be done, and we hope to do it. The state union asks anyone to send a short, catchy, yet suitable name for the fruit-juice drinks served without liquors, and by Christian women. A prize of $5 is offered for the most satisfactory name sent to our president, Mrs. D. V. Wheelock, Superior, Neb., by October 15. Any person, whether a member of the W. C. T. U. or not, is at liberty to respond. Send with your name its meaning or whatever about it recommends it to your thought. It must be short and catchy, and preferably have a meaning which makes it appropriate—that of a distinctively non-intoxicating fruit drink."

❖ ❖

"CHAIR OF HUMOR."

While doubt is expressed as to whether the statement is a truthful one, some one is responsible for the story circulated that the board of trustees of the University of Wisconsin were considering adding to the faculty of the institution a member who should conduct a "chair of humor."

Now, while this report has caused any amount of raillery from paragraphers and humorists, there is a serious side that downs mirth and encourages consideration of the newly-broached subject. One of the first elements of life is humor. Were it not, half the pleasure of social life would lose its charm. Recall those persons nearest and most pleasant in memory's storehouse. Who were they? Surely not those who were solemn-faced and could not discover a joke even when it was told them.

The one who has an abiding sense of humor is a constant panacea for uncongenial recollection or unprofitable retrospect. They treasure up and can bring out on occasion, reminiscences which they can so well relate that whole-souled mirth fills the social atmosphere and everything is a roseate tinge. Those who possess humor and foster it by detecting the possibilities in the day's work, the relations with other people live to a green old age and their wrinkles are not those of bootless worry nor painful care.

In the facetious line the Americans excel and those of other nations are attached to them for that reason. They make desirable companions and friends whereas people who look mostly on the serious side of life are always colliding with trouble and suffering or imagining disaster is staring them in the face. The genius for dropping worries at a moment's notice, and, instead, substituting a joke that clears the mental atmosphere of the impending gloom is well worth while striving for. For does it not give, when attained, a fresh mental horizon befitting a brave facing of the complications of fame and bread winning.

To discourage the founding of a "chair of humor" would be in a sense, fatal. "Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt. And every grin so merry, draws one out." And as the idea has started may the present generation be allowed to reap a benefit from it.

❖ ❖

NOONTIDE OF WOMANHOOD

Just as sunlight is inseparable from color, so is beauty of contour of form and expression, most subtle manifestations of perfect health. At the noontide of life women should be at their best. In the marvelous economy of nature's great laws the physiological condition of woman has three periods, the morning, or girlhood; the noon-tide or climactric, or the afternoon, which should be the Indian summer of a woman's life.

The noon-tide of life was not designed by nature to be a period of pain and danger and shattered nerves, but one of reserved processes of nature by which the woman becomes free from the functions of maternity and constant disturbances of nerve energy, and should gain an increased equilibrium, both mental and physical, which would place her at her best, and be indeed an emancipation from the cares and responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood, with which the first half of womanhood is so often beset. "Times change," and mortals change with the times. We get out of the old rut, and our minds crave for something new in the way of what the Hindus call "Chitta," or "mind stuff." The great wave of new thought which is sweeping over this country just now is really a part of the teachings of the most ancient of days in a new form. Budha was one of the earliest teachers in India, and in his teachings one reads exactly what is being taught in the new thought with regard to the power of thought of will or mind over matter.

Articles on the new thought in its relation to health and beauty—poise, nerves, repose, concentration, relation, diet, Hindu method of deep breathing, and many other phases of life of special interest to women will be offered in this department every month—combined with helpful suggestions along these lines of self-healing.

At the middle or noon-tide of life, it was formerly the custom for mothers of daughters to retire from active social life, wear caps and dowdy dresses—and passively wait for the end—really permitting themselves to believe that the best part of their lives belonged to the past—but happily, women of today have changed all that.

Not so very long ago nearly every writer of any importance made the heroines of their romance not only very beautiful—but very young. Shakespeare makes Juliet a girl of fourteen!—and long after his day sixteen was a very common age for marriage of girls in England—but today the most charming women in the whole world, are cultured women in the middle age. At forty a woman should forget her birthdays and make her friends forget them also, by cultivating the charm of fascination that belongs to the middle age alone. A woman should be at her best from forty to sixty. Growing old is largely a matter of self-suggestion. Mulford was right when he said: "Thought is creative as well as destructive."

At fifty, if self-control has been established early—there will be no superabundance of avoirdupois—no lagging footsteps, no flabby muscles—no sagging cheeks and throats—and none of the disfiguring wrinkles caused by pain, discontent and worry—and scattered nerve force. Modern science is helpful with regard to the care and beauty of one's hair and face and form—but the mind is the builder of the individuality.

Both Hindu and Shakespearean literature speak of 'the God within us breeding wings." Let us hold on to the life buoy of optimism even though our boat swamps with the turmoil in the troubled seas of unrealized ambitions. Learn to float and swim and be self-reliant until the tide turns. The shore seems much nearer to those who can swim.

Let us cultivate toleration of other people's failings, and learn the art of forgetting the frictions of daily life which ignorance causes. Budha said: "Ignorance is the greatest evil in the world and the friction which ignorance causes can only be overcome by the spread of knowledge.

All the little frictions of life if permitted to weary and annoy, limit one's possibilities and affect one's poise.

Mere beauty is not all. Men often turn from the beautiful girl—to the sympathetic woman. She—has lived—and suffered—and she—knows just how, and when to comfort the wandering boy—or encourage the halting man. And her own sex also—for the truest, dearest type of all that is best in femininity is "a woman's woman."

We all have our little frailties, but what of that? Flowers and weeds will ever grow side by side. Let us glory in the fact that many of the greatest of the great ones in professional, artistic and literary fields of the twentieth century are women of middle age. Let us always say middle aged—it sounds so much better than in the fifties.

Among the chivalrous in Europe, middle aged women have long been popular. "Madame de Stael, the proverbially homely—had more popularity than any woman of her day.

Diane de Poickers was forty when she won the love of a prince of eighteen and he still loved her at fifty!

Madame de Maintenon, at forty, married a king of France, and Peter the Great of Russia married a decidedly middle aged woman. Cleopatra, Helen of Troy and very many other women could be named who made their greatest triumphs late in life. But apart from love, or passion or the attraction of sex instincts, all humanity, aye and even the brute creation, hungers for sympathy, that broad humanitarianism which true sympathy engenders. In the cultivation of this divine quality, one might well emulate the devout Hindu who daily before he begins his devotion and supplication for himself turns and salaams to the north, south, east and west. And breathes out a great wave of good thought to all the world.—(California Ladies Magazine.

❖ ❖

Very Explicit.

"Aunt Cindy" was an old colored woman of an uncertain temper. One day, as she sallied forth from her cabin, basket in hand, she was hailed by a small pickaninny with the inquiry: "Whar you gwine, Aunt Cindy?" It was one of Aunt Cindy's gouty days, and she turned upon him like a fury: "You want ter know whar I's gwine? I's gwine whar I's gwine—that's whar I's gwine. You ask me agin whar I's gwine, an' I'll let you know whar I's gwine!" There were no more questions that day.—(Christian Register.

Some Late Fashion Hints

Day of the Truly Feminine.

MANNISHNESS is no longer smart. This is the day of the truly feminine, and, though the short skirt and shirt waist and sensible shoe still have their place in the summer wardrobe, flounced and frilled petticoats, floating scarfs, billowy lace and and mousseline, fanciful Louis Quinze shoes, flower garlands, all the paraphernalia of the old-school coquette are in evidence are the height of the mode, writes the Inter Ocean's New York fashion correspondent.

The modes of the moment are the modes of the grande dame, of the porcelain marquise. One may possibly bewail the fact and disapprove of the type, but the fact remains.

The skirt fullness, tentative in the early season, has come boldly forward and is almost universal among ultra-fashionable summer frocks. Until now, only the very skillful dressmakers have been able to handle this full skirt problem in satisfactory fashion and the amateur efforts have been wonderful and fearful. Now, however, good patterns and good advice are procurable, and even the home dressmaker may attack a simple full skirt with some degree of confidence.

Mark the word "simple." The skirt slightly full around the waistband, shirred in a hip yoke, shirred below a close-fitting hip yoke—these are practicable if one has a good pattern and is a clever seamstress; but the more intricate forms of the full skirt need a past master of dressmaking art and should be attempted by no one else.

Especially to be shunned is the model which has a shirred hip yoke and one or two groups of shirring between that and the knees. A host of inferior dressmakers have evidently been misled by the apparent simplicity of this skirt design, and the usual result is a bunchiness and ugliness of line that is lamentable.

Plain shirring, corded shirring, tucked shirring are all in order, and are all used prodigally upon sheer frocks; but the corded shirring keeps its form and place better than the others, where it is impossible to stay the shirring in any way.

Bouillonees or puffings are more and more a rage, but must be handled wafily; for though Dame Fashion has sanctioned fluff and frill, she still shows a fondness for slender silhoutte lines. In soft stuffs the drooping puff, like a flounce with its hem turned under and fastened to the foundation, is effective, yet clinging; and narrow puffing, if well stayed and following good lines, need not detract from a graceful silhouette.

Flounces, ruffles, frills, are ubiquitous, in all widths and all forms. The practically straight ruffle with a standing heading is a popular revival, and narrow ruffles of this description, set upon a fulled skirt at varying intervals, give one of the quaintest; if not the most artistic, of the popular effects.

❖ ❖

Girdles and Sashes.

Large buckles, velvet bows, or rosettes with jewel centers, large jeweled buttons, or chiffon rosettes are used to finish the deep girdles of more pretentious character, and trails of mousseline roses strung on silk cord are used upon the girdles of some of the newest French frocks, says the Inter Ocean.

Sashes are much liked, but are seldom knotted at the waist, and are usually combined with the broad girdle. The sash must have its ends finished with fringe with lace inset, with rosettes, or in some ornamental fashion, and the ends are frequently knotted several times in their length, although this idea is not so conducive to artistic effect as the free, soft lengths.

While waist ornaments are under discussion a word should be said for the soft white kid belt, for which the great Paquin shows such fondness. It demands a slender figure, but consorts well with many costumes and stretches to fit the waist easily, as a broad ribbon might.

Scarlet leather belts in the same broad soft form are also favored, and in connection with scarlet parasols and hats give an audacious touch of color to many French morning costumes in white or neutral tints.

❖ ❖

Dainty Dressing Jackets.

Dainty dressing-jackets are made of accordion-plaited nun's-veiling or china silk sewed on to a square yoke covered with heavy lace. The material should be hemmed and cut the required length for the front, and after plaiting, basted firmly on to the front and back, then carefully cut out under the arms, following the edge of the well-fitted corset cover. Be careful that it is basted in the back, so that it is the same length all the way around. The unlined sleeves can be either accordion-plaited or made in the flowing style, reaching half way between elbow and wrist. For French accordion plaiting, four yards of material is required to make one yard of plaiting, but this is very full. In woolen goods allow from one to two inches in length for shrinkage. Seams and hems should be straight and flat as possible, before sending to the plaiter.—(Amelia Miller in The Pilgrim for July.

❖ ❖

Collarless Shirt Waists.

New styles appear with the excessive heat which too often marks midsummer days. Comfort takes precedence over all other things; but the clever modistes have found a way to combine it with beauty. The result is the collarless blouse.

The fashion started last year, and has had widespread growth. As the thermometer mounts higher, collarless shirtwaists will multiply in number and increase in beauty. In net, dotted and plain; lace, embroidery, and the sheerest of summer fabrics, they will have a cool appearance in the hottest weather.

White is the dominant color, though embroidery in color is used with dainty effect.

Even the heavier lines are made in the collarless fashion. They are made durable and hold their shape better than the thinner materials. They are usually ornamented with hemstitched drawn work, or embroidery.

A simple linen blouse is striped with bands of drawn work half an inch wide. These run three inches apart, up and down the waist, and around the arm on the sleeves. The sleeves are elbow length, each finished by a narrow-shaped frill-edged with the drawn work. A short round collar of solid drawn work finishes the neck.

A similar waist was finished at the throat by a black satin string tie and a turnover collar of drawn work. This is a novel way of converting a stock shirtwaist into a collarless one. The satin tie may be of any shade, and the turnover of lace or embroidery shows to good advantage over it.

The woman with a round, columnar throat can rejoice in these collarless waists, but for her who is less fortunate there are standing frills at the neck which are cool and becoming. There are also boned collars of open-work lace, or of ribbon or lace lattice work.—(Late Fashion Notes.

❖ ❖

Glittering Effects Should Be Avoided.

Glittering effects should not appear in any measure in mourning trimmings. Jet ornaments are a luxury of the past, and during the first six months silk gloves are more correct than suede. White kid gloves are to be forsworn for the first year at least. Rustling dress skirts are tabooed, and jewelry, outside of the sedate pearl, is looked upon as a sign of unbecoming levity.

A word to the wise. The woman in mourning should esteem the distinction of her class. She should never give the impression of being gowned in black as a matter of mere selection; and neither should the woman who selects black as a medium of self-adornment appear as though arrayed in mourning habiliments.

❖ ❖

Hat Novelties.

In millinery something on the order of the old-fashioned bonnets is suggested now and then this season; for instance, the little Monte Carlo caplike affairs are popular as well as some of the fine chips with tulle strings. Soft strings of becoming tints are an artistic finish for the head apparel, and, now that the Puritanlike lines of sweet simplicity are so pronounced in other departments, some daring creators are venturing bonnetlike models as novelties, says an eastern fashion authority.

For straws, richly colored mixtures are the thing; the fuzzy chrysanthemum braids and the Roman plaid combinations. Toques are worn deep as to brim, large as to crown and flat as to trimming. Quills are used with these, strapped flat across the crown, and chargeable ribbon in soft shades is a favorite with all shapes and straws. Dangling, nodding things in the way of flowers, hops and fuchsias, honeysuckles and columbines are showered over the chapeaus. A small natural flower called "the everlasting," dried and mounted with artificial leaves, so nearly like real as hardly to be detected, is also a novelty of the moment. "The everlasting" blossoms are small and pinkish brown in color, very dainty, and though they do not dangle, they are considered quite chic. Hats made wholly of flowers and leaves are popular, often a small flower such as violets or forget-me-nots forming the foundation with knots of larger blossoms—roses, geraniums, fuchsias—added here and there.

❖ ❖

Fashionable Parasols.

Parasols this season are considered more as an artistic adjunct than a necessity, and an outfit of some ten, fifteen, and even a score, is not regarded as elaborate. They are fashionable for all weathers and times of day, for all costumes and occasions—almost for every mood. Handles are extremely long and richly ornamented, and cost as much sometimes as does the hat or wrap which they accompany. Some of the parasols, whose price runs up into the hundreds, have fine brushwork ornamentations, as perishable and susceptible to the falling barometer as is the tint on the cheeks beneath them.

As parasol handles are much longer this season they are hinged to fold in suitcase length. White enamel is a favorite, and looks especially well with the light summer combinations. A parasol for light blue foundation has a heavy renaissance lace cover, and is edged with deep purple violets. Violets and knots of blue louisine finish handle and tip. Dainty little affairs of silk in all the lighter shades have a covering of sheerest mousseline de soie tucked and hemstitched around the edge, giving a moire effect over the whole. They come chiefly in the 22-inch size, and are used with morning costumes.

❖ ❖

Collarless Bodices.

Most astonishing articles have appeared recently in both English and American papers about the so-called new Parisian custom of exposing bare throats and shoulders in the day time, quoting gowns worn at various important events. Some women not in society exposed jewel covered throats at such events as the Fete des Fleurs, but this hardly constitutes a fashion. Some few French women with pretty necks, and young girls have worn collarless blouses cut in that sometimes becoming but generally trying round fashion. A well-known grande dame wore one afternoon at the Polo club a gown finished with a fichu, and she has had some imitators. But these gowns cannot possibly be described as decollete, and, in truth, they represent an idea far less startling than that of the unlined guimpes which have been so generally worn.

It is, of course, true that unlined collars only moderately high are the rule now. The summer girl has learned that a little extra smartness in August means not only discomfort then, but a bad neck when the season for decollete gowns arrives. The linen collars in vogue now are very comfortable. The low point coming down on the blouse does away with the necessity of a tight collar band and the collar appears higher than it really is. But the fashion of the collarless bodice is quite correct for the shore or for garden teas, and it is always a pretty change when it is becoming.



Dust does it—makes the complexion look like a London fog, thick, dingy, dull. Wise men and women combat dust with

Woodbury's Facial Soap

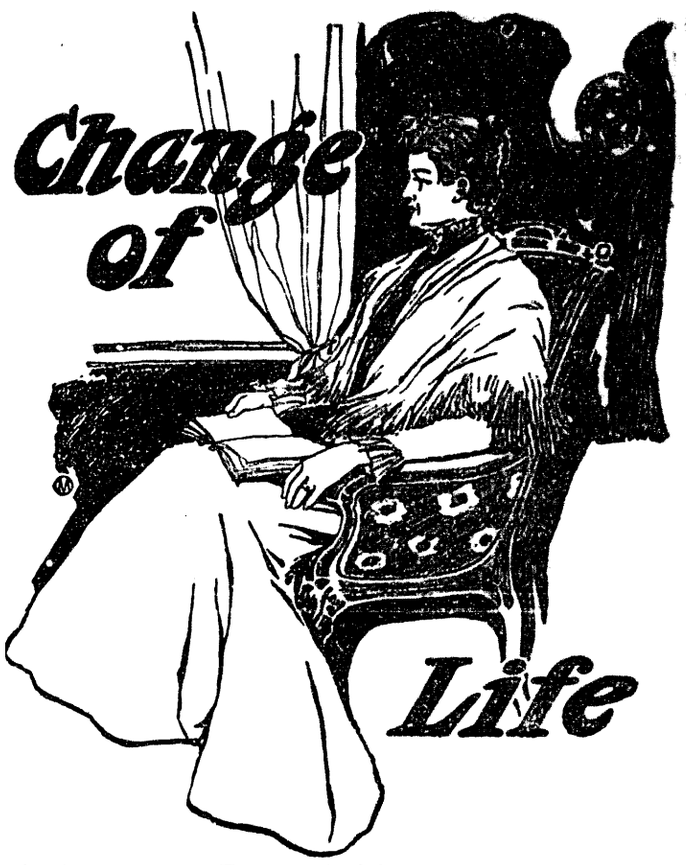
Cleanses and purifies each minute pore. Revivifies the skin, leaves it as smooth, clear and rosy as a baby's cheek. For faces.

Your dealer has it. 25 cents a cake.

Special offer Our booklet, trial size package of Soap and Facial Cream sent for 5 cts. to pay postage; or for 10 cts. the same and samples of Woodbury's Facial Powder and Dental Cream. Address Dept. 80

Trade-mark face on each package

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO.,
Sole Owners, Cincinnati, O.



A Danger Period Through Which Every Woman Must Pass.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. At this period a woman indicates a tendency towards obesity or tumorous growths.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop forever, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.

TWO COLUMNS OF PROOF.

"DEAR MRS PINKHAM:—I was sick and nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

"It was Change of Life with me and falling of the womb. I had severe pains all through my body. I had a a terrible cough and people thought I had consumption.

"I took six bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and two of Blood Purifier, and two boxes Liver Pills, and I am now stouter than I have been for a long time. I can do all my work now, thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"If any one wishes to write me, to verify these statements, I will gladly answer their letters."

MRS. CLARA CHEZEM, Jewett, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For seven years I had been suffering, was passing through the Change of Life, and my womb had fallen; menses were so profuse that at times I was obliged to lie on my back for six weeks at a time, could not raise my head from pillow. I had been treated by several physicians, but got no relief.

"I was advised by friends to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which I did, and after taking it six weeks I was able to be around all the time and do my housework. I know your medicine saved my life and I cannot praise it enough."

MRS. LIZZIE BOHAN,
519 Smith St., Millville, N.J.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have worked hard all my life, and when the Change of Life came I flowed very badly for weeks at a time. I would stop for a day or two, then start again. I went to see a doctor and went through an examination, and spent two hundred dollars for medicine and doctor's bills, but I did not get the relief I expected.

"At that time I saw **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advertised and began its use. I have found it to be just what I needed.

"I wish every woman suffering from female trouble would try it. I recommend it to all my friends."

MRS. WM. DAILY, Millbank, S.D.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it a duty I owe you and every suffering woman in the land to tell of the wonderful results I have found in using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Liver Pills.**

"Passing through the Change of Life, some of the physicians consulted said nothing but an operation would save me. But your medicine alone cured me."—MRS. MAGNOLIA DEAN,
1441 First Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

For the Little Folks

On Grandpa's Farm.

OH, don't you know the fun on grandpa's farm!
For grandpa says: "Let 'em; it does no harm."
An' Cousin Rob leads us, and cries, "Here goes!"
An' mamma—she just says, "Such clothes!"

We've a Crusoe's island an' robbers cave
An' Tower of London, an' don't you know
When one of us wants to let on he's brave
He crawls under the sawmill, scared and slow?

Oh, you don't know half the fun out there!
For grandpa he never tells us, "Take care!"
An' Cousin Rob laughs, an' says to 'carouse,"
An' mamma, you see, is off in the house.

We fish in the brooks, and play in the sands,
An' try to catch tadpoles out of the springs;
We hide in the bushes like Indian bands,
An' fight with the hornets and get their stings.

Oh, there's plenty of fun on grandpa's place!
For grandpa—he says, "Now scoot on a race!"
An' Cousin Rob grins an' says, "There she blows!"
An' mamma she only just says, "Such clothes!"

—Our Little Folks Magazine.

❖ ❖

Rags and Tags and Velvet Gowns.

"'N there was a new boy at school yesterday, 'n he had great patches on his knees; 'n when we choosed up the boys didn't choose him, 'n his face got red, oh! as red as fire, 'n he walked away 'n stood lookin' off over the water at the ships. Served him right, I say."

Ted had been rattling on in this fashion for at least 15 minutes, and mamma, who was reading up for the next club paper, hardly heard a word, but this last caught her attention, and she looked over the top of the book with a little start.

"Perhaps he was watching for his ship to come in," said she quietly.

If Ted could have seen the rest of her face he would have done some thinking before he said any more.

"His ship. 'Tisn't likely a boy like him would have a ship—is it now? Course he can't help the patches, p'r'aps," said Ted, condescendingly, "but he oughn't to come to a pay school with us. Harold Winston said it wasn't—suitable; and so did all the other boys. He ought to go to the public school where the patches are."

Mamma's eyebrows went up in question that would have alarmed Ted if he had happened to look at her, but he was stroking the spotless knees of his own velvet trousers.

"I used to know a boy who wore patches."

"Yes. I used to play with him every day. Patches and bare brown feet, and a hat without any brim."

"Was he a nice boy?" Ted asked, doubtfully.

"I think, taking everything into consideration, that he was the nicest boy I ever knew," said mamma, with an emphatic little nod.

"And I ought to know, for I went to school with him for years."

"'N when the boys choosed up did they leave him out?" asked Ted.

"Oh, dear me, no!" said mamma, decidedly. "They wouldn't for the world have done anything so impolite."

Ted looked blank for a moment. Then his face grew red oh! as red as fire.

"His ship hadn't come in then," continued mamma, "but it has since. He owns a big factory now."

"W-w-hat's his name?" sputtered Ted.

"John Hartley Livingston."

"Uncle John Livingston?"

Mamma nodded. "All boys who wear patches and bare brown feet—don't become rich men, but I fear they are more apt to become something worth while than boys who wear velvet suits, because they are used to hardships and dirt and disagreeable things. Men who amount to something have a great deal of hard, disagreeable work to do."

"This is my best suit, anyway," cried Ted, twisting in his chair. "I don't always wear velvet. You know I wore it 'cause it was Friday and speakin' day."

Mamma went back to her book, and Ted stole away and lay down on a fluffy white rug with his feet on the seat of the sofa, a favorite position of his when he wanted to think. Monday night he came home greatly excited and stood before his mother with his feet crossed.

"The boys loosed again, 'n I choosed the last bad boy, 'n they wouldn't let him play, so we went off 'n played mumbley peg by our two selves," he cried, the words fairly tumbling over each other. Then he uncrossed his feet and swung the under one forward. There was a jagged hole in the knee of his trousers. "'N I want that patched," he cried, with a defiant ring in his voice. "If you please, mamma," he added in gentle tones.

"Very well," said mamma soberly, but her mouth was smiling behind the book.

"The boys have all come 'round, mamma," Ted announced, cheerfully, a week later. "Harold Winston came 'round today. He held out two days longer than any of the rest, 'n he did hate to give in, but he got tired of walkin' round all by himself."—(Mary Marshall Parks.

"Papa," asked 5-year old Helen, "couldn't you make me over into a boy?"

"I don't see how I could," said papa.

"Well," suggested Helen, "you could take me down to the barber's and get my hair sharpened, couldn't you?"—(Somerville Journal.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

BIJOU BASIN

The county surveyors were in the Basin doing some work last week.

Mr. James Durkee was in the Basin assisting in surveying Mrs. Stephen Holden's ranch.

Mr. Wm Baston is stopping in the Basin.

R. A. Banta is doing some improvement work.

The Basin was represented at Mrs. Williams' party on Saturday evening.

Dr. E. P. Hershey of Denver spent a few days in the Basin.

Haying is the order of the day in the Basin.

FALCON

The community was shocked Saturday morning to learn that Percy Phillips (known to every one as "Billy") had died suddenly of hemorrhage. He was in the village Friday afternoon and seemed in his usual health, but Saturday morning about 4 o'clock he awakened Henry Dierker, with whom he was staying, and when he arose he found him nearly gone. Mr. Dierker did what he could on him but before medical aid could reach him he was gone. His brother and sister, living near Boston, have been notified, but as no instructions were received from them he was buried Sunday afternoon at Shadeland cemetery. Dr. Hill spoke briefly at the grave. There was quite a number of his friends and acquaintances present to pay a last tribute of respect to one who died so far from home and family. Mr. Phillips has been a resident of this place for four years, spending most of his time at S. J. Dyer's or near them.

Miss Carrie Gue went to the Springs on Friday to attend the session of the summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ayers are receiving a visit from a cousin who came in on Wednesday's Rock Island train from Waukeegan, Ill.

Mrs. Pound and son Walter left on Monday morning for their home in St. Louis, after a very pleasant visit of three weeks with their son, Eugene, who is staying at S. J. Dyer's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shemwell spent Thursday shopping in the Springs. Mr. Walter Shemwell and his father returned with them.

Mrs. James Urquhart and children spent a couple of days in Denver the past week.

Prof. Woodside is putting the building known as the "Drug Store" in fine repair and will soon occupy it as a residence.

MONUMENT

Mr. and Mrs. John Eppler and infant daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watts Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. John Bishop and children came down from Denver Saturday to visit W. W. Bishop and wife.

Mrs. John Brazelton, who has been visiting here for the past two weeks, left for Ramah, Colorado Thursday.

Mr. F. N. Hall stopped over Saturday for a short visit with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Holloway.

J. W. Higby made a business trip to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mr. Joe Rosier returned from Kansas Thursday.

Mrs. Hames of Denver is visiting her brother, Mr. F. Hames and wife.

Mrs. McConnell and daughter Francis spent Sunday in Colorado Springs. Little Mary Shemwell came home with them.

Miss Jones, who has been visiting in Denver for some time, returned home Sunday. Miss Smith, a friend, came down with her to spend a few days.

An auto party from Denver consisting of three men and two ladies, who left Denver early Saturday afternoon, managed to reach Monument Sunday morning, after a cold, stormy night of wandering and break-downs. They had run into a barbed-wire fence and had some badly damaged tires. After several hours' of work on the machine and a warm breakfast they continued on their trip to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Frank Higby of Denver spent Sunday with his brother, J. W. Higby, and family.

Word was received last week that Mr. A. A. Bean, a former Divide resident died of paralysis at his home in Lacombe, Alberta Northwest Territory, on July 22. Mr. Bean left here about two years ago. All of his family were with him at the time of his death except one daughter, Mrs. W. K. Peterson of Table Rock.

Mr. E. Myers died at his home on Monday afternoon after an illness of several months, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Myers was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, October 29, 1841. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Shelby county, Indiana. Seven years later he went to Wisconsin and from there to Decatur county, Iowa. When he was only 20 years old he crossed the plains with an emigrant party, stopping at Walla Walla, where he remained during the winter. After wandering he started with a horseback party for home, reaching Denver the first of September. In 1870 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, and in 1873 they moved to Monument, where Mr. Myers has since resided. Five children were born to them, all of whom are living except one. His wife died in 1891. Four years later he married Harriett E. Smith. One daughter blessed this union. In the years of his residence here Mr. Myers has always been a good Christian citizen, and his many friends feel his loss keenly. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning at the Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member for many years.

Mrs. E. B. Gittings is visiting relatives in Colorado Springs.

Mr. A. Curry is doing carpenter work at the Babcock ranch, north of Palmer Lake.

Mrs. McShane and daughter Esther and Miss Mamie Roberts spent Sunday in Colorado Springs.

During the electric storm on last Wednesday morning the barn at the Curry home was struck by lightning. Very little damage was done more than a few shingles were torn off.

Alexander Thomas Baty, who was drowned while swimming across the Pike View reservoir on last Monday, was well and favorably known on the Divide, having lived here with his parents for more than five years. Two years ago they moved to the Springs in order that the boys might have better educational advantages. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Baty extend sympathy.

Miss Maud and David Powell arrived on Sunday from Manzanola for a two weeks' visit with their mother at the Curry home.

Mrs. F. W. Bell and Miss Myrtle Sydner went to Colorado Springs Tuesday to spend a few days.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Denver, Aug. 11.—The temperature has averaged about 4 degrees above normal on the western slope and in the eastern border counties and normal in central districts. Beneficial local showers have occurred east of the mountains. In localities the rainfall was heavy, with severe hailstorms in the north central district, causing considerable damage over small areas. There is some improvement in the supply of irrigation water, although a few late priorities on small streams in the western valleys are getting short; as a rule streams are low.

Winter wheat and rye harvest is practically finished and thrashing is becoming general; harvest of spring wheat, oats and barley is well under way, probably one-half done, the heat having hastened the ripening; yields are generally very satisfactory.

Corn continues to advance rapidly and much is large enough for good fodder; dryness is causing some wilting and curling, but as a rule the crop is in good condition. Potatoes are doing well; large shipments of excellent quality are being made. Sugar beets were somewhat damaged by hail in the northern district, but the crop is mostly very promising; more rain would be beneficial in northeast counties. Gardens continue excellent and vegetables abundant. Fruit prospects are good; early varieties of peaches, plums and small fruits have mostly been marketed on the western slope.

Large quantities of native hay have been stacked in prime condition and the second crop of alfalfa is proving good; harvest continues. Ranges are brown, and there are some reports of a scarcity of water; stock remains thrifty. Fall plowing has begun.

DENVER PRODUCE.

Denver, Aug. 12.—The produce market opened this morning with trade quiet all along the street, the only division that was at all brisk being the egg and poultry market, where the merchants had all that they could handle. There were almost no changes in the quotations of today. Eggs remained the same and the butter market was firm. In the poultry division the geese and ducks sold 3 cents lower to a weak market. They held firm at 14c.

,on,'315u5.½53—kRe

BUTTER.

Elgin butter market	19
Creameries, extra well-known and established brands, Colorado	19
Eastern extras	20
Process and renovated goods, lb	17
Cooking butter	12 @ 13

EGGS.

Ranch eggs, per doz	18
Eggs, state, per doz	16

POULTRY.

Turkeys, extra fancy	14 @ 15
Turkeys, choice	12 @ 13
Hens, fancy	14
Hens, medium grade	12 @ 13
Roosters, old	07
Broilers, lb	12 @ 14
Geese, fancy	15 @ 16
Ducks, springs	15 @ 16

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, white Greeleys	1.85 @ 2.00
Potatoes, red Greeleys, fancy	1.85 @ 2.00
Navy Beans, cwt	4.00 @ 4.50

Colrado Springs Produce.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 12.—The market is in fair condition. Receipts liberal on all produce, excepting potatoes, which are scarce.

Butter—Creamery, 21c.

Eggs—Ranch, 15@16c.

Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 15c; springs, broilers, hens, 14c; ducks, 14c.

Vegetables—New potatoes, $1.70; cauliflower, 3c; lettuce, 20@30c; rhubard, 1½c; spinach, 3c; cucumbers, 35c doz.; tomatoes, 35c crate; beans, 50c; peas, 50c basket; watermelons, 1¼c lb.; cabbage, 1c; cantaloupes, 4c lb.

Fruit—Lemons, $2.75@3.25; apples, $2.00@2.50 box; oranges, $2.75@3.25; strawberries, $1.00@1.75; blackberries, $3.00; cherries, $2.25; peaches, plums and apricots, 75c@$1.25; raspberries, $2.00@2.50; apples, 3@4c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Denver, August 12.—The cattle market was draggy on the general run, and only the best cattle found ready sale at steady prices. Receipts were light, but all the fresh arrivals went on the market and the supply was the best of the week. There were all kinds of cattle on the market, but the bulk consisted of cows, the quality being poor to choice. There was a wide margin in prices and only a few of the offerings were good enough to bring the top of the market. The best cows on sale were grassers from Greenland, Colo., that topped the market at $3.50, which is the top price paid for grass cows this season. The bulk of the cows on the market sold at $2.40 to $3.50 and were bought by the packers. The cows sold as high as a dollar and the cows that were not fat enough for the block found slow sale. Calves sold at from $1.50 to $4.25 and bulls at $2.00. A few yearling steers sold to the speculators at $2.60 and $3.25 and were ordinary. The Eastern markets were slow to lower, which had a depressing effect on the market here. The tendency is to lower values and only the very best ruled steady. The demand is strong for good grass cattle that are fat enough to kill.

Hogs—There are not enough hogs arriving on the market to keep the packers going, only five loads coming in so far this week. The demand never was better than at the present time and prices are higher here than at the river. Two loads arrived for the market today, which sold at $5.35, the top of the market. Heavy shipments of hogs are encouraged daily.

Sheep—Several loads of Utah range sheep arrived this morning, but none of them were for the market, they going through. The demand is fair for muttons and prices about steady.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Omaha, Aug. 12.—Cattle — Receipts, 3,300; market steady; native steers, $4.00@5.30; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; Western steers, $3.25@4.40; Texas steers, $2.75@3.65; Western cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; canners, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; calves, $2.60@5.60; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 5c lower; heavy, $5.15@5.25; mixed, $5.17½@5.20; light, $5.25@5.35; pigs, $5.22½@5.30; bulk of sales, $5.17½@5.22½.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market steady; Western yearlings, $3.25@3.75; wethers, $3.00@3.25; ewes, $2.50@3.10; common and stockers, $2.00@3.30; lambs, $4.00@5.40.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; market strong to 10c higher; natives, $3.50@5.35; Texans and Westerns, $3.25@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85; bulls and stags, $2.00@4.35; yearlings and calves, $2.25@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.00; veals, $3.00@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market mostly 10c lower; all grades, $5.10@5.52½; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market stronger.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The Rocky Mountain Limited via the Rock Island System leaves Colorado Springs at 11:45 a. m. instead of 1:20 p. m. as heretofore. It reaches Chicago the following afternoon in ample time for connections with fast trains east, thus making the trip to New York, Boston and other Atlantic seaboard territory with only two nights out.

Secure sleeping car reservations through to destination, and tickets at lowest rates at city ticket office, No. 2 Pike's Peak avenue.

W. W. Wood,
City Passenger Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

On account of the announcement made by the Gazette yesterday morning, interest on the Mining exchange today centered in Portland stock. There was no trading in the stock, however, only $1.16 being bid, with $1.25 asked.

It was a noticeable feature yesterday that the leaders in the mines list were conspicuous for their absence, and trading in that department was light.

Cripple Creek Con., sold at 4 for 1,000; Fanny Rawlings at 2½ for 1,000; Moon Anchor at 8¾ for 1,000 and Work at 5¼ for 2,000.

In the prospect department there was more than double the trading in the mines. Buckhorn sold at 1 and 1⅛ for 7,000; Flower of the West at 1½ and 1⅝ for 4,000; Gold Sovereign at 2⅞ for 1,000; Magnet Rock at 1¼ for 2,000; Mary Cashen at 1¼ for 5,000; Mary Nevin at 3 for 15,000, and 2⅞ for 9,000 more; Merrimac sold at 2 for 2,000; Old Gold at 3½ for 1,000; Princess at 1½ for 2,000, and Sunset Eclipse at 2½ for 3,000.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	05	06½
Anaconda	10½	....
Black Bell	04	05
C. C. Cons.	04	....
C. K. and N.	18	19¼
Coriolanus	....	02½
Dante	02	03
Dr.-Jack Pot	08¼	09
Elkton Con.	39	41
El Paso	....	59
Fanny R.	02¼	....
Findley	13	13⅜
Gold Dollar Con.	04	04
Golden Fleece	....	25
Gould	....	02¾
Isabella	10¼	11
Last Dollar	....	50
Lexington	03¼	03½
Mollie Gibson	....	05½
Moon Anchor	08½	09
Pharmacist C.	06¼	06⅜
Pinnacle	....	06
Portland	1.16	1.25
Prince Albert	01⅝	03
Vindicator	....	90
Work	05¼	06

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Golden Cycle	65	67

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	02	....
American Con.	....	02½
Aola	005	01
Banner	....	013⅜
B. H. Ajax	02½	....
Ben Hur	....	02½
Buckhorn	....	01⅛
Calera	....	15
C. C. G. Ex.	01½	02
C. C. and M.	02¼	02½
Constantine	004	006
Creede and C. C.	....	06
Dead Shot	01⅜	02
Des Moines	01⅜	02½
Dillon	08	....
Easter Bell	....	005
Flower W.	01½	01⅝
Gold Bond	....	02
Gold Hill	01	01⅛
Gold Knob	01	02
Gold Sovereign	....	03
Ida May	05	....
Ironclad	01½	02
Jelly Jane	01	02
Keystone	....	04
Kitty	....	01
Little Bessie	02½	02¾
Little Joan	....	02½
Little Nell	02	03
Little Puck	02	03
Maria A.	009	01
Marquette	....	01
Mary Cashen	01¾	02
Mary Nevins	02⅞	03
Merrimac	01¾	02
Midway	....	02
Missouri	005	0085
Nellie V.	0045	008
New Haven	02½	02¾
Old Gold	06	06½
Oriole	01	02
Pappoose	....	01
Pilgrim Con.	....	02¼
Pointer	009	....
Princess	01	02
Pythias	....	02
Rattler	008	....
Republic	01¼	02
Robert Burns	....	02
Rocky Mt.	....	02¾
Rose Maud	01¾	02
Rose Nicol	02	02½
St. Thomas	005	....
Sun.-Eclipse	02	02¼
Twin Sisters	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Anchor	003	008
Anna May	....	005
Antelope	002	003
Argentum-J.	002	....
Astor	....	002
Cable Con	003	....
Cadillac	....	003
C. C. Bullion	002	....
Detroit	001	007
Dorothy	003	006
Echo	005	....
Eleanor	....	006
Favorite	001	....
Gold Calf	002	003
Golden Age	0045	005
G. Eagle (C. C.)	0035	....
Goldstone	003	....
Hayden	003	....
Kaffirs	....	01
Key West	....	01
Lucrative	005	006
Madeline	....	05
Magic	....	0015
Margaret	001	....
Marion	....	002
Mariposa	0045	....
M. J. T.	007	....
Montreal	01	....
O. K.	....	0095
Olive Branch	0045	007
Ontario	....	01
Palace	....	003
Pelican	....	0045
Prin-Seti	002	003
Reward	003	....
Silver Gold	001	....
Spar	007	008
Texas Girl	....	005
Union	....	05
Zoe	004	....

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

C. C. Con., 1000 at 4.
Fanny R., 1000 at 2½.
Moon A., 1000 at 8¾.
Work, 2000 at 5¼.

PROSPECTS.

Buckhorn, 5000 at 1, 2000 at 1⅛.
Flower, 1000 at 1½, 3000 at 1⅝.
Gold Sov., 1000 at 2⅞.
Magnet R., 2000 at 1¼.
Mary Cashen, 5000 at 2.
Mary N., 15,000 at 3, 5000 at 2⅞.
Merrimac, 2000 at 2.
Old Gold, 1000 at 3½.
Princess, 2000 at 1½.
Sunsea, 3000 at 2½.

EASTERN MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

By Associated Press

New York, Aug. 12—Wall Street's more hopeful view over the outlook was reflected in the movement of prices upward with which the day's operation began. The advance became so rapid as to overrun the newly-awakened demand and attract some selling to take profits, which caused some hesitation. A feature of the market was the dullness which developed on reactions, due to the withholding of some stocks from the market at the advancing prices. The speculative element played an important part in the movement, and undoubtedly buying to cover short contracts was on a large scale. Yesterday's market already showed signs of being oversold, the genuine liquidation having failed to keep pace with the bear selling to anticipate it. The fact was developed in today's market that there are buyers who will come in on the advance who would refrain from buying at the lower level. There is a large volume of selling which disappears from the market also when prices turn upward. Of course this is especially true of forced sellers by reason of margins wiped out and shrinkage of collateral. Aside from these considerations there was no marked change in conditions to account for the larger demand for securities. Rates for time money continue very firm. The continued heaviness of foreign exchange causes active discussion of possible early gold exports. London is buying quite freely of stocks. The increasing sense of security in the safety of the ripening crops is encouragement to offer exchange bills in the market for long periods, to be covered at maturity when the export of the new crop is in progress. The leadership assumed by Rock Island in the late movement foreshadowed the announcement just before the close of a share in the control of the Seaboard Air Line by Rock Island interests. The day's gains reached 1 to 3 points for the principal active stocks and more than that for specialties. The market closed very strong and active.

Railroad Stocks.

Atchison	58¼	Met St Ry	112¾
do pfd	88	Minn and St L	57
B and O	81½	Mo Pac	91⅜
do pfd	86½	M K and T	18⅝
Can Pac	124¾	do pfd	39
Cent of N J	158¼	N Ry of M pfd	37½
C and O	30⅞	N Y Cent	120¾
C and A	20¼	Nor and W	61¼
do pfd	62¼	do pfd	85
Chi and G W	15½	Ont and W	22
do B pfd	28	Penn	123⅛
Chi and N	159	P C C St L	60½
Chi T and T	10	Reading	61½
do pfd	19½	do 1st pfd	79½
C C C St L	68½	do 2nd pfd	65
Col Sou	13¾	R I Co	23¾
do 1st pfd	49	do pfd	61¼
do 2nd pfd	20	St L S F 1st pfd	68
Del and Hud	161	do 2nd pfd	47¾
Del L and W	240	St L Sou	14¼
D and R G	22¾	St Paul	138½
do pfd	74¾	do pfd	169½
Erie	26⅞	Sou Pac	43¾
do 1st pfd	66⅞	Sou Ry	20½
do 2nd pfd	49	do pfd	81¼
Great N pfd	165	Tex Pac	24½
Hock Val	68¾	T St L and W	17¼
do pfd	82	do pfd	27
Ill Cent	129½	U P	72
Iowa Cent	17	do pfd	85
do pfd	34	Wabash	20
K C Sou	20	do pfd	33¼
do pfd	36	W and L E	15¼
L and N	103¼	Wis Cena	18
Man L	132⅛		

Express Companies.

Adams	221	U S	105
American	171	Wells-F	195

Miscellaneous.

Amal Cop	42	Nat Bis	35½
Amn C and F	32⅜	Nat Lead	14½
do pfd	81½	North Amn	76⅜
Amn Lin Oil	9½	Pac Mail	20¾
do pfd	31½	People's Gas	94⅛
Amn Loco	17¾	Pressed S C	38¼
do pfd	82¾	do pfd	79½
Amn S and R	43½	Pull Pal C	209
do pfd	89¾	Rep Steel	11¾
Amn Sug R	113⅝	do pfd	65½
Ana Min Co	72	Rub Goods	14½
B R T	42⅞	do pfd	69¾
C F and I	43½	Tenn C and I	38¼
Col and H C	13¾	U S Leather	7⅜
Cons Gas	174½	do pfd	76⅞
Gen Elec	157¾	U S Rub	11¼
Int Paper	11	do pfd	38
do pfd	65	U S Steel	22⅞
Int Pump	34	do pfd	70⅞
do pfd	74	W U	82

The general tone of the bond market was strong. Total sales par value $2,900,000.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

U S ref 2s reg	106½	L and N uni 4s	98½
do coupon	106½	Mex Cent 4s	70
U S 3s reg	106½	do 1st Inc	15½
do coupon	106½	Minn St L 4s	97¾
U S n 4s reg	134	M K and T 4s	96
do coupon	134	do 2nds	76
U S old 4s reg	109	N Y C g 3½	95
do coupon	109	N J Cent g 5s	126¼
U S 5s reg	101½	Nor Pac 4s	99⅞
do coupon	101½	Nor Pac 3s	71
Atch gen 4s	98⅞	N W con 4s	97
do adj 4s	87½	Reading g 4s	94¼
B and O 4s	100	St L I M con 5s	110
do 3½s	91½	St L S F 4s	96½
do Conv 4s	100½	St L Sou 1sts	93
Can Sou 2nds	106	do 2nds	68
Cent of Ga 5s	103	S A A Pass 4s	75
do 1sa Inc	73½	Sou Pac 4s	85
C and O 4½s	102½	Sou Ry 5s	112
C and A 3½s	70	Tex Pac 1sts	113
C B Q n 4s	88⅞	T St L W 4s	70⅝
C M St P g 4s	106½	U P 4s	99⅝
C N con 7s	129	do Conv 4s	92½
C R I P 4s	100	Wabash 1sts	114
C C C St L g 4s	95	do 2nds	103
Chi T 4s	72¾	do Deb B	57⅜
C ol Sou 4s	84¼	West Shore 4s	107¼
D and R G 4s	98½	W and L E 4s	87⅝
Erie pri lien 4s	96	Wis Cent 4s	87
do Gen 4s	81	Con Tob 4s	55⅞
Ft W D C 1st	100	Col Fuel	78½
Hock Val 4½s	104	U S S 2nd 5s	78¼

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, 12.—Trading in wheat was fairly active and the general sentiment was inclined to the bull side. The opening was somewhat irregular, the distant deliveries being steady to firm, while September was easier as a result of lower cables. September opened off ⅛ to ¼ at 79¾ at ⅞, selling up early to 80¼ at ⅜. The advance was due mainly to the active demand for May and December. On the advance there was realizing in all months, but the feature was the heavy liquidation of September, which resulted in that month declining to 79½. Notwithstanding the large amount thrown on the market the declines were only temporary.

The sentiment in the corn pit was decidedly bullish on the cold weather throughout the corn section, snow being reported at Omaha. The close was at about the top, September being ¾ higher at 52⅞.

There was only a moderate trade in oats, but prices were firm throughout the day, due partly to the strength in corn and partly to the lack of offerings. September closed ⅜ higher at 34⅞.

A liberal run of hogs and easier prices at the yards caused lower prices in provisions. Trading was extremely quiet and the market showed little fluctuations. September pork closed 10 lower, lard was off 5 a 7½ and ribs were down 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	80	80⅛	79¾	80⅜
Dec.	80¼	81	80	80⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	52⅛	53	52¼	52⅛
Dec.	52¼	53⅛	52¼	53⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞
Dec.	36	36⅝	36	36⅜
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
Sept.	13.30	13.37½	13.20	13.27½
Lard, per 100 lbs.—				
Sept.	8.00	8.05	7.97	8.00
Oct.	7.72½	7.75	7.67½	7.70
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—				
Sept.	7.90	7.92½	7.82½	7.82½
Oct.	7.75	7.80	7.70	7.70

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Steady.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 82@83; No. 3, 77@81; No. 2 red, 78¾@79¾.

Corn—No. 2, 52⅝@53; No. 2 yellow, 53⅝.

Oats—No. 2, 35¼; No. 3 white, 35@36.

Rye—No. 2, 51¾@53.

Barley—Fair to choice malting, 47@53.

Flax seed—No. 1, 97; No. 1 northwestern, $1.01.

Timoah seed—Prime, $3.40.

Pork—Mess, per bbl., $13.15@13.20.

Lard—Per 100 lbs., $7.85@7.87½.

Short ribs sides—Loose, $7.50@7.75.

Dry salted shoulders—Boxed, $7.75@7.62½.

Short clear sides—Boxed, $8.12½@8.25.

Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.29.

Clover—Contract grade, $12@12.50.

Articles—	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	31,000	9,000
Wheat, bu.	177,000	31,000
Corn, bu.	214,000	234,000
Oats, bu.	321,000	151,000
Rye, bu.	13,000	5,000
Barley, bu.	14,000	800

On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 14@19; dairy, 13@17; eggs, 12@15; cheese, 10½@11¾.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Cattle receipts, 19,000 head, 10c higher. Good to prime steers, $5.10@5.60; poor to medium, $3.75@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.20; cows, $1.50@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.50@2.80; bulls, $2.00@4.25; calves, $2.50@6.85; Texas fed steers, $2.75@4.75; western steers, $2.50@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head. Closed 20 to 30c lower than Tuesday. Mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.65; good to choice heavy, $5.40@5.60; rough heavy, $5.00@5.30; light, $5.40@5.70; bulk, $5.25@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; steady. Good to choice wethers, $3.25@3.50; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.25; western sheep, $2.75@3.75; native lambs, $3.25@6.00; western lambs, $4.50@5.00.

METAL MARKET.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 12.—Copper advanced 5s in London today to L58 for spot and L56 5s for futures. Locally copper was quiet and nominal. Lake $13 a 13.12½; electrolytic $13 and casting 12.75. Lead advanced 1s 3d in London to L11 1s 3d, but remained unchanged here at 4.20.

COFFEE MARKET.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 12.—Coffee spot Rio steady, mild quiet.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE PORTLAND DEAL

The announcement by the Gazette yesterday that a deal was pending for the sale of the controlling interest in the Portland mine was followed by official confirmation of the report, together with the announcement of the prospective purchaser's name, and other interesting details.

The holder of the option for 1,900,000 shares of the capital stock of 3,000,000 is W. K. Ryan, son of Thomas Ryan, organizer and vice president of the Morton Trust company of New York and founder of the new National Bank of Commerce, New York.

Just when the option will expire has not been made public, but there is every reason to believe it will be taken up by the holders, and the deal may be considered practically closed.

No information regarding the terms of the deal has been allowed to leak out, but it is understood that the purchase price of the stock is between $2 and $3 a share, which makes the consideration between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The stock upon which Mr. Ryan has an option is that held by James F. Burns, president of the company; Frank G. Peck, secretary-treasurer; Thomas F. Burns and Senator R. C. Shannon of New York. As stated by the Gazette yesterday, the Stratton block of 650,000 shares is not included in the deal.

Confirmed by Mr Ryan.

W. K. Ryan was seen at his temporary home, 1200 Wood avenue, last night, and said: "Mr. Burns and I have made a deal for the control of the stock of the Portland company."

When asked what were the terms of the option and at what figure the contemplated sale would be made, Mr. Ryan said: "I have nothing to say on that score."

Continuing, however, he said: "The management will stay just where it is. It is not our custom to change the management of corporations in which we become interested when we find their management as satisfactory as that of the Portland company."

James F. Burns, president of the Portland company, returned from Cripple Creek at 7 o'clock last night after spending all day at the great Battle Mountain bonanza, and when seen at his home, 1315 Wood avenue, last night, made the following statement:

"I have just got back from the camp, where I have been two days. It is so, that Mr. Ryan and myself have made a deal for the control of the Portland stock."

"What are the terms of the deal," was asked.

Terms a Secret.

Mr. Burns replied: "There are private matters in such a deal that cannot be given out, and I cannot answer your question."

"It is stated that your stock is in escrow, when will it be taken out?" was asked.

"That, too, is a private matter as well as the price at which we sell our stock."

Referring to the management of the mine, President Burns said: "I am to have full charge of the property as before," which is subtantially the way Mr. Ryan answered on the same question.

"The stock was bought on the showing of the mine, was it not, Mr. Burns?" was asked.

"I should say so," the Portland men responded with vigor, adding that Mr. Dudley, the expert employed by Mr. Ryan to look after his Mexican mines, had made an examination of the Portland in the past month or six weeks and the property is to be taken over on its ore showing.

Regarding the Strike.

When further questioned upon the labor trouble at Cripple Creek and the possibility of the strike interfering with the deal, Mr. Burns remarked, significantly: "The strike will not have any effect on the deal. On the contrary the deal may have a tendency to settle the strike."

Asked what his future plans were Mr. Burns said that he could not give them out at this time, and stated further that he could not say whether or not he would immediately resume the deep work projected by him two weeks ago, contemplating the sinking of the three great shafts from their present levels to 1,500 feet. However, it is fair to presume that Mr. Burns will continue his plan of deep development work since he is to have the entire management of the mine in his hands.

As soon as it became known that the option had been given, it was at once rumored that Mr. Burns would speedily sever his connection with the company and would immediately thereafter, remove to Denver. This he denied, saying that he would remain here and manage the property, as formerly.

It is also significant that Mr. Ryan will remain in the city for three months, having leased the residence of Sherwood Aldrich. Some take this to indicate the time of the option, although it may also be stated that Mr. Ryan has been spending some time here, for the consideration of his health.

The inception of the gigantic deal dates several months back. Ryan came to this city a month ago and negotiations were at once entered into and Expert Dudley called from his work in Mexico to make an inspection of the

ON FLOWER OF THE WEST

Lessees Are Pushing a Crosscut at a Depth of 110 Feet--Strike on the Merrimac---Cripple Creek Enterprise Company Has Secured a Lease on the Trachyte.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 1.—Charles Kreiger and associates, who recently obtained a lease on the Flower of the West and the Tipton fraction on Squaw mountain, have been working 12 days, pushing out a cross-cut at a depth of 110 feet. These workings have been driven 25 feet and the lessees expect to cut a well-known vein with 15 feet more drifting, as there is a mineralized dyke 40 feet from the shaft and it is here that values are expected to be encountered. Some ore was found by the former lessees, who sunk the shaft to 140 feet, but so far nothing of a pay nature has ever been opened in the mine. The new lessees believe that they will open pay ore as soon as they reach the dike. The property is being worked by a whim.

Merrimac.

The Merrimac Leasing company, operating the Merrimac claim on the southwest slope of Beacon hill, have encountered a four-foot vein at a depth of 100 feet, from which returns of $12.50 a ton have been received. Their vein lies between the granite and basalt dyke. The leasing company, however, will sink their shaft another 125 feet before attempting to open the new find, then they will drift from the 225-foot point to the vein and see what it contains at that depth.

Enterprise.

The Cripple Creek Enterprise company, operating under the streets and alleys of Cripple Creek, today secured a lease on the Trachyte from the Practical Mining company. They also have been granted a large block of property on the Deadwood by the Woods Investment company. The Enterprise company will commence immediately to thoroughly prospect their new acquisitions and it is believed by many that with very little development work they will be able to open good ore bodies on both of their properties.

Little Nell.

Lessee Hicks and others, operating the Little Nell property on Raven hill, have opened a small streak of rich ore in a drift out of the 200-foot level. The streak varies in width from a knife blade to three inches and the lessees have received returns as high as $1,600 to the ton. The vein matter is from two to three feet wide and the lessees are now saving a shipment. Their screenings from the vein run better than two and a half ounces to the ton.

Old Gold.

Lessee Taylor, operating the Old Gold property, now has four cars of ore at the mill awaiting the returns from the same. It is believed that it will run better than two and one-half ounces to the ton. Lessee Taylor is now breaking and raising one car of ore a day, all of which is coming from the stope in the second level.

BOWERMAN IS NOW AN UP-TO-DATE MINING CAMP

E. Pierre Young and M. F. Anderson of Pueblo came in from Bowerman last night and brought another roseate report of the great things that are transpiring in the new Gunnison camp. They state that there are over 500 people in the town, which is already a typical mining community.

Said Mr. Young: "There are eight permanent houses built already, three of which are general stores, one gents' furnishing store, one large dance hall that is a wonder, five gambling houses and five saloons; while the town already boasts of its minister, a Rev. Mr. McKay of Des Moines, who is an Episcopalian. The town is building a church already, and as I came out I saw the logs cut, ready for the building.

"The town is well organized and regularly incorporated, having its mayor and city council, and has already applied for a charter as a city of the first class.

"Former Captain of Police Martyn of Denver is mayor of the town, while he is assisted in his duties by two marshals, as no single individual was anxious to attempt the duties alone. The postmaster-general at Washington has written

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Contains All the Important News of the Week.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR COLORADO
First, Last and All the Time
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXXIX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1903—TWELVE PAGES NO. 33

A MISUNDERSTANDING OVER THE MINERS' STRIKE ORDER

Miners In Properties Not Directly Concerned Refuse to Leave Their Work---Between 700 and 800 Men Are Out---General Situation Is Quiet.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—The events of the day show that there is some misunderstanding on the part of the miners relative to the calling out of the men. While the officials claim that all properties, with the exception of those shipping to the Economic mill, are included in the strike, the miners themselves have understood that the order was to be made only on such properties as were shipping their product to certain mills and smelters. This is very evident from the fact that many, when notified by the committee today, refused to comply with the order. Those refusing are the men on the following properties: Elkton, Last Dollar, Ajax, Gold King, Strong and El Paso. Only two men of the latter mine refused to go to work, while on the Ajax about 30 men refused to work tonight.

When the committee reached the El Paso mine, on Beacon hill, the men were notified orally, and after the committe had told them that they were expected to obey the order Superintendent Bainbridge stepped forward and assured his men that not a pound of ore was being shipped from the property to the Standard plant or any plant in sympathy with it. He then turned toward the cage, saying, "Boys, the cage is ready to descend; all of you who want to go to work can go."

With the exception of two every man went to work as usual. The miners were perfectly fair in the matter, as they asked the committee to show them credentials for ordering them out, and not believing they were made out properly refused to recognize them. Many of the miners on the day shift tonight claim that their understanding was that a strike was to be called only on properties shipping to the Standard plant.

Report of Committee.

Late tonight the committee which visited the mines in different sections today made their official report as follows:

"Executive Committee of District Union, No. 1. Your committee have called on many of the mines today, but will not be able to reach all of them for several days. The Portland mine has been presented with a request to close and Mr. Burns will give his answer tomorrow. Properties of the Woods Investment company will not be called out at this time. Signed: Committee District Union, No. 1."

Assistant Manager Fitzgerald tonight stated that all of his 490 men employed on the Portland are still at work.

Everything is quiet and running smoothly. Many of the properties where the men quit work today have been paying them off as fast as possible.

Moyer's Statement.

President C. H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, accompanied by J. S. Sullivan, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, is on the ground, quietly directing affairs and said tonight: "We are thoroughly prepared for anything that may arise and have not the least doubt that we shall win. Regarding the situation in the district we would rather not discuss the matter at all as we are hardly familiar as yet with all details."

Nealy all day Mr. Moyer has been closeted with various leaders of the district. At the different union headquarters absolute secrecy is being maintained. None of the various committees would discuss the matter of the strike today.

Charles M. MacNeill and J. Q. MacDonald, with a party of gentlemen and lady friends, arrived in the city this evening from Canon City over the Florence and Cripple Creek road, coming up in General Superintendent Waters private car. Mr. MacNeil was seen at the National hotel this evening and declined to make any statement.

Further Developments Expected.

The situation tonight is practically the same that it has been all day, but further developments are looked for tomorrow as it is reported that a sweeping order will be made that every union miner in the camp will be asked to quit work and walk out. Also, a committee will notify the employees of the four local samplers tomorrow morning to quit work and it is reported that every man will comply with the order.

The Daily Press will state at the head of its editorial column tomorrow morning: "This paper is owned and controlled by the Western Federation of Miners, and will devote its entire space to the furtherance of the cause."

United Action Urged.

This morning the Press printed an editorial headed "But One Course to Pursue," which reads as follows: "There is but one course open to the miners of the district and that is to stand united together at this time; to not give the smelter men of Colorado City their united and undivided support would be to show weakness that will be fatal to them. Should the smeltermen be defeated, it simply means that the time will arrive when the miners union of this district would also be whipped by the mine and mill owners.

"Whatever might be the opinion of individual members regarding the late attempted settlement of the Colorado City strike, that is now past and the condition that confronts you is that you cannot by any manner of reasoning afford to show the slightest sign of lukewarmness regarding the proposition of quitting work willingly at the orders of the officers you have elected to run your business.

"The strongest chain is but as strong as its weakest link and one union of the federation, wherever located, cannot be defeated without weakening the other unions of the federation. This is not the time for any member to vent his own petty spleen over trifles that at best are non-essential and none will be tolerated.

"There is but one course to pursue and that will be pursued unflinchingly regardless of the opinions of any individual."

Trades Assembly Support.

The Trades Assembly met in this city last night, there being an unusually large attendance. The assembly is composed of 129 delegates, representing 38 unions of the camp.

The union of the Western Federation

(Continued on Page 2.)

Concentrates From News of the Day

Washington, Aug. 10.—Forecast for Colorado: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

LOCAL.

William Lang of this city is charged by his father with robbing him of $56. The father says this is the third offense of the kind the boy, who is 19, has committed.

Colorado City council transacted but routine business and then adjourned to await action by court on water deal.

Ira Wood, who was shot in the stomach at Papeeton on Sunday, may possibly recover. His condition is better.

The sewer inspector has a force at work repairing damage done by recent rains.

The Horticultural society will make final plans for the flower show at a meeting tonight.

Mrs. W. G. Shapcott asks the court to appoint her administratrix of the estate of her late husband. The estate is estimated at $6,000.

Largest crowd of the season heard Father Kelley on "The Law of Equality" at the Chautauqua last night.

George Gilmore of Chicago, had narrow escape from death by lightning while operating moving pictures at Stratton park Saturday night.

The proposition to consolidate Manitou and Colorado City has aroused great interest. Many favor consolidation of these two towns with Colorado Springs.

The governor will be asked to commute sentence of Wife Murderer Harvey King to life imprisonment.

Frank Wyman of Calhan, quarrels with his wife and then accuses her of being insane.

Mrs. Phillip Cook of Philadelphia, wants information about her husband who was shot in the arm by Indians near here in 1880.

Inability to secure right of way brings sewer extensions to an end temporarily.

Grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias and state encampment of the Uniformed Rank began their sessions in this city yesterday.

World's fair board will sue Van E. Rouse for funds which he holds on the claim that he is still treasurer of the board.

Senator Arthur Cornforth will assist Attorney-General Miller in contest of the Stratton will.

Harry Lehr, who created a sensation in Manitou, proves to have been a floorwalker in Kansas City and not the Newport swell.

Mrs. Janet W. Brayton and friend were seriously injured in runaway accident on Huerfano viaduct.

Gentlemen's Driving club will ask council to revise the automobile ordinance.

Donald Moore and John Mitchell were seriously shocked by a charged wire at Fourth street and Lincoln avenue.

Former Detective James R. Gregory has been appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Gilbert.

Ethel Shields, who was run over by an Oldsmobile ten days ago, is probably permanently maimed and police are making investigations.

Hundreds of Grand Army men are passing through here en route to their grand encampment. Big delegations are expected today.

Herman Simon, a 13-year-old Denver boy, was drowned while bathing in Miller's lake.

MINING.

The Washington mine at Granite has just received returns on a car of ore that was settled for at $50 a ton, and another of medium grade that brought $17 a ton.

Lessee Demasters, operating on the Robert George claim of the St. Joseph company at Granite, has bought out his partners and will operate the property alone. He is opening a very good showing of ore in the mine.

E. S. Bach, secretary of the Consolidated Nevada Mining company of Wedekind and Tonopah, Nevada, reports that the company has decided to sink the shaft to 250 feet immediately to open a good rich vein coming in from an adjoining property.

TO SUE ROUSE

Formal Notice Given Holder of World's Fair Fund That Suit Will Be Filed Against Him.

Cassady Makes Demand in Person For Money and is Politely Turned Down by Rouse---No Time Will Be Lost.

Suit will be commenced today in the district court by Charles H. Cassady against Van E. Rouse to compel the latter to turn oved the World's Fair fund remaining in his hands. Mr. Cassady is the successor appointed by Governor Peabody to act as treasurer of the World's Fair commission and since his assumption of that post has made several demands upon Mr. Rouse for the funds in his keeping and in each instance has met with a polite but positive refusal, the latter contending that his removal by Governor Peabody was without precedent and authority.

Mr. Cassady called Mr. Rouse by 'phone from Boulder yesterday morning making another demand for the money which was again refused; whereupon Mr. Cassady stated he would be in Colorado Springs later in the day

Demand in Person.

Last night Mr. Cassady called on Mr. Rouse and made the demand for the state funds in person. The interview was pleasant and even cordial, the one demanding and the other refusing for a similar reason.

Mr. Cassady thereupon informed Mr. Rouse that suit would be brought today in the district court, to which the latter agreed, saying that he would abide by the decision of the court.

The suit of Mr. Cassady will be based upon the claim that Mr. Rouse is no longer treasurer of the World's Fair board, having been deposed by Governor Peabody and that he is, therefore, unlawfully holding state funds, amounting to about $19,000.

Rouse Explains.

Referring to the episode, Mr. Rouse said last night: "I was appointed treasurer of the World's Fair board and as such was entrusted with the funds. I was responsible, and am now, for those moneys and if I turned them over to someone who was not legally appointed, I would be liable, personally. For that reason, I have been refusing, and still refuse, to turn over the funds until the matter has been settled in court, and I am only too glad they are going to take the matter into court, for that is what I have been urging them to do for a long time. As soon as the court decides, I will be freed from the responsibility. But until I am ordered by the court I will retain the money."

IRISH LAND BILL PAST ALL DANGER

John Redmond Says Nationalist Movement Is on High Road to Complete Success.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 10.—The report on the amendments to the Irish land bill were read in the house of lords tonight and the bill probably will be passed to a third reading tomorrow. John Redmond, Nationalist, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The Irish land bill may now be regarded as past all danger. We may look upon it as an accomplished fact. If it works as I confidently hope it will, there is no question that it will effect a revolution in the condition of Ireland.

"I feel quite sure that the Nationalist movement is now on the high road to complete success."

KANSAS TO BRING SUIT AGAINST DITCH OWNERS

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 10.—The Kansas attorneys in the Kansas-Colorado water suit were at work here today on some amendments in the case. They will make the owners of the irrigating ditches in Colorado parties to the suit brought against Colorado to restrain the use of the water in the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes, S. F. Ashbaugh, one of the attorneys, said:

"It is the ditch owners we are going after. They are the ones who take the water, and not Colorado as a state. We will make the case such as to make them bear the brunt of the attack."

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 10.—William Henry, who was sent to the Illinois penitentiary in 1901 to serve a 14-year sentence for forgery and who escaped shortly after, was arrested in the city today. He married here a short time ago and quarreled with his wife, who informed the sheriff of Christian county, Ills., of the whereabouts of the fugitive.

MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONISTS HAVE APPEALED TO POWERS

They Declare That Systematic Persecution Has Compelled a General Rising---Austria and Russia May Endeavor to Re-establish Peace.

By Associated Press.

Sofia, Aug. 10.—The delegates here of the Macedonian committee have addressed the following appeal to each of the representatives of the powers:

"Your Excellency: The delegates of the Macedonian committee have the honor to bring to your notice the following resolution with the request that you communicate it to your government:

"The Mussulmans' systematic persecution has compelled the Christians in Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople to institute a general rising. They have had recourse to this extreme measure after having exhausted all pacific means to secure the intervention of Europe to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At the present moment intervention is the only means of remedying the evil and stopping bloodshed. The sporadic efforts of the powers to secure reforms have failed, they have resulted merely in a recrudescence of Turkish fanaticism and government oppression.

"It is evident that reform measures to be efficacious must include the appointment of a Christian governor general of Macedonia, some one who has never held office under the porte, and who must be independent of the Turkish government in the exercise of his functions and the further appointment by the powers of a joint, permanent administrative board with full power to deal with any disturbance.

"Having published the foregoing facts to the civilized world and made known the causes which have driven the Macedonians to despair, the committee for the Macedonians now in arms proposes to continue the fight until the object of their uprising has been attained.

"For the committee,

"Drs. Tartartcheff, Christo and Maloff."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The czar has demanded the exemplary punishment not only of the murderer of the Russian consul at Monastir, who was killed last week by Turkish gendarmes, but of all the military and civil officials in any way responsible for the crime.

In reporting the occurence to the foreign office the Russian ambassador at Constantinople telegraphed August 8:

"The Russian consul, at Monastir, has fallen the victim of an atrocious crime. The grand vizier and the Turkish foreign minister have come to me with expressions of regret in the name of the sultan, Ferid Pasha, the grand vizier, informed me that the assassin was a gendarme named Halim, and that he will be subjected to the severest punishment, and the vali of Monastir will be removed from his post."

In reply Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, telegraphed to the ambassador August 9:

"His majesty has received a telegram from the sultan expressing his deep regret at the death of the Russian consul at Monastir. When I showed the telegram to the emperor has majesty gave orders that you should not confine yourself to receiving explanations from the grand vizier, but should make the most energetic demands on the Turkish government for full satisfaction and immediate and exemplary punishment both of the murderer and of all the military and civil officials on whom responsibility for the audacious crime may fall."

According to the report made by the officials now in charge of the Russian consulate at Monastir, the murderer is a gendarme. The consul asked his name, because, in defiance of instructions, the gendarme did not salute him. The gendarme thereupon fired several shots, mortally wounding the consul in the head and hip. The horse drawing the carriage in which the consul was riding received two bullets and shots were also fired at the coachman.

M. Rostkovoski has been in Macedonia for twenty years. He knew the inside of almost every village in the province and was regarded as a friend of the Christians. He was a believer in the tradition that an overbearing manner was best in dealing with Orientals.

By Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 10.—It is stated here that there has been an exchange of views between the powers regarding the situation in Macedonia and that apparently the powers have decided to support Austria and Russia in efforts to re-establish peace.

Reports previously received here from Italian consuls in the Balkans predicted the present revival of the insurrection, which the consuls considered to be almost entirely the work of Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian agitator, who is now in command of the insurgents, it being pointed out that the attitude of the Bulgarian government has been correct since receiving Russia's admonition.

The plan of Sarafoff as understood is to bring about European intervention by provoking the Turks to a massacre, and the murder of the Russian consul at Monastir, M. Rostkovski, is considered here to have played into the hands of the revolutionists in this respect.

IDAHO SPRINGS MINERS SECURED AN INJUNCTION

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 10.—A special to the News from Georgetown, Colo., says:

Judge Frank W. Owers tonight issued an injunction against every member of the Citizens Protective league, restraining them from any way interfering with the 18 members of the Idaho Springs miners union who were driven out of the town just after the blowing up of the compressor of the Sun and Moon mine.

Immediately after the issuance of the temporary restraining order, attorneys representing the 18 miners and the Western Federation of Miners offered criminal complaints against the members of the Citizens Protective league of Idaho Springs. Warrants against each of them were issued and the sheriff was instructed to start tomorrow and arrest all of them that he could find and send them at once to Georgetown to appear before Judge Owers.

In issuing the order Judge Owers said:

"This complaint states nothing but that which is the right of every citizen of the land, the right to attend to his business and to stay at home if he desires. The restraining order must be granted."

The 18 expelled Idaho Springs miners arrived in this city yesterday from Denver to be present at the hearing before Judge Owers. No effort was made to molest them as they passed through Idaho Springs, although a large crowd had assembled at the depot.

CATASTROPHE ON UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 11.—An awful catastrophe occurred last evening on the Metropolitan Electric railway which runs mostly underground, in which scores of persons are known to have lost their lives. Eighty-two bodies have been recovered.

One of the trains broke down at Menilmontant station, which is in a poor and populous section of the city. This train was promptly emptied and the train which followed was ordered to push it to the repairing sheds. On the way those two trains caught fire but the employes succeeded in escaping. Meantime a crowded train reached Les Charonnes, the preceding station, and the officials, seeing smoke pouring out of the tunnel, gave the alarm. A panic ensued, the passengers struggling to escape. Amid the increasing smoke many attempted to return along the line toward Belleville and were suffocated.

The officials seem to have lost their heads and are unable to say how many passengers went out. The firemen for several hours were unable to enter the station or tunnel owing to the dense smoke which poured out in black clouds. Meanwhile tens of thousands of anxious people gathered about the station. All the police and fire authorities were on the spot and the excitement was intense. Finally the firemen succeeded in flooding the burning mass and shortly afterward they were abla to enter the tunnel.

JEWELERS ON STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 10.—All work was at a standstill in manufacturing jewelry trade today as a result of the lock-out by the New York Manufacturing Jew[illegible] ciation.

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS ENCAMPED IN NORTH PARK AND GRAND ARMY VETERANS ARRIVING ON EVERY TRAIN

Between 500 and 600 delegates to the annual convention of the grand lodge of the Colorado domain, Knights of Pythias, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and evening. The remainder of the 1,000 or 1,200 visitors that are expected to attend the convention and the annual encampment of the Colorado Brigade, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, will arrive in the city this morning. The delegates are being quartered at the various hotels while the members of the Uniform Rank are going into camp in North park.

A triangle of 24 tents with visitors' tents and regimental quarters tent were erected in the park yesterday and four companies of the Colorado Brigade were encamped there last night.

Two companies from Denver, Nos. 5 and 17, Pike's Peak company, No. 10, of this city, and a portion of company No. 24 occupied the tents last night.

Colonel Charles D. Pfafflin of Denver is in command of the brigade. Colonel Pfaffilin stated last night that the camp would be conducted along the strictest military lines. Colonel Pfaffilin is also connected with the Colorado National guard. He will name the members of his staff, the officers of the day and assign his subordinates to their various positions today. He will also announce the time of th einspection of the brigade. One hundred and fifty-six men were encamped in the park last night but this number will be increased to about 350 tonight.

Rathbone Sisters.

The Rathbone Sisters will also open their annual business meeting in this city today. The members of the auxiliary have established themselves in the ball room of the Alamo hotel, where all of the sessions will be held.

Among the grand lodge officers who arrived in the city last night to attend the coming meeting were: T. A. Curry of Aspen, grand chancellor; T. R. Ovington of Lafayette, vice grand chancellor; J. B. Meserve of Denver, grand prelate of the record and seal; J. C. Corum of Denver, grand master at arms; C. S. Desch, past grand chancellor; C. C. Dawson of Canon City, supreme representatives.

The meeting of the grand lodge will be opened in the Knights of Pythias hall at 10 o'clock this morning. At the morning and afternoon sessions business of interest to the members of the order such as items in the ritual, will be taken up. This evening at 8 o'clock there will be competitive exemplification of the rank of esquire at the K. of P. hall.

Uniform Rank Escort.

Today the ten companies of the Uniform Rank will be engaged in escorting the officers of the grand lodge from their hotel to the K. of P. hall. Tomorrow will occur the big street parade in which the Uniform Rank and visiting Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters to the number of about a thousand will participate. The parade will form about 4:30 o'clock at the corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue. Tomorrow evening the Knights of Khorassan will also have their parade.

Following is a revised list of the delegates to the grand lodge meeting, prepared last night by the committee on credentials.

The Delegates.

Colorado lodge, No. 1, Denver—C. J. Hendershott, Robt. A. Plunkett.

Damon lodge, No. 2, Denver—C. E. Biel, George Hirzel.

Rocky Mountain lodge, No. 3, Trinidad—August Dewitz, A. T. Davis.

Black Hawk lodge, No. 4, Black Hawk—A. F. Grutzmacher, Chas. H. Berkey.

Gilpin lodge, No. 5, Central City—A. C. Reckling, W. W. McCallister.

Centennial lodge, No. 8, Denver—R. D. Dague, Chas. W. Bunch.

Clear Creek lodge, No. 9, Silver Plume—John Chappel.

Golden lodge, No. 10, Golden—B. P. Quaintance, L. J. Fox.

Idaho lodge, No. 13, Idaho Springs—Thos. B. Crow, J. C. Roberts.

Georgetown lodge, No. 17, Georgetown—H. G. Haeseler.

Iron Mountain lodge, No. 19, Salida—M. D. L. Buell, John F. Erdlen.

Progress lodge, No. 20, Leadville—J. C. Henahen, Frank Kenney.

Hercules lodge, No. 21, Coal Creek—Wm. E. Williams, F. A. Moore.

Montezuma lodge, No. 22, Durango—C. J. Morgan, C. E. Duck.

Coronado lodge, No. 25, Del Norte—John W. Wilson.

La Junta lodge, No. 28, La Junta—John C. Hanby, John S. Walsh.

Banner lodge, No. 29, Leadville—J. E. Foutz, J. C. Hume.

Greeley lodge, No. 31, Greeley—William Foote, Fred S. James.

Washington lodge, No. 32, Denver—James F. Smith, Geo. M. Skiuker.

Cascade lodge, No. 33, Montrose—C. E. Dungan, T. W. Monell.

Myrtle lodge, No. 34, Colorado Springs—W. A. Campbell, Chas. S. McCreery.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois were the states represented by the majority of the Grand Army delegates who arrived in the city yesterday en route to San Francisco. Yesterday was the biggest day since the veterans have begun to arrive.

From early morning until late at night the visitors as individuals in small bands and as delegations were brought into the city over the different roads. The members of the local post were kept busy all day at the reception tent in the Antlers park greeting the visitors and directing them to the different points of interest about the city. The members of the Woman's Relief Corps prepared a number of bouquets which were pinned on the lapels of the visiting veterans.

The pages of the registry book were also kept constantly on the move. Although only four regular delegations arrived in the city, veterans registered from all over the country.

Past Commander Beath.

Among the visitors yesterday was General R. B. Beath, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Beath was elected to the chief commander at the encampment held in Denver in 1883, and since that time has never missed an encampment. He has attended 34 consecutive gatherings of the national body.

General James Tanner of New York, better known as "Corporal Tanner, the drummer boy who had both feet shot off in the battle of Antietam," also passed through the city en route to California. General Tanner is now connected with the claims division of the pension bureau of the interior department. Colonel L. B. Raymond, commander of the Department of Iowa, was also a visitor. Mr. Raymond served during the war with the Sixth Wisconsin infantry, known as "The Iron Brigade." He is now the publisher of a weekly newspaper, the Franklin County Recorder, of Hampton, Iowa.

Mrs. C. E. Ormsby, chairman of the reception committee of the Woman's Relief Corps, requests all members of the corps to visit the tent and assist in receiving the delegates.

Tomorrow will be the biggest day for the arrival of delegates. Nine special

(Continued on Page 2.)

Resignation Was Stepping Stone to Deputy Under Sheriff Gilbert

Sheriff W. R. Gilbert yesterday morning appointed ex-Detective James R. Gregory to a position as deputy in his office. His first assignment will be given today, when he will be sent to Leadville to take charge of young William Lang, arrested on the order of his father, J. C. Lang, who will prosecute him in the criminal court on a charge of stealing $56. Deputy Sheriff Gregory resigned from the detective force of the police department last Friday because, as he says, he was accused of having furnished the Gazette with information concerning the crookedness existing in the police department.

Gregory has been engaged in work of the character required at the sheriff's office for about eight years, having been a detective in Wyoming and Missouri before coming here. He was on the detective force for about three years before he resigned.

AFTE[illegible] E[illegible]

Arthur Corn[illegible] ed as Coun[illegible] Attorney Ge[illegible] ler In Stratt[illegible]

Preparations Being Suit Immediately--G[illegible] body Confirms Co[illegible] Action.

Preparations are now be[illegible] the office of Attorney Ge[illegible] Miller in Denver for the filin[illegible] in equity to determine the l[illegible] the "Myron Stratton Home" c[illegible] the will of the late W. S. S[illegible] The attorney general maintains the clause is illegal, on the ground tha[illegible] it is opposed to public policy, and that under the terms of the will itself the estate should revert to the state of Colorado.

The proceeding will be in the nature of a request which will be made of the court asking that the clause referred to be interpreted. It is not in the nature of a will contest, for the reason that the attorney general does not seek anything but an interpretation of the Stratton home clause.

Attorney General Miller, who was in the city several days ago, is now in Pueblo on matters of interest to the state, and will be there today. It is expected that he will go direct from there to Denver, although he may stop off again in Colorado Springs.

When the suit is brought State Senator Arthur Cornforth will be associated with the attorney general in its prosecution. It has not yet been determined in what court the suit will the instituted, but it is probable that it will be in this city on account of the presence of the court records and other matters connected with the estate.

Mr. Cornforth said yesterday: "Mr. Miller considers it a matter of duty which he owes the state to bring the action in contemplation. If the clause is invalid, then the state is entitled to the amount of the estate included i[illegible] the residue after the various legate[illegible] have been paid. If the court sh[illegible] hold the clause to be legal, the [illegible] will have been settled as it should be, and the attorney general will have done his duty. The matter will come before a court of equity, and any district court in the state will have jurisdiction over it, although the suit wi[illegible] doubtless be brought here on accoun[illegible] of the fact that all the records connected with the case are here. It i[illegible] probable, however, that Denver will [illegible] chosen if it should be decided not file suit here."

It was reported in Denver last ni[illegible] that Governor Peabody confirmed [illegible] report that the state would file [illegible] to break the will.

MEN AT PORTLAND MINE HAVE JOINED RANKS OF STRIKERS

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 11.—Tonight at 6 o'clock the employes of the Portland mine walked out at the solicitation of the strikers committee. Four hundred and ninety men responded. The conference held this morning between President James F. Burns of the Portland Gold Mining company and executive committee of union No. 1, in regard to continuing operations on this property ended very satisfactorily. The demand made on President Burns was that he allow the secretary of the miners union to go on the Portland property and collect miners' dues and solicit memberships. This proposition President Burns refused to accede to.

The committee made no answer to Mr. Burns' refusal at the time.

After the conference, President Burns stated to the Gazette correspondent that he intended to board up the property, and that the lumber was already ordered.

Tonight at 6 o'clock when the afternoon shift was leaving the mine and the night shift ready to go on, the miners were notified by the committee not to go to work and every man obeyed.

Pumpmen and engineers will still remain on the property until some definite action is taken in regard to a complete close down, or the future policy of the company is decided upon.

REDUCTION COMPANY PREPARING TO CLOSE DOWN STANDARD MILL

The developments in the great Cripple Creek strike are, so far, all connected with the doings of the miners at camp. What action, if any, is contemplated by the mine owners is not intimated.

It is known, however, that there was a meeting at Victor of the mining interests yesterday morning, at which every mine in the district was represented. This meeting was composed of the mine managers and superintendents and the principal matter of discussion was upon the situation from their standpoint. A committee of three was appointed to come to Colorado Springs last night to attend the mine owners meeting held in the Mining Exchange building at 8 o'clock. What was done at this meeting was not made public.

The following statement was issued by the United States Reduction and Refining company yesterday:

We believe it is wise at this time to reiterate to the public what we have stated concerning our position in the past few months. Understanding some doubt still exists as to our attitude in the present unfortunate controversy, we wish to state to all interested who may be in doubt as to our position and plans for the future, that we have for years worked our employes but eight hours in our milling plants and paid much more than current wages for like services. This is easily determined by anyone investigating from an impartial standpoint. Alleged competitors are reaching for cheap notoriety with a desire to compel our company to losses even at a cost to them of many times the amount. We are prepared to close as soon as our reserve stock of ore at various plants is exhausted, and have notified our employes that they shall draw one-third pay during any period of shut-down and we are prepared to remain closed for an indefinite period. The reason for the attack upon the U. S. R. & R. Co. by the federation is too well known by all well-informed to require comment.

United States Reduction and Refining Company.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DAY IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 11.—The strike is rapidly coming to a focus. The remaining properties on which a strike has been declared closed down during the day, the men walking out quietly and the best of order prevails throughout the district, but there is every evidence of a quiet but determined purpose on the side of both parties. The best of feeling exists between the mine employers and their men, and there is no evidence of an eruption of any sort.

District Union No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners has been busy all day notifying the men at the different properties to quit work, and in every instance the men left with much better [illegible] than yesterday, the first day of [illegible] is now believed that [illegible]ht a complete tie-up the exception of the [illegible] will be made.

00 Men Idle.

[illegible]oughout the district [illegible]s being obeyed. To[illegible]ollar; Strong, Golden [illegible] several others were Strong property was Manager Sam Mac[illegible] walked out with[illegible]of any sort, and so being kept on every [illegible]re is water to pump. [illegible]' possible to furnish [illegible]he mines and men [illegible]ollowing is as near at this time: Port[illegible]'s Independence, 450; Ajax, 125; Golden Cy[illegible]and lessees, 120; Strat[illegible]100; Mary McKinney, [illegible]lessees, 80; Anaconda [illegible]t Dollar, 60; Hull City [illegible]ite, 50; Midget, 50; Mo[illegible]. 50; Findley, 40; Em[illegible]Shurtloff, 40; Free Coin[illegible]Johnson, 20; Strong, 50; [illegible]d, 10; Moon-Anchor, 10; [illegible]mall properties 400, mak[illegible]nearly 3,000 men idle in [illegible]onight..

[illegible]rties still in operation at [illegible]e the Gold Coin, 60; United [illegible] properties, 170; Gold Dol[illegible]C. and N., 50; Old Gold, 20; [illegible]: Pot, and lessees, 100; and [illegible]rties of the Woods Invest[illegible]any, 50. There are in ad[illegible]he above lessees working on [illegible]ent work only, probably 1,000 [illegible]nese have not been molested.

[illegible]les M. MacNeill, general mana[illegible]r the United States Reduction and [illegible]fining company, left the camp this morning, after spending last evening in the district.

A meeting between J. M. Hower, Jr., manager of the Dorcas mill at Florence, and President C. J. Kennison of Miners union No. 40 this evening was held to decide what action the union would take against his mill at Florence. It was said by a member of the executive committee that while the Dorcas mill had a capacity of not over 150 tons a day the men who had been out directing the closing of the mines had found 1,000 tons a day consigned to this mill, claiming that while the ore starts to the Dorcas mill, the bill of lading is ordered changed and it evidently finds its way to one of the United States Reduction and Refining company's plants. This was positively denied by Manager Hower, and the committee then stated that as long as he did not convert any ore to the Standard plant his mill would be declared fair, and there is nothing to stop it from work.

A statement was published in a Denver paper to the effect that A. E. Carlton, part owner of the Findley mine, proposed to operate his property regardless of the dictates of the Miners unions; also that he would attempt to bring in a lot of non-union men. It even went so far as to state that a number of non-union men were on their [illegible]y to the district. President Carlton [illegible]ay entered a general denial, stating that the whole report was made out of whole cloth and that such a plan had not entered his mind.

Everything Quiet.

Tonight everything is quiet on the hill and every man who has been requested to quit work has done so and the camp is practically tied up. It is now no longer a secret that the American Smelting and Refining company is [illegible]qually placed under the ban with the United States Reduction and Refining company. President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners is still in consultation with officials of District [illegible]ion No. 1 and while courteous to newspaper men is noncommittal and reticent.

Mine owners and mine managers are chary about saying anything. No intimation as to their plans in the event of a prolonged strike can be gained from them.

At a special meeting held by Carpenters union No. 547, the following resolution was adopted:

"That we indorse the action of the Miners union in regard to the mines shipping ore to the unfair mills and that wherever the union miners are called out from said mines for that cause the carpenters shall be instructed to cease work also.

"(Signed.) M. L. Prestag, "President.

"J. A. Gallante, Recording Secretary."

The official organ of the W. F. M., the Press, in one of its editorials today had the following to say:

"The millmen's union of Colorado City is part and parcel of the unions of the Cripple Creek district, directly affiliated and having representatives in District union No. 1 W. F. M. As such they are entitled and can demand that their cause and whatever grievances they may have shall be espoused and defended by their directly affliated comembers comprising the membership of District union No. 1."

A Foolish Rumor.

The talk of calling on Governor Peabody for troops to be sent here is idle gossip, as there is nothing in the situation which demands the presence of the military.

Following is the list of mines and number of men employed before the strike order was issued.

Battle mountain—Portland, 550; Stratton's Independence, 450; Ajax, 150; Granite, 75; Coriolanus, 15; Strong, 50; Gold Coin, 150; Modoc, 50; Sunset Eclipse, 10; Ophir, 50.

Bull hill—Last Dollar, 100; Findley, 60; Vindicator, 125; American Eagle, 150; Theresa, 50; Christmas, 20; Keystone, 8; Rose Nicol, 4; Dexter, 10; Gold Sovereign, 75; Blue Bird, 50; Ruby, 20; Hull City, 80; Trachyte, 40; Shurtloff, 50; Acacia, 50; Free Coinage, 65; Pharmacist, 10; Empire State, 50; Isabella, 20; School Section, 25; Victor dump, 5; Deadwood, 60; Wild Horse, 50; War Eagle, 20; Unexpected, 4.

Raven hill—Elkton and lessees, 125; Doctor-Jack Pot, 100; Ida May, 10; Work, 15; Twin Sisters, 4; Gould, 10, and Ophir 20.

Beacon hill—El Paso and lessees, 140; C. K. and N. 50; Old Gold 25; Gold Dollar, Con., 40; Prince Albert, 20; Black Belle, 3 and Agnes, 2.

Gold hill—Anaconda lessees, 100; Anchoria Leland, 50; Midget, 65; Bonanza King, 35; Matoa, 20; Hillside, 4; Moon Anchor and lessees, 30; Abe Lincoln, 50; C. C. Con., 4; Pointer, 6; Gold Bond, 8; Clara D. 8; E. Porter Gold King, 12.

Womack hill—Gold King, 90; Crescent, 2.

Guyot hill—Mary McKinney, 100; Katinka, 12; Chicken Hawk, 20.

Globe hill—Stratton's properties, 80; C. O. D., 10.

Ironclad hill—Ironclad, 181; Jerry Johnson, 26 and Damon, 12.

Governor May Investigate.

On good authority, it is learned that Governor Peabody was in communication by telegraph this afternoon with one of the mine owners in the district and stated that if it was necessary, he would be willing to come to camp to look over the situation. But on being informed that it was not at present, he said he would in all probability send up a representative tomorrow when a thorough investigation of affairs will be made.

There is also some talk today about a citizens alliance being formed in the district but tonight no decision has been reached, and it has not taken any form as yet.

BOSTON POLICE ON TRACK OF A FUGITIVE METHODIST

By Associated Press.

Boston, Aug. 11.—In a circular issued by the police today, giving a description of Willard S. Allen, absconding treasurer of the Preachers Aid society of the New England Methodist conference, the amount of the embezzlement is given as $110,000, a figure considerably in excess of former estimates.

Following the clew furnished by Lewis S. Cates of this city, who yesterday arrived here and reported having seen Allen at Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, the Boston police say they are on the track of the fugitive. Confidence is also expressed by Boston Methodists that the arrest is now only a matter of hours.

YTHIAN KNIGHTS ENCAMPED IN NORTH PARK AND GRAND ARMY VETERANS ARRIVING ON EVERY TRAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

Erie lodge, No. 35, Erie—Charles Knowles, Wm. Knowles.

Petroleum lodge, No. 36, Florence—Jesse F. Ash, P. T. McGuire.

Richmond lodge, No. 37, Bald Mountain—L. C. Nichols.

Crescent lodge, No. 38, Holyoke—W. D. Kelsey.

Roaring Fork lodge, No. 40, Aspen—Charles Wagner, W. W. Gallagher.

Denver lodge, No. 41, Denver—H. W. Havens, J. R. Herrmann.

Snowy Range lodge, No. 43, Crested Butte—George Middleton.

Capitol lodge, No. 44, Denver—Geo. E. Wakefield, G. M. Robinson.

Solon lodge, No. 46, Monte Vista—Charles Hanson, J. W. Thompson.

El Paso lodge, No. 47, Colorado City—J. P. Jackson, J. H. Morse.

Coeur de Leon lodge, No. 48, Canon City—A. L. Jeffrey, Geo. E. Colgate.

Diamond lodge, No. 49, Walsenburg—W. C. Hunt, Jesse Roche.

Lone Star lodge, No. 51, Burlington—C. A. Yersin.

Pueblo lodge, No. 52, Pueblo—W. B. Slife, H. W. Spicer.

Excelsior lodge, No. 54, Longmont—E. H. Rundle, G. E. Halderman.

Eureka lodge, No. 56, Brighton—G. A. Burt, H. W. Myers.

Manitou lodge, No. 57, Manitou—J. B. Hall.

Ranchero lodge, No. 58, Hugo—F. T. King.

Rathbone lodge, No. 59, Denver—Robert S. Hayes, John Richards.

Silver lodge, No. 60, Fort Morgan—Wm. A. Hill.

Snow Flake lodge, No. 61, Silverton—Charles Dale, F. J. Molique.

Lignite lodge, No. 64, Lafayette—Geo. H. Kennedy, L. T. Green.

Silver State lodge, No. 65, Denver—George Clark, H. G. Benson.

Calanthe lodge, No. 66, Louisville—H. R. Hamilton, Thos. J. Stone.

Sherman lodge, No. 67, Cheyenne Wells—M. P. Trumbor.

Brush lodge, No. 69, Brush—O. B. Schooly, C. E. Harris.

I. X. L. lodge, No. 70, Fort Lupton—W. J. Winbourn.

Jerome lodge, No. 73, Gulch—J. H. Bickerton.

Alma lodge, No. 75, Alma—A. E. Pascoe.

Boulder lodge, No. 76, Boulder—E. A. Knapp, Robert May.

Mt. Hayden lodge, No. 78, Ouray—P. H. Shue, George W. Strong.

New Castle lodge, No. 79—New Castle—J. A. McRae.

Bridal Veil lodge, No. 80, Telluride—E. D. McKowen, C. M. Sacky.

Enterprise lodge, No. 81, Denver—W. S. Muckle, Thomas A. Elliott.

Silver Glance lodge, No. 82, Rico—Victor H. Lee.

Eagle lodge, No. 83, Basalt—C. L. Benbow.

Grand Mesa lodge, No. 84, Delta—H. K. Ferguson, I. M. McMurray.

Columbian lodge, No. 87, Amethyst—O. A. Songer, J. D. Goodrow.

Gold Nugget lodge, No. 89, Breckenridge—W. H. Briggle.

Mineral lodge, No. 91, Starkville—C. E. Kinney, John McGonigal.

Fisher's Peak lodge, No. 92, Engle—David Murphy, Hugh Thompson.

Sylvanite lodge, No. 93, Cripple Creek—B. W. Coleman, D. B. Shields.

Aztec lodge, No. 94 Mancos—S. W. Carpenter.

Victor lodge, No. 95, Victor—A. G. Swem, T. D. Foster.

Alamosa lodge, No. 96, Alamosa—Peter Lund, E. T. Hyatt.

Sunrise lodge, No. 97, Eastonville—J. W. Dickenson.

Valley lodge, No. 98, Rocky Ford—H. W. Lance, O. G. Crawford.

Columbine lodge, No. 99, Berthoud—B. H. Sexton.

Centurion lodge, No. 100, Ridgway—Ira B. Culver.

Larimer lodge, No. 101, Fort Collins—L. D. Crain, E. B. House.

Harmony lodge, No. 102, Loveland—Geo. A. Scoville.

Peerless lodge, No. 103, Aguilar—J. P. Roberts, G. W. Norman.

Majestic lodge, No. 104, Falcon.

Silver Star lodge, No. 105, Dolores—F. E. Peake.

Goldfield lodge, No. 106, Goldfield—Valentine Getz.

Orchard lodge, No. 107, Manzanola—J. W. Bowman.

Limon lodge, No. 108, Limon Station—F. M. Carman.

Cripple Creek lodge, No. 110, Cripple Creek—W. T. Allen, Wm. E. Simpson.

Syracuse lodge, No. 111, Colorado Springs—Alex Reibscheid, M. A. Brake.

Gunnison lodge, No. 112, Gunnison.

Spanish Peaks lodge, No. 113, Hastings—E. E. Sherfick.

Mesa Verde lodge, No. 114, Cortez—R. R. Smith.

Bessemer lodge, No. 115, Pueblo—R. E. Heustis, S. H. Christy.

Onyx lodge, No. 116, Steamboat Springs—C. W. Burnham.

Holly lodge, No. 117, Holly—J. W. Ikelman.

Edith lodge, No. 118, Edith—C. C. Crawford.

Hotchkiss lodge, No. 119, Hotchkiss—Robert P. Galliher.

Las Animas lodge, No. 120, Las Animas—P. A Leedham.

CASHIER OF AN OHIO BANK IS MISSING WITH FUNDS

Circleville, Ohio, Aug. 11.—John K. Brown, cashier of the Union bank at New Holland, Ohio, is missing, and it is said there is a shortage of nearly $75,000 in his accounts.

The bank vaults were not opened at the usual hour this morning, as Brown has the combination, an expert from Canton, Ohio, opened the safe tonight in the presence of the directors and only $458 in coin was found. The books show deposits of $150,000 one week ago and also show $90,000 loaned out. The shortage so far foots up $60,542 and an examination of the books may show heavier losses. The bank is an incorporated concern which under Ohio laws makes each stockholder liable for double the amount of his shares up to the amount of any shortage that may occur.

Brown stood high in society and business circles at New Holland. He is treasurer of the Masonic Temple association, grand master of the Masonic lodge, member of the Eastern Star, banker of the Modern Woodmen, clerk of the school board, member of the county Democratic executive committee and a member of the church choir. He came from Cincinnati 15 years ago.

The Union bank was established 13 years ago and has had a prosperous existence. John K. Brown has been cashier since its organization. The bank has been paying regular dividends since its opening. It is said Brown has been speculating in the grain market with bucket shops.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

In comparing Grain-O and coffee remember that while the taste is the same Grain-O gives health and strength while coffee shatters the nervous system and breeds disease of the digestive organs. Thinking people prefer Grain-O and its benefits.

TRY IT TO-DAY.

At grocers everywhere; 15c. and 25c. per package

A MISUNDERSTANDING OVER THE MINERS' STRIKE ORDER

(Continued from Page 1.)

trains will be scheduled to arrive. The specials that will come in are as follows:

The "Second Iowa" arrives at 12:30 a. m., and leaves August 13 at 8:30 a. m. The Indianapolis delegation arrives at 11:45 a. m. and leaves August 13 at 2:30 a. m. The New Haven, Conn., delegation arrives at 3:10 a. m., and departs at 3 a. m. on Thursday, August 13. The Cleveland, Ohio, special arrives at 1:45 p. m., and leaves at 3:25 a. m. on August 13. The "First Michigan" from Detroit is scheduled to arrive at 10 a. m., and will leave Thursday at 4:45 a. m. The "First Massachusetts" from Boston will arrive at 3 a. m., and will proceed direct to Manitou. This special will leave Thursday, August 13, at 5 a. m. The Montpelier, Vt., special will arrive at 11 a. m., and will leave at 5:15 a. m. on Saturday morning, August 15. The "Second Michigan" will arrive at 12:30 p. m. and will leave Thursday morning at 8:30 a. m. The "Third Iowa," comprising the remaining Iowa and Minnesota delegations, will arrive at 10:40 a. m., and will leave at 7 a. m. on Thursday, August 13.

The specials which are scheduled to arrive on Thursday, August 13, are as follows:

The Washington, D. C., special arrives at 12:13 a. m., and leaves at 12:01 p. m., same date. The St. Paul, Minn., delegation arrives at 1:30 a. m., and leaves at 7:30 a. m., same date. The "First Ohio" from Salem arrives at 2:30 a. m., and leaves at 1:30 a. m. on Friday, August 14. Another Chicago special will arrive at 2:40 p. m., and will depart at 6:30 a. m. on Friday, August 14. The "Second Ohio" will arrive over the Santa Fe from Lima at 7 a. m., and will leave at 10:42 a. m. same date.

A MISUNDERSTANDING OVER THE MINERS' STRIKE ORDER

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Miners had 37 delegates at the meeting. The only matter of importance touching the strike was the following resolution which was adopted:

"Whereas, The battle of organized labor seems at present to be centered in the west, especially in Colorado, where the corporations have it in their power to prevent the enactment of laws desired by the people leaving no hope for the working people to do anything to better their condition through the ballot, and,

"Whereas, In view of this fact, the Western Federation of Miners has inaugurated a movement to bring about an eight-hour work day and living wages for its members through the power of organized labor, which seems the only power now capable to offer any opposition to the ever-encroaching power of corporations which, if allowed to continue their encroachments, can only end in reducing the masses of the people to the most abject misery and degradation, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor assembly, that we heartily approve the course adopted by the Western Federation of Miners in making a supreme effort to obtain an eight-hour work day and living wages; and that we will assist that organization to the extent of our power to gain this, their right and just demand, pledging ourselves collectively and individually to leave nothing undone that may be lawful and in our power, that may tend to bring about the success of this worthy enterprise of the Western Federation of Miners."

No Sign of Disorder.

Sheriff Robertson returned this evening from his fourth trip over the district today and reported everything quiet and said he anticipated no trouble tonight, and if at any time it did occur, he believed he would be able to handle it.

Business men all over the district expressed themselves as being glad the battle is on as the constant talk of the strike they claimed had practically paralyzed business and they believed now, that an end will come one way or the other. As to how long the trouble will last no two men think alike. Some say a month while others think it may extend a year.

There were no developments in the strike situation noticeable in Colorado City yesterday. The Mill and Smeltermen's headquarters was open but no meetings were held. Everything there depends on the action in Cripple Creek. The Standard mill, against which the strike is directed, was running full blast all day and everything was quiet thereabouts. No picketing has been done and the millmen are not interfering in any way with the running of the plant. The Portland and Telluride mills are still running with union men. It was rumored in Colorado City last night that a carload of deputies had arrived at the Standard mill over the Midland railroad yesterday, but investigation proved that it was wholly unfounded. Sheriff Gilbert stated that he had not sent any men over and could not see why there was and need of deputies there.

CALIFORNIA INVENTOR HAS DIRIGIBLE BALLOON

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The Examiner says that Dr. August Greth, an aeronaut of 20 years' experience has just made an ascension from this city in a dirigible balloon or airship which he has constructed. He did not cut loose from cable connections with the ground but claimed that the balloon was fully under control and that he steered it up and down, back and forth and around at will. Three times, it is said, the ship ascended and descended, its flight in the stiff breeze being accorded a triumph by the inventor and those who saw it. Dr. Greth, who is a native of France and a graduate of the University of California, was accompanied in his flight by Captain T. S. Baldwin and a number of other people. The inventor is in hopes that he will be in a position to meet Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut and compete with him in the aerial races at the St. Louis exposition.

FORMER COMMISSIONERS OF ARAPAHOE SENTENCED

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 11.—In the district court this afternoon Judge Voorhees of Pueblo denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Frank Bishop, Fred Watts and Thomas Phillips, former commissioners of Arapahoe county, who were convicted of malfeasance in office. The court sentenced each of the defendants to pay a fine of $10 on each of the eleven counts in the complaint. This with the costs makes an assessment against each of the defendants of a little over $600. The court in passing sentence declared that it was satisfied that the offenses committed were due not to default or design to defraud, but to the pernicious system of conducting the office which has been in vogue for many years.

The defendants were given 60 days in which to prepare a bill of exceptions. It is understood that an appeal will be taken.

HEARST INDORSED FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 11.—The convention of the National Building Trades council today adopted resolutions indorsing William Randolph Hearst for the nomination as a candidate for president of the United States and W. S. Waudby of Rochester, N. Y., for the appointment as United States labor commissioner on the retirement of Carroll D. Wright.

The greater portion of the day was taken up with the consideration of the report of the resolutions committee which, including the above indorsements, and while there was considerable argument, there appeared to be no well-defined opposition to either of the resolutions.

The preamble of the Hearst resolution names among the needed reforms in municipal affairs, the public ownership and operation of public utilities, the full government control of the circulating medium, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the enactment of laws providing for an income tax, the abolition of government by injunction and of child labor, the prosecution of all persons engaged in illegal combinations and the impartial enforcement of all laws concerning trusts.

FORTY-SEVEN CITIZENS OF IDAHO SPRINGS ARRESTED

By Associated Press.

Georgetown, Colo., Aug. 11.—The warrants issued against the members of the Idaho Springs Citizens Protective league by order of Judge Frank Owers of the district court, upon application of the attorneys of the Western Federation of Miners, were served today upon 47 members of the league at Idaho Springs and the persons served were arrested and brought before Judge Owers in this city. After a brief hearing they were placed under bonds to keep the peace and notified to hold themselves in readiness to appear before Judge Owers on notice.

These warrants were issued as a result of the expulsion from Idaho Springs of a number of union miners after the blowing up of the building of the Sun and Moon mine recently. Altogether something over 80 warrants were issued, but only 47 were served today. Among those who answered to warrants today were the mayor pro tem of Idaho Springs, members of the council, the city attorney, the city marshal, the postmaster, presidents of banks and leading merchants and mine operators. Fourteen of the 18 miners driven from Idaho Springs returned to that city from Denver today having learned of the injunction issued by Judge Owers yesterday in their behalf. Five of them were immediately arrested, charged with complicity in the blowing up of the Sun and Moon transformer house. They were placed in jail where they still remain. Officers are searching for two others of the 14 against whom warrants have been issued on the same charge.

Another development in the labor troubles today was the filing of suits against 12 members of the Citizens league by the miners who were transported. In all 12 suits were filed, each asking for damages in the sum of $10,000.

"MOB CONFERENCE" IS DISCUSSING TOPIC OF LYNCHING

By Associated Press.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Unique among all summer gatherings is the "mob conference" now in progress here. The increase of mob spirit shown by feuds, lynchings, riots, assassinations and other lawless happenings gives great importance to this conference.

Among today's speakers was John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Ga., who spoke on "The Mob Spirit of the South." He defended lynch law as a remedy for the crime of rape, holding that though lynching is a crime, it is justified by the crime which provokes it and will never be discontinued until that crime is eliminated. The remedy for lynching must be the elimination of the crime of rape and this, he maintained, could be done only by the separation of the two races in the United States.

"The problem of the hour," he said, "is not how to prevent lynching in the south, but the larger question, how shall we destroy the crime which always has and always will provoke lynching? The answer which the mob returns to this vital question is already known. The mob answers it with the rope, the bullet, and sometimes, God save us, with the torch. And the mob is practical, its theory is effective to a large degree; the mob is today the sternest, the strongest and the most effective restraint that the age holds for the control of rape."

The lyncher does not exterminate the rapist, Mr. Graves contended, but he holds him mightily in check. As a sheer, cold, patent fact, he said, the mob stands today as the most potential bulwark between the women of the south and such a carnival of crime as would infuriate the world and precipitate the annihilation of the negro race. The masses of the negro, he held, are not afraid of death coming in a regular way. They love display and the spectacular element of a trial and execution appeals to their imaginations.

Expediting the processes of the law would not be adequate to eliminate lynching. The repeal of the amendments and the establishment of the negro's inferiority in law and society, said Mr Graves, though desirable, are not sufficient, "for the negro is a thing of the senses and with this race and with all similar races, the desire of the senses must be restrained by the terror of the senses, if possible, under the law. No influence of suppression so mighty and effective could be brought to bear as a law making amputation the penalty for the crime of rape.

But curfew edicts, seperate laws for white and black, of the treatment of the crime of rape as separate and outside of all other codes, are but expedients. There is no real remedy but one, he maintained. No statute will permanently solve this problem. Religion does not solve it. Education complicates it. Politics complicates it.

"The truth which lies beyond and above all these temporizing expedients," he concluded, "is that separation is the logical, the inevitable, the only solution of this great problem of the races."

In the afternoon mob conference John Temple Graves answered questions. The north and south were about equally represented. Mr. Graves' plan for the solution of the race troubles is a state set aside for negroes and disfranchisement outside of that territory. He proposed no general exodus, but a gradual emigration. He said the south would not object to the loss of the negroes for it is learning the superiority of white labor.

"Is mob execution," he was asked, "a matter of economy to the south?"

"No," he replied, "the south never weighs money in the matter of woman's honor."

Another question was:

"Are not the southern mobs largely white trash and men of murderous intent?"

He answered: "By no means. The mobs have included the highest in the land, officials and professional men."

He declared that a white man would be lynched as quickly as a negro for an offense against a white woman. He instanced the only lynching in New Orleans in recent years.

ELIHU ROOT TO RESIGN AS SECRETARY OF WAR

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Elihu Root will resign as secretary of war, the resignation to take effect about the first of next January. He will be succeeded, unless present plans miscarry, by Judge William H. Taft, now governor of the Philippines.

For a long time Secretary Root has desired, for pressing private reasons, to retire from the cabinet. When Mr. Roosevelt became president Secretary Root indicated his wish to leave the cabinet within a year, but his friendship for the president and his interest in pending questions before the war department caused him to remain for a longer period than he had intended. Even now he has not indicated to the president just when he may leave the cabinet but he and the president have discussed the subject many times and have a mutual understanding regarding it. It is not expected the secretary will present his resignation before he leaves for England to take up the work of the Alaskan boundary commission. He has not presented his resignation yet and has not informed the president when he will present it. It can be said that the president expects the country will have the benefit of Secretary Root's services yet for several months, certainly until the beginning of the next year.

That Governor Taft will be Mr. Root's successor as secretary of war there can be little or no doubt. He is familiar with many of the problems which the secretary of war will have to meet and solve; he is a warm personal friend of the president, who has an abiding confidence in his ability and patriotism, and it is understood he would welcome the change involved.

Of course his appointment as secretary of war would necessitate the appointment of a new president of the Philippine commission. In all probability General Luke Wright would succeed to the presidency of the commission, his work as a member of the body having been eminently satisfactory to the administration.

Some other changes also would be involved in the appointment of Governor Taft as secretary of war but nothing definite concerning them can be said at this time.

MACHEN READY TO STAND TRIAL WHEN TIME IS SET

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The persistent rumors that A. W. Machen, under indictment for various alleged offenses in connection with postal contracts, had left, or contemplated leaving, the jurisdiction of the United States in order to avoid trial, were denied tonight by Conrad H. Syme, associate counsel for Machen. Mr. Syme said that Mr. Machen has left Washington temporarily for the purpose of attending to purely personal business and added that on the day of his departure the district attorney was advised of the fact and Machen's arraignment on the indictments recently found against him was postponed. Mr. Syme declares that Mr. Machen will have concluded his business in a week or so and will come immediately to Washington and will be ready to stand trial whenever time is set.

LYON GLOVE CONTRACT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—With the exception of the testimony of two witnesses, it is believed at the war department that there will be no further investigation of the Lyon glove contract with the war department. Judge Advocate General Davis in his review of the report of Colonel Garlington, inspector general, recommended that the testimony of Rev. J. G. Thompson, executor of the estate of William Topp and of H. T. Patterson, the representative of the Wanamaker firm, who were absent when the inspector was making his investigation, be taken, saying that their "testimony is of importance in connection with the statement made by Timothy and William Keck."

All the papers, including the testimony, have been sent to the department of justice.

Love of Work.

There was long-continued applause when President Eliot rose to add his word to the general discourse. "I have had," he said, "very little practical knowledge of the kindergarten; my work has been largely with secondary and higher branches. Yet I am sure the fundamental idea of the kindergarten is permeating all education. Its motive is that children are to be made happy while they learn, as they can learn so much better and easier while happy.

"There used to be quite a different doctrine in schools and colleges. Nothing was counted real work unless it was hard; uninteresting, revolting. That was a hideous error in education and against it the kindergarten successfully contends. In theology, too, the same idea used to prevail—that success and happiness depended on unpleasant labor; that unhappiness here was the only safe preparation for happiness in the world to come. The poisonous idea pervaded all educational training. The sure antidote is in the kindergarten idea."

President Eliot went on to say that many men and women seem bound down to a grievous error in looking upon the labor which they are called upon to perform as drudgery. If work is carried on with a loving motive, interest and happiness are certain to result. He gave as an illustration the enormous amount of work done by the committee in arranging for this convention. "It meant a deal of drudgery and concentrated attention to detail," he said, "but there are no better satisfied men in Boston at this moment than the ones who performed the service. They are amply rewarded by their own satisfaction at the result. The joy in doing should be the happy motive of human experience. Children should be taught to do their work in the hope and expectation of happiness that comes through success and achievement."—(Boston Transcript.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."

W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LATEST NEWS FROM BOGOTA NOT FAVORABLE TO TREATY

By Associated Press.

Panama, Aug. 11.—The latest news from Bogota is not favorable to the ratification of the canal treaty. A correspondent writes that seven senators favor and fifteen oppose ratification and that unless some radical change occurs soon all efforts to secure its ratification will fail. Senor Peres y Soto, an enemy of the treaty, who in June viciously attacked Minister Herran for negotiating it, has published in his paper, the Constitutional, a bitter arraignment of the treaty.

Consul Gudger will leave tomorrow for New York on his vacation.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 11.—A large number of promotions and appointments to the Royal Victorian order in connection with the king's recent visit to Ireland are gazetted tonight. They include Lord Londonderry and Lord Dudley as knights of the grand cross and Lord Charles Beresford, Right Hon. Horace Curzon-Plunkett, Sir Anthony Patrick McConnell and a number of Irish officials as knights commander.

Thirty-seven officers of the army, navy, Irish constabulary and police are made commanders or members of the fourth or fifth class of the Royal Victorian order.

A Chicago inventor, George Magrady, has discovered a process of manufacturing a 36-candle-power light that will never go out. While experimenting with photographic chemicals four years ago Magrady's attention was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which the inventor keeps secret. Magrady enlarged the glow and perfected the light by placing it in an airtight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant forever if it is not broken. A company has been formed to manufacture the lights in numerous sizes. A patent hood fits over the globe and covers it completely when the light is not needed.

COURAGE OF RUSSIAN CONSUL.

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, Aug. 11.—Some anxiety is felt for the safety of Dr. Mandelstahm, the acting Russian consul at Uskuba, who was appointed to succeed the late M. Rostkowski. In spite of the refusal of the mutesarieff (governor) to give him an escort, Dr. Mandelstahm insisted on proceeding to his new post and after referring the matter to Hilmi Pasha, the inspector general, he obtained an escort and started upon his own responsibility across the country for Monastir. Nothing has been heard of him since.

GUY RODGERS INJURED.

By Associated Press.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11.—Guy Rodgers, well known as a quarter-horse rider in Butte and Denver, was fatally injured at the Meadows today while riding John H. Carr in the five-furlong race. The horse got away among the last in the break and in the fight for the rail into the turn Carr fell with Rogers underneath. Rogers died en route to the hospital.

GENERAL WOODSON'S FUNERAL.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The remains of the late Brigadier General A. E. Woodson reached here today and were interred at Arlington National cemetery. The body was escorted from the railroad station by several troops of the Second cavalry.

WEST INDIES HURRICANE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The hurricane which yesterday passed over Santo Domingo and Martinique, probably is approaching the South Cuban coast with indications of recurving, but at what angle, the weather bureau officials are unable to state. A report from Havana at 7 o'clock tonight said that the wind was blowing 36 miles an hour and was from the northwest. The hurricane probably will continue in its course northward somewhere close to the Florida peninsula. Hurricane warnings have been sent to points from Pensacola on the gulf coast around the Florida coast up as far as Jupiter. The storm was central this morning at Kingston, Jamaica.

BOWEN SAILED FOR EUROPE.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 11.—Herbert W. Bowen, United States minister to Venezuela, and Mrs. Bowen sailed today for Europe on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

A Louisiana negro was allowed to vote in the recent German elections after saying that he was a French cook and a naturalized Frenchman. It is strange to hear that Germany is being Tafted many [illegible]

PUGILISTS READY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP BATTLE

The first big event in the pugilistic world since the Corbett-McGovern bout last March will be the fight between the two heavyweights before the Yosemite Valley Athletic club in San Francisco next Friday evening. Not since June 25, 1902, when "Lanky Bob" Fitzsimmons went down and out before Jeffries' mighty mitt in San Francisco, has there been a fight of such importance in the heavyweight class. Ever since the former champion received the knockout blow from the boiler maker at Coney Island in May, 1900, Corbett has been after Jeffries for a return match. After a lengthy period of hot air and smoke and an era of press agents, articles were signed along in April for the big bout. Corbett secured two concessions at the outset that will prove distinct advantages in the coming fray. Corbett insisted on a 24-foot ring and on fighting for a decision. Jeffries at first demurred; in fact, said in regard to the length of the fight that it must be a finish fight, but he finally agreed to Corbett's requests.

Less than a week ago Jeffries weighed 220 pounds and Corbett tipped the beam at 185. The men will enter the ring at approximately these weights, and the challenger will thus be giving the champion 35 pounds.

So far as known not a big bet has been made on the big fight. There has been none of the display of money that marked the championship fight at Carson City. When the betting men do get started they will make Corbett a long shot, and those who back "Pompadour Jim" will likely do so because they like a long price. No matter how many friends of Corbett would like to see him win, there are few of them that have yet declared their belief that he can.

Following are the records of both men:

James J. Corbett—Born, September 1, 1866, in San Francisco; height, 6 feet, 1 inch; heavyweight.

1886—Knocked out Billy Welch in 1 round; lost to Billy Welch in 4 rounds.

1887—Fought a draw with Jack Burke, 8 rounds.

1888—Fought a draw with Frank Glover, 3 rounds.

1889—Won from Joe Choynski, 4 rounds; knocked out, Joe Choynski, 37 rounds; fought draw with Dave Campbell, 10 rounds; police interfered in fourth round in another fight with Joe Choynski.

1890—Won from Jake Kilrain, 6 rounds; won from Dom. McCaffrey, 4 rounds; went 3 rounds exhibition with Mike Donovan.

1891—Won from Ed Kinney, 4 rounds; fought draw with Peter Jackson, 61 rounds; fought 4 rounds, exhibition, with John L. Sullivan; went 4 rounds with Jim Hall.

1892—Won from Bill Spillings, 1 round; won from John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds; no decision with Joe Lannon.

1894—Knocked out Charlie Mitchell, 3 rounds; knocked out Peter Courtney, 6 rounds.

1896—Fought draw with Thomas Sharkey, 4 rounds. Went 3 rounds exhibition with Jim McVey.

1897—March 17, lost to Bob Fitzsimmons at Carson City, 14 rounds.

1898—November 23, lost on foul to Tom Sharkey at New York in ninth round.

1900—May 11, knocked out by Jim Jeffries at Coney Island, 23 rounds; August 30, knocked out Kid McCoy at New York, 5 rounds.

James Jeffries—Born in Carroll, Ohio, in 1875; height 6 feet, 1½ inches; heavyweight.

1897—Knocked out T. Van Buskirk, 2 rounds; Dick Baker in 9 rounds; fought to a draw with Gus Ruhlin, 20 rounds; and Joe Choynski, 20 rounds.

1898—February 28, won from Joe Goddard at Los Angeles, 4 rounds.

March 22—Won from Peter Jackson at San Francisco, 3 rounds.

April 22—Won from Mexican Pete Everett at San Francisco, 3 rounds.

May 6—Won from Tom Sharkey at San Francisco, 20 rounds.

August 5—Won from Bob Armstrong at New York, 10 rounds.

1899—June 9, knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons at Coney Island, 11 rounds; November 3, won from Tom Sharkey at Coney Island, 25 rounds.

1900—April 6, knocked out Jack Finnegan at Detroit, 1 round; May 11, knocked out Jim Corbett at Coney Island, 23 rounds.

1901—September 17, won from Hank Griffin at Los Angeles, 4 rounds; September 24, knocked out Joe Kennedy at Los Angeles, 2 rounds; November 15, won from Gus Ruhlin at San Francisco, 5 rounds.

1902—July 25, knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons at San Francisco, 8 rounds.

NAVAL WAR GAME SHOWED VALUE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8.—The naval search problem which began last Wednesday when Rear Admiral Barker took up the plan of defending the Maine coast from a "hostile" fleet which put to sea Monday under Rear Admiral Sands ended early today when the Olympia, the flagship of the defending fleet, discovered and intercepted the "white squadron" of the enemy headed at full speed for Winter harbor. The hostile vessels were running in close-order formation, and had not the fog lifted at a favorable moment it is thought the enemy would have eluded those on guard. At it turned out, before her consorts could reach the scene, in answer to her signal, the Olympia had been forced to fly the white flag and consider herself captured or destroyed by the hostile commander.

The Olympia was the furthest to the eastward of the defending ships and had been occupying a position 25 miles outside Baker's island for the greater part of three days. A thick fog bank which rolled in from the sea after midnight made it impossible to cover the ordinary cruising radius of the Olympia, and all that the men on Admiral Dewey's old flagship could do was to depend on their ears and wait. Shortly after 4 o'clock the fog bank began to roll out to sea and as the atmosphere cleared every man and officer of the battleship searched the constantly enlarging field of vision with anxiety. Suddenly there was a cry repeated simultaneously from various parts of the Olympia's superstructure, "There they are, sir."

In an instant the operator of the wireless was signaling the Kearsarge to announce the discovery of the fleet to Rear Admiral Barker. The flagship, 25 miles away off Mount Desert rock, caught the sound waves and answered. In a few moments word came by the wireless that the Kearsarge was on her way to aid the Olympia.

Meanwhile the latter vessel had found herself in a predicament. The fog which had been of advantage to the enemy proved of disadvantage to the Olympia for when it lifted and Admiral Sands' vessels were seen they were too close to the defending vessel for her to escape. Under the manœuvers she was overpowered by the superior force and could do nothing but run up the white flag and consider herself captured by the other squadron. The conditions at this point had it not been for the Olympia's wireless equipment indicated that Rear Admiral Sands might have reached an anchorage in Winter harbor.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the Olympia's wireless message was received on the Kearsarge. General quarters were sounded and in a remarkably short time the Kearsarge was under way followed in turn by the Alabama and the Illinois. A number of torpedo boat destroyers and tugs fell in behind the battleships as they rushed on to meet the hostile vessels. In an hour the Kearsarge and her consorts were in sight of the enemy.

As soon as she was within range the Kearsarge opened fire with her secondary battery. The two other battleships in turn followed this action. Admiral Sands' flagship, the Texas, made no response with her guns. Instead, a white flag was run up on the Texas. Then followed an interchange of signals and the defending squadron headed for Bar Harbor.

Admiral Sands sailed from Bar Harbor Monday. He ran 300 miles south of Nova Scotia and on Wednesday turned back towards the coast. For two days the fleet sailed at half speed so that it would not reach the coast of Maine too soon. Admiral Sands kept his squadron together all the time and in about the same order. A quarter of a mile in advance was one of the torpedo boat destroyers acting as an advance guard. Early Friday night a thick fog rolled in from the sea and Admiral Sands ordered the fleet to race at full speed for Winter harbor, the easterly entrance to Frenchman's bay. It was the intention of Sands to enter Winter harbor and if discovered to run into Bar Harbor or possibly keep along the coast and effect an entrance somewhere else but the fog prevented this. The wireless message of the Olympia summoned the Kearsarge and the other reserve battleships in time to bring the enemy into action when he was still six miles from his proposed anchorage.

In this search problem the value of the wireless telegraph in the navy has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the naval officers. Under ordinary conditions it would have been several hours before the Olympia could have communicated her discovery of the enemy to any other ships of the squadron even though she could have made a run for it which the rules prohibited. But by the aid of the wireless service not only was she able to inform the admiral of the approach of the enemy, but Admiral Barker's flagship, the Kearsarge, transmitted the message sent by the Olympia from ship to ship along the whole length of the coast from Mount Desert rock to Cape Ann so that in a short time all of the defending squadron was informed of the fact that the enemy was in sight and reinforcements to Admiral Barker were coming from miles along the coast. All of these ships are to gather here for two days preparatory to sailing for Oyster Bay, where the entire fleet is to be reviewed by the president next Saturday.

NOTORIOUS HUMBERT FAMILY ON TRIAL FOR SWINDLING

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Paris, Aug. 8.—The notorious Humbert family today faced a judge and jury to face the charge of having perpetrated what ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau described as "the greatest swindle of the century." Investigating Magistrate Leyden may decide to commit Therese Humbert, her husband Frederick and her brother for trial on the charges of forgery, the use of forged documents and swindling. He dismissed the cases against Eve Humbert (Therese's daughter) and Maurie Daurianac (her sister). Public curiosity which has followed the fortunes of the family since the days of its social brilliancy is again intensely wrought up, the chief interest centering in "La Grande Therese," who has promised to produce at this trial the mysterious American millionaires, the brothers Crawford, on whom she based her story of an inheritance of $20,000,000 which she put forward as the security for the loans she obtained amounting to about $10,000,000.

Railroads Ran Excursions.

The Palais de Justice was early this morning surrounded by large crowds eager to gain admittance to the court room. A heavy force of municipal guards preserved order. Many excursions came from distant points, the railroads treating the trial as they would a national holiday. One of the excursions came from Melun, which was the constituency that Frederic Humbert represented in the chamber of deputies and where was located the famous Humbert chateau with its parks, lakes, yachts and a fleet of gondolas. Of the thousands who sought admission only a few hundred of the highly favored gained an entrance to the court. Coquelin, the celebrated actor, was among the throng of artists, actors and authors seeking admission, and when he was turned back he remarked that the trial would be "one of the greatest dramas ever enacted. The scene within the court room recalled the tense days of the Dreyfus and Zola trials.

The court room is comparatively small, the walls and ceiling, paneled with mahogany, giving it a somber hue. The judges' bench formed a high semi-circle at the further end. The presiding judge, Gaston Bonnet, occupied the center of the semi-circle, his associates being Judges Monier, Planteau, Pegnard and Du Dezert. Bonnet, who is a man of middle age, bears an expression of benignity but has a reputation of inflexible sternness. The judges wore red silk gowns and velvet caps, which they removed as they ascended the bench. Within a reserved inclosure were the leading members of the bench and bar in black silk gowns and wearing stiff white neckcloths. To the rear was the small public area, each seat bearing the name of its distinguished occupant. The audience included diplomats, academicians and members of the Legion of Honor. Many ladies were present, their rich gay gowns contrasting with the gravity of their surroundings. Many of the ladies carried dainty luncheon bags, evidently expecting to spend the day in court.

Appearance of the Prisoners.

As the prisoners entered every eye was strained towards them. Therese Humbert came first, then her husband Frederic, followed by their brothers Emile and Romain D'Aurignac. Mme. Humbert's face was pale from her long confinement. Her whole bearing as she coldly surveyed the spectators indicated scorn and defiance. She wore a becoming steel gown and a dainty round hat, bearing a cut-steel ornament and a cluster of white roses. Frederic Humbert was the picture of a crushed and miserable man. He bore a haggard expression, showing more despair than defiance. His scanty beard has become very gray. Emile D'Aurignac has grown thin and cadaverous looking, but his brother Romain still looks the type of sleek promoter. Mme. Humbert had a whispered conference with her counsel, Maitre Labori, who defended Dreyfus at the Rennes court martial, while the indictment was being read. There was a large array of counsel, representing the numerous interests on both sides. The early hours of the morning were occupied by the reading of the indictment, the formal pleading and the selecting of the jury from the regular panel.

Mme. Humbert frequently interrupted the reading of the indictment with scornful exclamations which could be heard throughout the court room. When asked where she lived she answered:

"In prison."

The interrogation of Mme. Humbert furnished the chief incident of the day but failed to develop any surprises or bring out the whereabouts of the mysterious Crawford brothers, her statement consisting mainly of vague declarations of her honesty. As the judge read extracts from the dossier reviewing her family antecedents she waved Maitre Labori aside and rising with notes in her hand insisted on directing her own case.

Upheld Family Honor.

Judge Bonnet inquired about her eccentric father, who assumed the title "Count." Mme. Humbert emphatically upheld the family character. When the judge stated that Romain D'Aurignac had followed his father's example in assuming the title of "Count D'Aurignac," Romain half rose and exclaimed: "It is false. It is false."

Questioned about various early inheritances which she claimed to have received, the witness answered with apparent frankness saying she had received large presents. When the court demanded the exact details regarding the presents, she replied: "All will be explained," and she warmly maintained that the details would be supplied at the opportune time.

Later her calmness in putting off her disclosures excited outbursts of laughter in which judges and spectators joined.

Questioned as to the Crawford brothers, she exclaimed: "I repeat that the Crawfords exist."

"Then where are they?" inquired the judge.

"Their presence will be made known in due time," she replied, amid another outburst of laughter.

Judge Bonnet remarked that she had given the same answer before and now was the time to produce the Crawfords.

Each question put to Mme. Humbert brought forth lengthy declarations of her honesty, in the course of which she asserted that her family was one of the most upright in France and that it was the victim of a far-reaching conspiracy. Despite the accusations, she insisted her family never wrongfully took a penny.

The hearing was then adjourned until the afternoon.

The bravado of Therese Humbert in avoiding detailed explanations aroused surprise and some admiration among the audience.

DEPARTMENT SHOOT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 8.—The shoot of the departments of Colorado and Texas U. S. A. closed at Camp Wheaton, near Fort Russell, today. General Baldwin was present to witness the finish of the rifle tournament, which took place in a hard downpour of rain.

The result was as follows: Sergeant W. J. Shuck, Second infantry, Fort Logan, Colo., total, 712; Sergeant Richard Lunsford, Second infantry, Fort Russell, Wyo., total, 704; Corporal C. O. Dexter, Twelfth infantry, Fort Douglass, Utah, 694; Corporal W. G. Higginbottom, Twelfth infantry, Fort Douglas, 667. The above four are now eligible to enter the contest which will be between crack marksmen from all other departments and from the army shoot will be selected the representatives for the international tournament at Sea Girt, N. J.

KING PETER TERRORIZED BY HIS ENTOURAGE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cologne, Aug. 8.—King Peter of Servia is being openly terrorized by his entourage, according to the Belgrade advices of the Cologne Gazette. Most of the present court officials who actually participated in or were privy to the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, says the correspondent, appear to have strongly objected to the appointment of Colonel Leschjanin, the Servian attache at Constantinople, to the post of court marshal. The official gazette contained the appointment, but shortly after its publication all copies of the gazette were called in by the police and a second issue appeared from which Leschjanin's name was eliminated. Leschjanin is a brother-in-law of the minister of finance, who was court marshal until the late King Alexander's marriage.

VON STERNBERG TARRIES.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Ambassador Von Sternberg is still the guest of the president at Sagamore Hill. He intends to leave on an afternoon train today and authorized the announcement that he would do so but at the instance of the president he decided to remain until Monday. It is expected that General Oliver, the new assistant secretary of war, will visit the president next week to discuss departmental work and pending questions.

INSPECTING FORESTS.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Aug. 8.—City Engineer Pollock had as his guest today W. J. Gardner, chief of the forestry department, who is in the district inspecting conditions around Bison park as to water supplies with a view to reimnesing the country.

WILL CORBETT'S INCREASED WEIGHT AFFECT HIS AGILITY IN THE RING

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Will the new muscle with which Jim Corbett has sheathed his frame and limbs be of any service to him when he meets Giant Jeffries?

This is what the sports around town are asking. It is apparent at a glance that Corbett, by dint of methods hitherto unknown in pugilistic camps, has covered himself with bands and bulbs of sinewy material. He is a different looking individual from the flat-muscled agile Corbett of a few years ago, and his friends are wondering if he hasn't toughened and developed his thews at the expense of his speed.

The difference between Corbett and Jeffries is that Jeff is a natural strong man. The champion's framework is tremendous and his muscles look as if they have developed gradually since childhood.

With all Jeff's apparently heavy armor he is as limber as a squirrel. The other day, while walking behind Host Hayes at Harbin Springs, Jeffries made a playful high kick at the proprietor's hat and his foot went high above Hayes' head. It is safe to say that there isn't another man living of Jeffries' massive build who has greater freedom of action and is less inclined to be muscle-bound.

Corbett's friends think that Jim's German turn verein methods of training will tie him up if he does not desist. Corbett says there isn't the slightest danger. He says that by studying and experimenting he has become an authority on muscle-building and that he is giving himself nothing but rational treatment.

"My critics don't stop to think that I have been at this thing for 14 months now," said Corbett yesterday. "I began in a little gymnasium at my home at Bayside, Long Island, and I afterwards exercised regularly at Woods' gymnasium, New York. When I went out on the road to do my monologue turn I made it a point to visit a gymnasium in every town I played in and exercise for two hours regularly each day. I used to take a turn at every kind of apparatus, passing from one to another, and I have discovered what kind of equipment suits me best. For muscle-building purposes I think the flying rings, pulley machines and the hand rests, from which I raise myself from the floor, are the best apparatus. Bending exercises of all kinds I find are of great use in developing muscle."

Corbett says that since he began his strong-man system of exercising all his measurements above the waist line have increased. He can show a gain of three-quarters of an inch in the measure of his biceps. His wrists are bigger, he is bigger around the shoulders and he has gained two and a half inches in the measurement of his chest.

Corbett says that he has watched closely for any diminution of speed, and is thoroughly convinced that in striving to pile up muscle he has not had to compensate for what he has acquired by sacrificing something else. He firmly believes that he is as fast and as supple as ever, and that he has simply become stronger and better able to deliver a forceful blow.

Corbett had an unexpected visitor yesterday in the person of Tommy Ryan of middleweight fame, who was a member of Jeffries' training staff in old seasons. Tommy claims that he schooled Jeffries in the famous crouch which enabled the boilermaker to win from Fitzsimmons at Coney Island.

At present Jeffries and Ryan are at loggerheads, and nothing would delight Ryan more than to be suspected of having assisted Jim Corbett to regain the championship, should such a thing occur.

Ryan expressed surprise at Corbett's good condition, and was still further surprised when Corbett stepped on the scales and showed that he weighed 185 pounds.

Ryan, it is said, told Corbett a few things which may be of service in the big fight this month, and Corbett listened attentively. Tommy said he would visit Corbett later on in the training season and would be glad to serve him in any way that might suggest itself.

It was a "light day" at Corbett's camp. Jim put in 10 rounds of bag punching and shadow boxing and played baseball in the afternoon.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Chairman Sam. D. Hodgdon, of the World's fair fraternal building committee of the national council Junior Order United American Mechanics, has made public a call for a national immigration congress to be held in St. Louis during the week beginning June 20, 1904. The call in part is as follows:

"The purpose of assembling the Americans who owe their first allegiance to their country being that they may frame resolutions indicating the proper method of restricting legislation and securing uniformity of naturalization and urge their enactment into the law of the land by national and state legislatures."

TO AID THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Rome, Aug. 8.—The pope, in order to aid the Catholic university at Washington, has promised Rector O'Connell that he will shortly issue a bull granting the apostolic benediction to all the faithful participating in the yearly collection which the archbishops and bishops in the United States will raise for the university.

"The institution is destined," said the pope, "to become the heart and center of the clergy and of Catholicism in America."

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT WITH LANGLEY AIRSHIP

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Windewater, Va., Aug. 8.—Chief Assistant Manley, of the Langley expedition, made the following statement in regard to the test of the Langley airship today:

"The experiment was entirely successful. All the data which the machine was designed to furnish were obtained. The equilibrium was perfect, the power adequate and the supporting surface ample. No accident occurred. Some of the wood work of the wings and rudder was slightly damaged by the grappling hooks used in removing the aerodome from the water but no essential parts were injured. Were another test desired this afternoon the same machine could be used. I have nothing further to say at present. I shall make a full report of the test to Secretary Langley."

Soon thereafter the houseboat was closed and the party went to Washington.

The experiment was made today from the houseboat in the Potomac river off this point. The aerodrome started well in a straight line south, with a velocity of 70 feet per second, and flew for a distance variously estimated at from 400 to 600 yards. Some deflection in the wings soon after the launching caused it to take a downward course which it followed rapidly and was impelled into the water under the full power of the engine. There was sufficient steam generated for a rapid flight of a half or three-quarters of a mile. Under the full pressure of this force the machine struck the water and a moment more had disappeared from view.

The machine was removed to the houseboat where extensive repairs will have to be made before another test can be pulled off.

When the machine was raised from the water a workman attempted to cover it with a cloth, but for a long time was unsuccessful. Its mechanism and dimensions were plainly seen. It was equipped with four wings, two on each side, about four by six feet, made of the finest oilsilk and held upon delicate wooden rods. The wings were shaped like a tent. The body consisted of an intricate arrangement of fine steel rods, with cylinders, motor and boilers carefully balanced. Between the two sets of wings were situated the propellers, two in number, equipped with two blades. The steering gear was situated at the rear and was constructed from material like the wings. The motor is supposed to generate something in excess of two horse power.

Several photographs were secured of the machine in flight. The wind against which it flew was blowing about four miles an hour.

TORNADO CAUSED LARGE DESTRUCTION IN KANSAS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Pittsburg, Kan., Aug. 8.—About half past 1 o'clock this morning a tornado passed through the thickly populated mining district north and east of Pittsburg, destroying hundreds of houses, mine tipples and buildings of every description, leveling to a mass of wreckage a large portion of every camp between the Devlin-Miller shaft north of Frontenac and the Morgan shaft on the state line, and converting into ruin a strip of thickly populated territory eight miles long and a couple of miles wide and leaving death and desolation in its wake. At least two persons were killed and fully 60 injured in the storm and perhaps many others were injured whose names have not been procured.

The killed:

MICHAEL MULLEN, at Nelson.

MRS. ANTONE SARTO, at Camp Webb.

The most seriously injured are: Mrs. William Holliday, Morgan Camp, ribs broken, back injured, will die; William Short, Morgan Camp, badly injured internally, may die; son of George Wheaton, colored, of Gale, back broken, may die; Carl Johnson, colored, of Nelson, arm broken and skull fractured, may die; John Davidson, west of camp 17, ribs broken, may die; Italian miner at Devlin-Miller camp, name unknown, injured internally, will probably die.

The storm swept across the country from the northwest and whirled in a southeasterly direction, doing great damage in all of the mining camps which are thickly clustered in that section of the country. The destruction appeared to commence at the Devlin-Miller camp, known as Millerton, and from there southeast through camps 17 and 31, Nelson, Midway, Yale, Cornell, Litchfield, and the other camps, nearly totally destroying some of them and doing terrible damage to all. The property loss will not be great for most of the homes destroyed were the humble houses occupied by the miners and in most cases belonged to the coal companies.

FIRE IN OMAHA CUASED HEAVY LOSS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Omaha, Aug. 8.—Fire in the five-story brick building at 1608-1610 Harney street tonight gutted the building, destroying the greater part of the stock of the Midlay Paint and Glass company which is a local branch of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, the Marks Saddlery company and doing considerable damage to the Schlitz hotel adjoining. Several employes had narrow escapes and two received slight injuries. The total loss will exceed $200,000 with about 80 per cent of insurance. The loss to the Midlay Glass and Paint company is about $125,000, that of the Marks Saddlery company, $35,000, and on the building about $40,000.

CARDINAL GIBBONS BETTER.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Rome, Aug. 8.—The Associated Press correspondent today saw Cardinal Gibbons and found him almost recovered from his indisposition, which he thinks was due to over-fatigue on Wednesday, when he stood about three hours at the vatican in order to present the American pilgrims to the pope. Today the cardinal went for a drive. After the coronation of Pius X. tomorrow he intends to go for some days' rest to Castle Gandolfo, on the beautiful Lake of Albano, near Rome, where the American college has magnificent summer quarters.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES ACCEPT ANNEXATION

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Honolulu, Aug 8, 2:10 p. m.—The volcano Kilauea was today virtually lifeless for the first time in many years. Last night there was an enormous lava slide from the rim of the pit and since then neither steam nor smoke has come up from the crater. Yesterday several columns were seen higher than the craters of Maunaloa volcano (13,000 feet high), but they have since disappeared and the entire mountain is now the quietest in its history.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—George A. Patterson of Detroit, who traveled for George W. Lane and company, tea importers of New York city, was found dead in his room at the Southern hotel about noon today. He was sitting in a chair fully dressed, apparently not having retired last night. His death is attributed to heart failure.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 8.—A contract was executed in the office of the secretary of the territory today between the American Car and Foundry company and the Kansas City & Orient Railroad company, whereby the latter has a credit placed with the car company for the sum of $2,000,000, to be used in purchasing equipment for the road.

DEATH OF A MINER.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Aug. 8.—Frederick LeBlanc, a miner employed on Stratton's Independence, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Victor hotel, after four days' illness of typhoid pneumonia. The deceased was 24 years of age and was a resident of Denver many years, where his parents live.

McKinnie Is Inspecting the Beet Fields of Northern Section

J. R. McKinnie left Saturday afternoon for Loveland to inspect the beet fields of that section and see if any damage had been done to the beet crop by the recent heavy hailstorm which prevailed along the Front range. Before leaving, Mr. McKinnie said: "I do not think much damage was done. You see, the beet crop was well along when the hail fell and if some of the leaves were cut, the beets are in such a condition at this time of year, that new leaves will come out immediately. The beets are four-fifths along, and in another month will be ready for cutting. The last month is given over to ripening as the beets are now almost full size. If the hail had fallen when the beets were young, I fear considerable damage would have been done, for young beets do not have the vitality to resist the shock of losing their foliage. The leaves of a beet are its lungs; so that when you deprive them of their foliage, it is like cutting one's windpipe. But with the old beet, this is not the case so frequently, as the old plant is able to resist the shock and nature supplies a second growth of leaves, in the majority of cases."

Mr. McKinnie stated there were about 32,000 acres of sugar beets in northern Colorado alone this year, which will be greatly increased next year. Six large plants will operate this fall, turning out the largest tonnage of sugar ever yielded by the state.

NEGRO MURDERER HANGED BY MOB IN MISSISSIPPI

By Associated Press.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Aug. 9.—A negro, Amos Jones, was hanged by a mob here last night for shooting and mortally wounding Jailer M. M. Sexton. Jones and another negro named McElroy, who were prisoners, seized Sexton, intending to break from the jail. McElroy threw Sexton down and two white youths, also prisoners, held him. The negroes disarmed Sexton and Jones shot him, inflicting three wounds that are said to be fatal. A crowd gathered outside the jail, while a deputy and several others entered and overpowered three of the prisoners. In the confusion McElroy escaped from the jail. The crowd outside decided to lynch Jones. Prominent men urged them to desist and the wounded jailer sent word to leave the man unharmed. The mob later seized Sheriff Batson and tied him. The first brigade was requested to turn out and help disperse the mob, but refused. The mob broke into a window of the jail and cut the negro out of his cell with chisels. He was brought out to the crowd of about 500 men and boys, a rope was tied around his neck and he was dragged through the town to Gordon creek bridge, where he was hanged to a telegraph pole and bullets were fired into his body. It is thought he was dead before he was hanged. The sheriff had telegraphed to the governor when the mob first assembled and an order came to the local militia to turn out but it was too late. While the mob was forming and threatening to lynch the white prisoners also, the sheriff spirited them out of town.

BOY'S MOTHER FOUND.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—"Isabella Gonsalves found; rich; hold boy; money for transportation and expenses is being telegraphed."

This message was received from Oakland, Cal., at detective headquarters. A few hours prior to its arrival, August Gonsalves, a Portuguese boy, who for the past six months has been vainly searching for tidings of his mother whom he has not seen for several years, left the detective headquarters where he has been cared for since last Monday with the intention of "beating his way to the coast."

Young Gonsalves was born in Honolulu and when seven years old was kidnaped by his father and taken to the Canary Islands. About six months ago his father died and the boy began the search for his mother. Every effort is being made to find him again and acquaint him with his good fortune.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

By Associated Press.

Salonica, Aug. 9.—Many of the alarming outrages which are alleged to have occurred recently, such as blowing up a bank at Adrianople, massacre at Kilkitch, about 25 miles north of Salonica, turn out to have been merely a part of the insurgent program, the carrying out of which was fixed for August 2. Their execution was prematurely announced. Similarly, the dynamite affairs at Ekishon, near Monastir and Bonitza, were of quite minor importance. The bridge at Ekishon was only an 11-foot culvert and was immediately repaired, while the damage to the railway stores at Bonitza was confined to the watchman's hut and a number of telegraph poles. The war minister has ordered a searching inquiry into the conduct of the commandant at Kilkitch, who, it is alleged, connived at the escape of the band of 50 insurgents which recently surrounded the village of Poustalar, near Kilkitch.

OMAHA FIRM SUSPENDED.

By Associated Press.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9.—The Merrill Commission company, a grain and stock brokerage firm has suspended. The concern operated branches in a number of Iowa and Nebraska towns and did an extensive business. At the home of Ray C. Merrill, the head of the firm, it was stated that Mr. Merrill had been ill for a week and had been compelled to suspend business on that account. No statement of the firm's affairs was given out.

IRISH MELODIES.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Chief of Police Francis O'Neill has compiled a collection of Irish melodies more comprehensive than any heretofore printed. Many of the airs and dance tunes were memorized from the voice of his mother, who sang and lilted at her spinning wheel, and many from manuscripts, family heirlooms.

The collection embraces 1,850 pieces: Airs and songs, 625; O'Carolon's compositions, 75; double jigs, 415; slip jigs, 60; reels, 380; hornpipes, 225; long dances, 20; marches and miscellaneous, 50. The setting of many of the pieces is as actually played or sung and experts who have examined the book say it will furnish a large number of new strains—what musicians are constantly looking for.

ROYAL WEDDING.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—According to the Frankfort General Anzeiger, the wedding of Prince Andreas of Greece to Princess Alice of Battenberg, will take place at Darmstadt, October 17. The rumor that the wedding will be the occasion for a great gathering of crowned heads is denied.

THE ABBOT DEFEATED BY MAJOR DELMAR

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The special match race for a purse of $2,500 between Major Delmar and The Abbot at the Hudson River Driving park today, resulted in a decisive victory for Major Delmar. After Major Delmar had won the first heat by about four lengths in 2:13¾, the Abbot was drawn. Major Delmar went a mile against the track record of 2:06¾, held by Crescens, but the best he could do was a mile with running mate in 2:07.

Little Hiram—Grandpa, did you see the two-tailed comet?

Farmer Bumpercrop—No; b'jings, I been so busy harvestin' I didn't even git ter see the circus, let alone the sideshows.—(Kansas City Journal.

McBluff—I did want to tip you, waiter, but I have no change.

Waiter—I can make change for you, sir.

McBluff—Er—can—you? Well—er—give me five pennies for this nickel.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Heard on the Street.

Ardent Youth (at the rendezvous)—You see, I have came as I promised.

His New Found Friend—I'm so glad you done so.

A. Y.—Clara Warner asked me to call on her tonight, but I wouldn't of went for anything.

H. N. F. F.—I seen her today. She looked awful pale—powder, I guess.

A. Y.—She didn't used to look so bad.

H. N. F. F.—Oh, I ain't never thought her pretty.

A. Y.—I guess I won't go to see her no more. I like you more than her.

H. N. F. F.—Aw, you don't neither.

A. Y.—That's right; I guess I've fell in love with you.

H. N. F. F.—You're joltyin' me. Boys can't jolly me no more.

(Here a man rushed up and killed both perpetrators.—(Toledo Blade.

It Made a Difference.

Foxhall Keene, who is now as notable for daredevil automobiling as he was formerly notable for daredevil riding to hounds, was a witness, some years ago, in a small case that was tried before a country magistrate in Maine. This magistrate was most illiterate, and Mr. Keene sometimes tells a little story about him.

According to the story, the lawyer upon one side had occasion to refer to a dead man whose evidence, had he lived, would have been important.

"The defunct," the lawyer would say, "would have corroborated me in this, your honor;" or "the defunct, may it please the court, would, were he here," or "it is notorious that the defunct declared frequently, your honor," and so on.

Whenever these references to the dead man were made, indignant objections came from the lawyer on the other side. The words, "the defunct," in fact always caused a squabble, and it was to be observed that in this squabble the magistrate, from the beginning, had been disposed to take part. He frowned and shook his hand in reprobation a great deal, and finally he said impatiently:

"What's the use o' talking so much about this chap you call the defunct. Can't you bring him here and let him speak for himself?"

"The defunct's dead, your honor," the lawyer interposed hastily.

The magistrate looked mollified. "Oh, that alters the case," he said.—(Kansas City Journal.

Obliging the Conductor.

"Step lively!" bawled the conductor, as the crowd started to board his car; "step lively there!"

The portly father climbed, wheezing, aboard, carrying a small and chubby boy, next came a little bright-eyed girl of 6, perhaps, while the mother climbed on last, carrying the baby.

There were seats for the father, the mother, the small boy and baby—the last two on their parents' knees—but the little girl had to stand.

"Mercy on us, Hester!" said the mother. "What are you hopping about that way for?"

The little girl was clinging to the seat ahead and was dancing excitedly, hopping on one foot and then the other as fast as she could.

"Why, mamma," she said, still eyeing the conductor; "I'm stepping lively."

Even the conductor smiled.—(New York Press.

When Vaughan Washed Windows.

Sir Francis Burnand was at one time with the Oblates of St. Charles at Bayswater when Manning was superior and Vaughan was novicemaster. For a jest which had made his fellow-novices laugh at a solemn moment, Father Vaughan, as he then was, condemned Sir Francis to clean a casement window and volunteered to show him how to do it. Thereupon he stepped out to the liberal window sill, his cassock fluttering in the friendly wind, which moreover shut the window. The hasp was then turned and, the dinner bell ringing, the refractory novice went down to the refectory. In m meal the superior became aware of a crowd in the roadway gazing upward. What was the vision? A brief invest tion resulted in the release of ather Vaughan and also the novice.

"You a priest!" exclaimed the uper-ior, "go and make boots."

"You shall commit to me the c e of soles," was the parting sally of t future editor of Punch.—(London C. onicle.

"Father," said the little boy, "wh t is a mathematician?"

"A mathematician, my son, is a han who can calculate the distance between the most remote stars and who is liable to be flim-flammed in changing a $2 bill."—(Kansas City Journal.

Backward, turn backward,
Oh, Time, in thy flight,
So wifey will think
It's eleven last night.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mistress—Jane, did you go around and ask how old Mrs. Jones was this morning, as I told you to?

Jane—Yes, ma'am, and she said that seeing as how you had the impudence to ask how old she was, she'd no objection to telling you she was 74.—(Comic Cuts.

"How do you account for the fact that so many widows lead bachelors to the marriage altar?" asked the Ludlow youth.

"That's an easy one," replied the Cumminsville sage. "They have been there before and know the way."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Casey—Kelly hazn't th' price av a dhrink.

Costigan—How do yez know thot?

Casey—He ain't dhrinkin'.—(Judge.

Your Tongue
If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.
25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

CORONATION OF POPE PIUS X AT ST. PETER'S

Rome, Aug. 9.—The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Pius X took place today in the basilica of St. Peter's in the presence of the princes and with all the solemnity and splendor associated with this, the most magnificent rite in the Roman Catholic church.

As Cardina Macchi, the dean of the cardinal deacons, placed the triple crown on the head of the venerable pontiff, the throng of seventy thousand persons gathered within the cathedral burst into unrestrained acclamations, the choir intoned a hymn of triumph and the bells of Rome rang out a joyous peal.

It is fifty-seven years since the Romans and Europe assisted at such a function as was held in St. Peter's today. The great basilica, popularly supposed never to have been quite full, was overflowing with humanity. The papal throne, owing to a bewildering mixture of gold, red and silver was erected in front of the high altar. As contrary to custom on the ceremonious occasions, there were no galleries, the basilica bore more of its normal aspect.

On the altar, which was dessed in white, stood the famous gilt candlestick and magnificent crucifix. All the available standing space within the cathedral was divided into sections by wooden barriers which to a certain extent kept the vast crowd in order. In the early hours after sunrise a thick fog hung over Rome and one bank of the Tiber could not bee seen from the other, while from the St. Angelo bridge one seemed to look into a fathomless abyss instead of the river. The effect was especially magnificent on entering the piazza of St. Peter's. At times Michael Angelo's great dome disappeared completely from view, while at others it appeared through the flowing golden mist.

Heat Was Intense.

As the morning wore on the fog disappeared and the sun shone with all its southern intensity until it became unbearably hot, and the stones, columns and statutes seemed to radiate the heat on the thousands waiting to enter the church. At 6 a. m. the ringing of bells announced the imminent opening of the doors, and a commotion at once began among the crowd. But ten minutes had to elapse before the doors were opened, and each seemed a century to the waiting crowd, which for hours had been standing before the closed portals. The police and Italian soldiers had a difficult task to maintain order, as the crushing and fatigue had begun to tell on the patience of the people.

When the doors were opened the in rush was terrific, many who started from the bottom of the steps outside were lifted off their feet and carried into the cathedral. It was a great human torrent let loose, thousands of people rushing, crushing and squeezing amid screams, protests, gesticulations and cries for help. But once in the whirlpool there was no escape, and the compactness of the crowd proved to be the safety of those caught in it. Women fainted in comparatively large numbers, and even men were overcome by heat, but no serious accidents were reported. Fortunately there were very few children present. After their entrance the people had further long hours of waiting, and it is computed the majority were on their feet altogether ten hours, five before the ceremony and another five hours while it lasted.

Those who had received special invitation, including the high ecclesiastics, who were not participating in the procession, the diplomats and the Roman aristocracy had a reserve entrance through the sacristy of St. Peter's. Prince Massimo arrived, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Princess Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos and they were given prominent seats. Duke Robert of Parma was the only other member of the royal family to attend. Among the aristocracy there was a great mixture of those Roman nobles who remain faithful to the papacy and those adhering to the quirinal. Sir Thomas Esmonde, representing the Irish parliamentary party, was received by two knights of the Cape and Sword, one F. McNutt, an American, and conducted to the diplomatic inclosure. Inside the vatican palace there was no less movement and bustle as the papal procession, composed of about 500 persons, all of whom had gathered early in the apostolic palace, was formed.

Pope Was Tranquil.

The pope seemed to be the only tranquil one among the multitude. He rose unusually early and took a stroll in the vatican garden. Then he allowed himself to be dressed by the cardinals. He evidenced no nervousness, and even said jokingly to master of ceremonies, who the other day suggested that he should use the plural form in speaking of himself, "We feel very well this morning, but we may be different on returning from our coronation."

Just before entering the sedia gestatoria he asked for his spectacles, and when the master of ceremonies discreetly hinted that his holiness would look better without them, he said: "I have no desire to appear what I am not," and, in fact, he wore them during the entire ceremony.

The procession was a long time in getting under way, but afterward as it moved through the magnificent halls and corridors of the vatican it recalled former days when all was color and picturesqueness within the palace. The pope was the central figure in the long procession. White robes and the miter were worn without an effort, making a vivid contrast to those memorable occasions on which Pope Leo XIII wore them, for Leo seemed always unable to support their weight.

Over the pontiff's head a canopy was held by eight men, while the historic ostrich feather fans with peacock tips gave a touch of barbaric splendor to western eyes. Surrounding the pope were the noble guard in red uniforms and gleaming helmets and carrying drawn swords, while in front marched the cardinals, a gorgeous bit of color with many handsome faces among them the cardinal bishops in their capes, the cardinal priests wearing chasubles and the cardinal deacons in their delmatics

Some Chief Figures.

Another figure which evoked murmurs of admiration and craning of necks was the chaplain in his crimson cape, proudly bearing the cushion on which reposed the famous triple crown so soon to rest on the head of Pius. He was accompanied by the pontifical jeweler and a special guard composed of Swiss, and was followed by the choir of the Sistine chapel. Before leaving the vatican the pope went to the Sistine chapel to worship before the sacrament exposed therein, thence passing through the sala regia and the Constantine staircase into the portico of the basilica. Here seated on a throne erected directly before the holy door and with seats around for the members of the sacred college, the chapter of St. Peter's and the papal court, at the right of the throne stood Prince Orisini, the assistant to the papal throne, who withdrew his recent resignation of the post in order to participate at the function.

Immediately beside the pope were the major domo, the Mgr. Caginano; the master of the chamber, Mgr. Bisleti; the master of ceremonies, Mgr. Riggi and Dr. Lapponi. The pontiff was exceedingly pale but composed.

The low ceiling sent back an exquisite echo of the "Tu Es Petsus," sung by the Sistine choir, whose voices were heard outside in the plaza of St. Peter's. Cardinal Rampolla advancing with dignity knelt at the foot of the pope. He then said:

"I offer an act of obedience to your holiness and wish you a prosperous and glorious pontifical."

The cardinal recalled that the bodies of the first pope and of St. Paul rested in the basilica, which fact, he said, was of good augury for the work of the new head of the Catholic church.

The pontiff was visibly touched, and, answering in a tremulous voice, warmly thanked the cardinals for their well wishes.

"Good wishes," he said, "are extremely precious."

The procession then re-formed and proceeded to the door of the basilica, through which Pius X gave an almost terror stricken glance, whispering to Dr. Lapponi, "Shall I ever be able to go through with it?"

Crowds Became Impatient.

The people in the basilica had in the meantime become impatient and when the gleaming cross which preceded the cortege was seen it was greeted with great applause. On the appearance of the pontiff himself it seemed as though the people would seek to carry him on their shoulders, so great was their enthusiasm. Cries of "Pius, our pope, our father," and "Long live Pius X.," were raised notwithstanding the large placards posted all over the basilica saying:

"Acclamations are forbidden."

Leaflets to the same effect were distributed among the crowd. The cries continued until the pontiff was compelled to rise and bless the multitude, and at the same time, he made a sign for more reverential behavior. Silence was obtained when the choir announced its entrance with the resounding notes of the "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," which were accompanied by the sweet notes of the silver trumpets.

A quaint ceremony was then carried out. The master of ceremonies knelt three times before the pontiff, each time lighting a handful of hemp which surmounted a silver torch and as the flame flashed and went out he said: "Holy father, thus passeth away the glory of the world."

The procession then proceeded, the pope's face meanwhile illuminated by a smile. At the chapel of the sacrament there was another halt and his holiness left the sedan chair and prayed at the altar. On re-entering the chair he was carried to the chapel of St. Gregory, where he officiated at mass, being assisted by Cardinals Macchi, Di Pietro, Segna and Vanutelli. Then all the cardinals donned their silver capes and white miters and the pope was borne to the throne amid renewed acclamations and waving of handkerchiefs and hats. Then was presented a magnificent picture, to which no pen could do justice. The central figure was the venerable pontiff seated on the throne. Two lines of cardinals clad in silver and scarlet reached to the high altar, with its burden of burning candles and sacred vessels, while around stood the papal guards, the pontifical court, monks and officials. The cathedral was illuminated with twinkling lights, while the marble columns and walls rendered the color scheme more vivid. Overhead was the most magnificent dome in the world, up to which floated the harmony of the music.

From the throne, Pius X, surrounded by his suite, walked to the high altar, standing over the crypt of St. Peter, into which meanwhile Cardinal Macchi descended to pray. The altar was surmounted by a baldachin supported by four historic bronze pillars taken from the Pantheon. The appearance of the pope in that elevated position called for another outburst of enthusiasm. The pope then blessed the altar and, after saying the "Indulgentiam," the maniple, a symbol of the cord with which Christ had been bound on his capture, was placed with great ceremony upon the pope's arm.

At the same time prayers for the coronation were recited by Cardinals Vanutelli, Mocennin, Agliardi and Satolli.

Returning from the crypt, Cardinal Macchi placed upon the shoulders of the pope the pontifical pallium and attached it with three golden jeweled pins, saying: "Receive this sacred pallium as a symbol of the fullness of the pontificate office in honor of Almighty God, the most glorious Virgin Mary, his mother; the blessed apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the holy Roman Catholic church."

Mass was then celebrated with great pomp and ceremony, the voice of the pope becoming gradually more firm until it was even audible in the most distant corner of the immense church. Following this, Cardinal Macchi performed the rite of incensing the pope, whom he subsequently kissed three times on the cheeks and chest, as did Cardinals Segna and Vanutelli.

On the pope's return to the throne the cardinals offered their last obedience to the pontiff, kissing his hand and foot, and receiving an embrace by him twice in turn. The bishops and archbishops kissed his foot and right knee, while the abbots kissed only his foot. The holy father then walked to the shrine of St. Peter for the culminating rites of the extremely fatiguing ceremony.

Culminating Rites.

The whole sacred college gathered about the pope, singing Palestrina's "Corona Aurea Super Caput Ejus," while the choir burst forth into song. Cardinal Macchi then recited the "Pater Noster" and offered the following prayer:

"Omnipotent and ever eternal God, dignitary of the clergy and author of sovereignty, grant thy servant, Pius X, grace to fruitfully govern thy church so grace to fruitfully govern thy church so that he, who by thy clemency becomes rector of all the faithful, through thy wise disposition may govern well."

"Amen," range out from all corners of the cathedral, from the choir, the people, the clergy and the patriarchs.

Cardinal Deacon Segna then raised the pontiff's miter, and Senior Cardinal Deacon Macchi placed on the white head the triple crown. At this moment the church was filled with the ringing of bells, the blowing of silver trumpets, the triumphant strains of the choir and the acclamations of the multitude, which could not be repressed. When comparative silence had been restored Cardinal Macchi addressed the pope, in Latin, as follows:

"Receive the tiara ornament, with three crowns. Remember thou art father of princes and kings, the rector of the world, the vicar on earth of our Savior, Jesus Christ."

"Amen," again burst forth from the concourse.

Pope Pius was almost overcome and had scarcely strength left to impart the apostolic benediction. Cardinals Macchi and Segena granted plenary indulgence to all present and the procession then reformed and left the basilica in the same form as it came.

The pope was visibly fatigued and his right hand shook as he raised it time after time to bestow his blessing.

Crowds Dispersed.

When the ceremony was over all the exits to the basilica were opened and within less than an hour the hall was empty.

Strong as Pius X is physically, he supported the ordeal of his coronation today perhaps with less fortitude than did Leo XIII when he was crowned, although Leo was merely a shadow of a man. But he possessed a will which nothing could break. This evening, when the pontiff received the Duke of Parma, he said to him:

"Not counting the election, today was the most tremendous experience of my life. I must find a way to stop the noise in the church. It is an offense against religion."

Althought there was a tremendous crowd at St. Peter's today, not a single untoward incident occurred and the perfect order is attributed to the good organization of the military and the police. Premier Zanardelli, although not well, remained in Rome purposely to direct the policy of the government. He left immediately after the coronation saying: "Rome and Italy have given proof to the world of the freedom of the church."

Diplomats Were Present.

The officers of the vatican refused diplomatists accredited to the quirinal any facilities for being present at the coronation. Nevertheless, some of them were there as private individuals, through the courtesy of their colleagues of the French embassy to the vatican. Besides Cardinal Gibbons, there were present at the ceremony today Mgr. Kennedy and the entire American college party, the archbishop of Manila, Mgr. O'Connell, rector of Washington university, and Very Rev. Charles P. Grannan of the same institution; Father Wall and Father John E. Burke of New York; Father E. W. Fowler of Sioux City, Ia., and Father Thomas B. Donovan of Montgomery, Ala.

The only member of the pope's family present was his nephew, Padolin, who is a parish priest.

Cardinal Gibbons, after participating in the coronation ceremonies, started for the villa of the American college at Castle Gandeelfo, accompanied by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the college. The cardinal will spend a few days in rest.

Tonight all the churches and religious institutions and many private houses are illuminated in honor of the occasion.

The pontiff was so fatigued by the ceremony that the meeting of the consistory, which was to have been held tomorrow, was postponed.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN LISBON TOWN.

Lisbon, Aug. 9.—Midnight.—A violent earthquake shook Lisbon and vicinity at 10 o'clock tonight, lasting two seconds. It produced a great panic and some damage, but no fatalities have been reported.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER COMBES.

By Associated Press.

Marseilles, Aug. 9.—As Premier Combes was returning this afternoon to the prefecture from a banquet given by the Friendly Society of Teachers, at which M. Pelletan, minister of marine, and Henry Brisson, deputy for Marseilles, and a number of senators and deputies were present, two pistol shots were fired at the carriage in which he was riding. The premier was untouched and none of those accompanying him was hurt.

The attempt upon the life of the president of the ministry caused great excitement and the crowd pointed out to the police the author of the attempt, a man dressed in fisherman's clothes. His companion drew a knife, but the police quickly disarmed him. The police had much difficulty in protecting the man who had fired the shots from the crowd. He struggled desperately, but was soon overcome, handcuffed and taken to the prefecture, where M. Combes had already arrived. The first interrogation of the prisoner took place in the presence of the premier.

The man said his name was Sanvaire Picolo. He spoke very bad French, with a strong Italian accent. He denied that he had fired the shots, but when searched a revolver was found with two chambers which had been recently fired. It is believed that Picolo and his companion, who effected his escap during the confusion, are anarchists. The police are aware of the presence in Marseilles of a number of other anarchists.

The following official version of the attack on Premier Combes has been issued:

"As the premier's carriage was passing the corner of the Avenue Capellette and Rue St. Eloi, five men began throwing tomatoes. Only one of the missiles reached the carriage, striking the coachman in the eye. The detectives, aided by the local police, started in pursuit of the men who fled. Being closely pressed and seeing themselves about to be overtaken, the men drew knives and revolvers and engaged in a struggle with the police, who fired, seriously wounding three of them. One of those injured succeeded in passing his revolver to an accomplice. Another was arrested a few minutes later. One of them, named Picolo, has already undergone five previous arrests."

Premier Combes, accompanied by Minister of Marine Pelletan, left Marseilles tonight for Paris.

NEWSPAPERS BROKE THE NEWS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt passed the day quietly at Sagamore hill with Ambassador Von Sternburg and members of his family. Mrs. Roosevelt and the children attended services at Christ's church in the morning. The president read in the newspapers that he had prevented several hundred children from having an outing in the White house grounds because the color line had been drawn because of the managers of the affair. It was stated that an appeal had been made to him to withdraw his objections to the use of the grounds for the picnic but that he had paid no attention to it. As a matter of fact the president knows nothing of the affair except what he has read in today's newspapers and had not heard of it until today.

As a matter of custom the White house grounds are not opened for children's outings except on Easter Monday, when the annual egg rolling usually occurs. If an application were made for the opening of the grounds at any other time it would be a matter of routine which probably would not reach the president in any event. It did not reach him in this case.

It is understood to be likely that the president soon may appoint Charles P. McClelland, a senator of the Twenty-second New York district, to a position on the board of general appraisers. Under the law the appointee must be a Democrat. Senator McClelland has influential support for the appointment.

MONTANA JAIL BREAK.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 9.—Two prisoners under sentence of death for murder, another charged with murder, a stage robber wanted in Wyoming, and two highwaymen, escaped from the county jail here this evening. The men who escaped are Charles Lenox, James Martin, L. L. Feker, J. R. Woods, Patrick Rodgers and Frank Cestroff. The latter and Rodgers were caught within an hour after they had escaped. Cestroff complained of being ill and a doctor was called in. When the jailer opened the door to the corridor Cestroff drew a revolver and compelled Jailer Dolan to deliver the keys with which they opened the cells of the other prisoners. Two posses were organized and are now in pursuit of the fugitives.

ROOSEVELT GIVES HIS VIEWS ON LYNCHING

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In a letter, the publication of which was authorized today, President Roosevelt commends Governor Durbin of Indiana for the attitude he assumed recently respecting lynching. The president also embraces the opportunity to express his own views in reference to lynching and mob violence generally, saying mob violence is one form of anarchy and that anarchy is a forerunner of tyranny. The president vigorously urges that the penalty for crimes that induce a resort to lynching shall be applied swiftly and surely, but by due process of the courts, so that it may be deemed strictly "that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

The Color Line.

President Roosevelt's letter in full to Governor Durbin follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1903.—My Dear Governor Durbin: Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching.

"I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all far-seeing men must, that the well being, indeed the very existence, of the republic depends upon that orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism. Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the state which for its good fortune has you as its chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

The Letter.

"Although few men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country and especially over the peculiarly hideous forms so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight, not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal, in a portion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description, a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever.

"The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to the very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follows the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong. In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not only sins against humanity in unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them. Therefore, in such cases the colored people throughout the land should in every possible way show their belief that they, more than all others in the community, are horrified at the commission of such a crime and are peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent its recurrence and to bring the criminal to immediate justice. The slightest lack of vigor either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice is itself unpardonable.

Justice Should Be Swift.

"Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it cannot be necessary in order to accomplish this to deprive any citizen of the fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense which are so dear to us and which lie at the root of our liberty. It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

"Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment.

Right to Fair Trial.

"The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must of course be guaranteed as you have so justly insisted. That they should be made subject to this guarantee the law must work swiftly and surely and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay.

"But the fullest recognition of the horror of the crime and the most complete lack of sympathy with the criminal cannot in the least diminish our horror at the way in which it has been customary to avenge these crimes and at the consequences that are already proceeding therefrom.

"It is, of course, inevitable that where vengeance is taken by a mob it should frequently alight on innocent people, and the wrong done in such a case to the individual is one for which there is no remedy. But even where criminals are reached the wrong done by the mob to the community itself is well nigh as great. Especially is this true where the lynching is accompanied with torture. There are certain hideous sights which when once seen can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen them implies degradation. This is a thousandfold stronger when, instead of merely seeing the deed the man has participated in it. Whoever in any part of our country has ever taken part in lawlessly putting to death a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never again be the same man.

Lawless Spirit Spread.

"This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing even if it stopped with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape; but as a matter of fact, the lawlessness of this type never does stop and never can stop in such fashion. Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching, in which the lynchers go unpunished, to take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In the same way the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other cases. The spirit of lawlessness grows with what is feeds on, and when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one cause, they are certain to begin to lynch real, or alleged criminals for other causes.

"In the recent cases of lynching over three-fourths were not for rape at all, but for murder, attempted murder and even less heinous offenses. Moreover the history of these recent cases shows the awful fact that when the minds of men are habitual to the use of torture by lawless bodies to avenge crimes of a peculiarly revolting description, other lawless bodies will use torture in order to punish crimes of an ordinary type.

Brutalizing Tendencies.

"Surely no patriot can fail to see the fearful brutalization and debasement which the indulgence of such a spirit and such practices inevitably portend. Surely all public men, all writers for the daily press, all clergymen, all teachers, all who in any way have a right to address the public, should with every energy unite to denounce such crimes and to support those engaged in putting them down. As a people we claim the right to speak with peculiar emphasis for freedom and for fair treatment of all men without regard to difference of race, fortune, creed or color. We forfeit the right so to speak when we commit or condone such crimes as these of which I speak.

"The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere connection and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done. The cornerstone of this republic, as of all free governments is respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, black man or white man, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow, and of the substitution therefor of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny.

"Sincerely yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt."

TOM HORN AND JIM M'CLOUD BREAK FOR FREEDOM.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 9.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says:

Tom Horn, murderer of Willie Nickell, and Jim McCloud, murderer of Ben Minnick, broke jail at 8:25 this morning, but were recaptured. Horn and McCloud overpowered Jailer Proctor at feeding time. They bound him hand and foot and carried him to the sheriff's office and compelled him to open the safe for the keys. He refused to touch the combination until they untied his hands. This was done and Proctor opened the outer door of the safe. He then grabbed his gun and a terrible struggle ensued, Horn and McCloud grappling with Proctor for possession of the gun and Proctor shooting at every opportunity. He succeeded in inflicting two flesh wounds on Horn. After fighting 20 minutes, Horn and McCloud, hearing persons approaching in the hall, made a dash for liberty. A general fire alarm was given and thousands of citizens with guns rushed to the scene. Horn was caught about 300 yards from the jail, while stealing along an alley. McCloud was caught in a barn, where he put up a fight. A fusilade of shots from Winchesters dislodged him after a few minutes. Deputy Sheriff Proctor sustained severe cuts and bruises, but after the thing was all over he calmly said to the cook: "Have breakfast ready for the prisoners promptly at 9 o'clock, and give Horn and McCloud their fill. Horn is not seriously wounded. There is strong talk of lynching.

McCloud surrendered to Sheriff Smalley after the latter had fired several shots at him. Horn was pursued by O. M. Eldrich, who observed him escaping from the jail yard and gave chase. Eldrich fired several times at Horn, wounding him in the neck. When Eldrich approached Horn he showed fight. Eldrich had to beat him into submission.

The two men were returned to jail and the crowds dispersed after lingering for some time in the vicinity. For a time it appeared as if an effort would bemade to lynch Horn and McCloud but the talk soon died down.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

By Associated Press.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 9.—James Javes, a half-breed Mexican and Indian, and Henry Stadts are under arrest here on suspicion of being implicated in the attempts a few days ago to dynamite bridges on the Northern Pacific near Bozeman and Livingston. In the possession of one of the men was found dynamite cartridges, fuse and a string of the same sort as was used on the bridge at Livingston.

DENVER TRADES ASSEMBLY PASSED STRONG PROTEST.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 9.—At the meeting of the Trades Assembly this afternoon resolutions denouncing the action of the Idaho Springs Protective league for expelling union miners from that city, as "against all law and procedure and the rights guaranteed all American citizens," were adopted. Because of the indorsement given the Idaho Springs alliance the Denver alliance is referred to as an upholder of anarchy and is warned that like action in Denver, which the resolutions say has been threatened by the local alliance, will be met by every possible resistance. The resolutions say that the time has arrived when every member of organized labor should protect himself to the fullest extent in maintaining his constitutional rights.

PORTIONS OF KANSAS ARE VISITED BY HEAVY RAINS.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 9.—Heavy rains today throughout the eastern and central portions of the state have caused all the streams to rise. The Smoky Hill, Blue and Solomon rivers are all high. Yesterday the Kansas river commenced to fall, but tonight there is high water all along the line. Many persons in North Topeka are moving out of their homes, although there seems to be little danger. There is a lake in the west portion of town formed by the May flood, which has now overflowed into the streets. High water has almost completely encompassed the north side again. This bed of water is two miles long and has a depth of 12 feet. Two other lakes near the Reform school cover 200 acres each.

All these are overflowing as the result of rains for the past few days.

BEHEADED HER CHILDREN.

By Associated Press.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 9.—Rizzie Aiken, a negro, was committed to jail today for beheading her two young daughters. Their heads were severed with an axe and thrown into a fire. The woman admitted the crime, saying she had received a message from God ordering the crime.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. Highest Tests U. S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

STRIKE SITUATION AT CRIPPLE CREEK

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 9.—The strike situation is the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the district today. The news spread like wildfire to all parts of the camp this morning, and this evening little knots of men are crowding the streets in all the towns in the district talking the matter over. It seems to be the general opinion that if a strike must come, it might as well come now as at any other time and have it over.

It is now reported that the order which will be issued tomorrow morning will embrace all the mines in the district except those shipping to the Dorcas and Econbmic mills or to the cyanide mills in the district. If this is true, fully nine-tenths of the miners employed in the district will be called out. The reason given for an order so sweeping in character is that during the last trouble when only the known shippers to the Standard were shut down, others evaded the issue by shipping to other points, the ores being afterwards reshipped to the mill which was under the ban.

While the situation here is the same as for several weeks as yet, a number of the different miners unions met tonight, all being largely attended. While nothing of the proceedings could be learned, it is well known that the strike order was discussed at every meeting, and no doubt is expressed but the order will be obeyed by the miners to a man, by those who are not members of the union as well as by those who are, and it now looks very much as if the district will be the scene of enforced idleness.

D. C. Copley, a member of the executive committee of the W. F. M., expressed a hearty approval of the Federation's action, and on being asked what effect the strike here would have on the other camps in the state, he replied that in his opinion all other camps in the state would be drawn into the trouble.

He declined to make any prediction as to the time the strike would last, and made the statement with much emphasis that the Federation had sufficient funds at its command to continue the strike just as long as it was necessary as its treasury was not only being replenished by American workmen, but the European unions contributing generously.

Many of the lessees commenced this morning to hoist all the ore they had broken in their properties, and this will be shipped out as fast as possible as some are afraid that the trouble may reach the railroads. In many instances where lessees are working, the lines their properties are closed down will be given them at the expiration of their leases.

It is confidently predicted by labor leaders here, and hoped by all, that the strike will be of short duration, though it is said that the Federation is in every way prepared for a long, hard fight if it is necessary.

MINER WAS KILLED BY A MISSED SHOT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 9.—J. Devine, aged 54, was instantly killed on the Arapahoe claim of the Jerry Johnson company at 8 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a "missed" shot.

Devine, Levick and Bowler recently secured a lease on the Arapahoe claim, and this morning went to the bottom of the 200-foot shaft to see what was in the bottom. Levick and Bowder returned to the surface while Devine started to secure some assay samples. While picking around with his miner's stick he drove the instrument into what was supposed to be a hard rock, but instead proved to be an old charge of powder which had been placed there some time ago and had missed fire. Exploding, it blew the man's right leg from his body, crushing his skull and mutilating him from his head to his feet, killing him instantly. His partners at the surface, on hearing the shot, immediately went to the bottom of the shaft, and there found the lifeless form of their comrade. The remains were brought to the surface and taken to the undertaking rooms in this city, awaiting the action of the coroner, who will probably hold an inquest some time tomorrow.

The deceased was an old-timer in the district and resided at 411 Irving street. He leaves a wife, son and three stepsons. He was a member of the Miners' union and one or two lodges which could not be learned tonight. No arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral.

Baseball Game.

The Colorado City Eagles again met defeat in a six-inning game with the District Eagles this afternoon, losing by a score of 8 to 9. The afternoon was very sultry, and it rained hard so that at the end of the sixth inning the umpire was forced to call the game, as the ground was so muddy and the rain was pouring down. Neither side could play fast ball, and what few innings were played dragged out quite long. The score:

	R.	H.
District Eagles .. 5 2 0 2 0 0—	9	8
Colorado City .... 1 0 0 3 0 2—	6	5

Errors too numerous to count. Umpire, Patterson. Attendance 750.

Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting at which the delinquency law was thoroughly explained was held in the opera house this evening at which a large crowd was present.

Judge Frost, of the county court, delivered the principal address, taking as his subject "The Legal Relation of the Child and the Parent to the Public School." Other gentlemen as follows spoke on juvenile matters of interest: Dr. Buchtel of Denver university, Dr. Andrew of the M. E. church, Rev. Mr. Keithley of the Presbyterian church, Father Carr pastor of St. Peter's church, Rev. Mr. Franklin pastor of the Baptist church, Bruno Hobbs of the Y. M. C. A., Captain E. E. Graham of the Salvation Army and Superintendent Shafer of the public schools. The addresses were received by the large audience and seemed to be very much appreciated.

DROWNED IN CITY PARK LAKE, DENVER.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 9.—Ernest S. Wilkins, an 18-year-old boy, living at Burnham, was drowned in City Park lake through the overturning of his boat shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Wilkins and a boy named Bert Anderson were rowing together when Wilkins drove his oar too deeply into the water, throwing him to the side of the boat, which immediately capsized. The steam launch was rushed to the scene and Anderson was dragged into the boat. Wilkins sank and did not come to surface again.

It is supposed he caught hold of the weeds at the bottom and in his terror held to them until he drowned.

The police were notified and went to the scene and dragged the lake, but the body has not yet been recovered.

Wilkins was the son of a railroad man living at Burnham.

OVATION TO GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

By Associated Press.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 9.—General Nelson A. Miles, en route from Washington to San Francisco, was given an ovation upon his arrival here today. The Union Veteran legion and members of the Grand Army of the Republic cheered the veteran to the echo, while the South Cumberland band played national airs. There was cheering and waving of handkerchiefs by many thousands of persons. General Thomas R. Scott of Baltimore, made a short speech, referring to General Miles as the greatest living soldier and inviting the assembled multitude to form a ring and shake the hand of the retiring general. General Miles was perceptibly moved by the spontaneous ovation.

WILLIAM E. DODGE THE NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 9.—William E. Dodge, the New York millionaire and philanthropist, died today at Stanwood, his summer home here. Mr. Dodge had been in poor health for several months. He was a member of the New York metal house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and was 71 years old. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, well known as a foremost in charitable works. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.

FOUR LIVES LOST BY SINKING OF A LAUNCH.

By Associated Press.

Rockland, Me., Aug. 9.—Four young men lost their lives last night by the sinking of a gasoline launch off Ash Point as a result of the explosion of the gasoline tank, the dead:

HENRY K. CROCKER.
FRANK VEAZIE.
RAYMOND HALL.
C. W. HOLMES.

Read the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

ATTACKED TRUSTS AND TOLD OF CORRUPTION IN POLITICS

The momentous question which confronts the American people today is whether the voter shall control or whether they shall bow in submission to a legislative lobby; whether we shall have a government that represents the will of the people or a government that represents the will of the corporations. — (Governor La-Follette.

Robert M. La Follette, governor of Wisconsin, addressed the Garden of the Gods Chautauqua yesterday afternoon on "Representative Government." Governor La Follette, whose incumbency of the executive chair of his state has directed to him the attention of the entire country, handled the trusts with anything but kid gloves, and he questioned if the government, municipal, state and national, as it exists in the United States today, is thoroughly representative of the will of the people.

Among the first of the large audience who went forward to congratulate Governor La Follette, who is a Republican, was Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic national committee.

"That was a Democratic speech," said Mr. Mack when he was introduced to the speaker.

The constantly encroaching and threatening power of great combinations of capital, and the corruption of legislative bodies that follows in their train, was practically the text of the address. An audience of several hundred people heartily applauded the speaker.

Governor La Follette has much of that personal magnetism that forms so important a factor in the success of the public speaker and at the close almost the entire audience went forward to meet the governor of Wisconsin and congratulate him. Many prominent Republicans and Democrats and members of other parties were in the audience. The governor was to have been introduced by Governor James H. Peabody, but the Colorado executive was unable to be present and Governor La Follette was introduced by Judge Robert Kerr.

Applause greeted an encomium paid by the governor to President Roosevelt.

"Thank God," he said, "there is at the head of this nation in this day and age a man who dares to stand up and oppose the corporations and money powers."

The address follows:

The basic principle of this government is the will of the people. Its founders devised a system which seemed to assure the means of ascertaining that will, of enacting it into legislation, and enforcing it through the administration of the law. This was to be accomplished by electing men to make and men to execute the laws, who would represent the laws so made and executed, the will of the people. This was the establishment of a representative government where every man had equal voice, equal rights and equal responsibilities.

"Have we such a government today, or are we rapidly coming to be dominated by forces, in making and executing our laws, which thwart the will of the people and menace the very life of representative government? No man questioned it for 100 years. Whoever asserts it now is denounced as a 'menace to industrial progress.'"

Governor La Follette quoted from Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster and from Lincoln, showing that the fathers of the country regarded the people as the source of power.

"How dear to us, then, were those words! How deeply they laid hold of our national life! What sacrifice we were freely making for that kind of government! How ready we were to give our fortunes, mortgage our future, march our brave men to battle, destroy homes and hopes, clothe the dead in glory and the living in mourning—all, all to preserve a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'

An Impending Crisis.

"I would not excite your prejudice or invoke an unfair judgment, but a deep conviction impels me to appeal to your patriotism, your love of liberty and country to meet an impending crisis. We owe it to the living as well as to the dead to make honest answer to this question:

"Is our government of city, state and nation thoroughly representative of the will of the people?

"One of the causes of revolution proclaimed in the declaration of independence was—'imposing taxes on us without our consent.'

"Today great aggregations of corporate wealth buy immunity from taxation in our legislatures, and throw the burden which they should bear onto the individual taxpayers of every municipality and state. Betrayed by his representative, the individual taxpayer is overtaxed for the benefit of the corporation.

"'Taxation without representation is as such a crime against just and equal government in 1903 as it was in 1776. Government by corporations is as destructive of the liberties of the people of this country as the exercise of the same power by a foreign monarch. The arbitrary control of the price of coal and iron and corn and wheat and beef—whether by an extortionate transportation rate or by a monster combination, is a more absolute tyranny of the American people than quartering the army of King George upon the American colonists without their consent. There can be no such thing as commercial slavery and individual freedom. We may have the privilege of the ballot, we may have the semblance of democracy, but industrial servitude means political servitude. Monopoly in transportation of coal and iron and the food products, makes a pretense and a mockery of political freedom.

Time for New Declaration.

"Let us see if the time be not ripe for a new declaration of American independence. We are building up colossal forces, granting unlimited power to corporate organization, and consolidating and massing together business interests as never before in the commercial history of the world—but the people are losing control of their own government. Its foundations are being sapped and its integrity destroyed.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? What shall it profit a nation if it gain untold wealth and its people lose their liberty?

"Judge Davis of the United States supreme court, speaking of the growth of corporate power, said:

"'A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the union, and a hard grip on the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other for the control of government. Great corporations and consolidated monopolies are fast seizing the avenues of power that lead to the control of government. It is an open secret that they rule states through procured legislatures and corrupted courts; that they are strong in congress, and that they are unscrupulous in the use of means to conquer prejudice and acquire influence. This condition of things is truly alarming, for unless it be changed quickly and thoroughly, free institutions are doomed to be subverted by an oligarchy resting upon a basis of money and corporate power.'

Garfield Saw the Danger.

"James A. Garfield saw the danger and said: 'The modern barons, more powerful than their military prototypes, own our greatest highways and levy tribute upon all our vast industries.'

"United States Senator Windom said, in an open letter: 'The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people?'

"What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound and ruled?

"The late United States Senator Carpenter declared on the floor of the senate: 'If our liberties are in danger today, it is from the fearful growth of monopolies in this country.'

"The late Chief Justice Ryan of Wisconsin, in an address said: 'The question will arise in your day, though perhaps not fully in mine: Which shall rule, wealth or men; which shall lead, money or intellect; who shall fill public stations, educated, patriotic free men, or the feudal serfs of corporate power?'

"The gravest danger menacing Republican institutions today is the overbalancing control of city, state and national legislatures by the wealth and power of public-service corporations.

"I make this statement in no spirit of hostility to any interest, but deeply impressed with its profound significance, its vital importance to Republican institutions and its ultimate influence upon all citizens and all citizenship.

"The danger is not a new one. It is not limited to any state or to any section of our country. The responsibility it brings cannot be shirked or pushed aside or postponed. The national government, every state government—particularly that of every large city—has this problem to solve—not at some other time, but now."

Problem to Be Met.

The governor elaborated upon the control of business by the railroad corporations of the country and the problem which that control presented, and said that that problem must be met fearlessly and effectively. He said it was not a partisan question, but one which should be placed above all party consideration. That it should be solved "not in any spirit of blind, irrational prejudice, but with an enlightened public policy that uses all power lodged in the government against wrongful usurpation of inherent right. If that does not make the nation supreme, it must be clothed with authority that will make it so."

"Why has this not been done? Why does all effort directed to this end fall upon deaf legislative ears?

"I would not be misunderstood as charging general individual corruption. There are thousands of honest, fearless men in public life throughout this country. If it were not so, the government could not stand for a day.

"The danger point in our system is the lawmaking power. It is just here that all the evil forces of monopoly are concentrated for attack. Every executive wanting in honesty and courage, every legislator who is weak or corrupt, is sure to be controlled by the lobby agents of the great corporations. Occasionally by straight, simple bribe, more often by insidious, indirect means, they are ensnared and captured by alluring deals and promises of political preferment, or frightened and intimidated by threats to ruin private business and bring political annihilation. It is the close association of political and corporate power that defrauds the public of its rights, defeats legislation for the general good, and passes laws to promote private interests.

Testimony of Corporations.

"It was in the New York legislative investigation of the Erie railway that Gould testified as follows:

"'I do not know how much I paid toward helping friendly men? We had four states to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a Democratic district, I was a Democrat; in a Republican district, I was a Republican; in a doubtful district, and at all times, I have always been an Erie man.'

"More recently the treasurer of the New York Central Railway company testified that his company had paid out for legislation in one year $60,000, and in another $205,000.

"Asked whether his company succeeded in getting the legislation it wanted, he answered: 'Yes, we succeeded in getting the legislation.'

Governor La Follette also quoted freely from the correspondence which passed between the late C. P. Huntington and General Colton in regard to the payment of money for the passage of legislative measures and for the control of congressmen. In one of the letters from Mr. Huntington he used this language:

"'It is very important that his friends in Washington should be with us, and if that should be brought about by paying Carr, say $10,000 to $20,000 a year, I think we could afford to do it, but, of course, not until he had controlled his friends.'"

Interstate Commerce Act.

The governor then reviewed the interstate commerce act, showing that its purpose is to defeat discrimination in railroad rates upon commerce between the states and to secure just and reasonable rates. He described graphically how the control which the railroad companies exercised held this measure up in congress for 10 years, and that before the bill was passed it was so weakened by amendments that when tested in the courts, the United States supreme court decided that the commission had no authority to enforce its rulings, so that it was reduced to the humble office of merely receiving reports. He quoted from the reports of the commission of 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 to show the appeals which it made to congress to remedy the defects of the law and to strengthen its powers. He said:

"If there were no further evidences of the power of the railroads in legislation than that which is afforded by the statement from the record of the interstate commerce commission, it ought to arouse the entire country to such action as will bring congress to a sense of its responsibility to the people for some measure of justice and fair play."

He reviewed the efforts of the national organization of business men, manufacturers, and farmers which have attempted to secure action from congress to strengthen the interstate commerce commission. He quoted the following from President Roosevelt's message:

"The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be adjusted and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end.'"

He said that congress was indifferent to the president's recommendation and that while at the last session a slight concession was made in the form of a bill applying to preferential rates, that the one thing needful to protect the public against unreasonable transportation charges "the power to fix reasonable rates for the future was denied and not allowed to pass." And he continued: "The railway companies have secured the defeat of this legislation in congress. Their influence has been more powerful than that of the people; their wishes and their whispered directions have been more potent than the outspoken and oft-repeated demands of their constituents, the recommendations of the commission, or even those of the president of the United States. No proof of this declaration is required. The record is the proof."

The governor then read a letter bearing upon the action of the last congress which was written by a United States senator under date of February 9, 1903, in which the following language was used:

A Senator's Language.

"'It is expecting too much from human nature that senators, whose every association is with the great railroad corporations, and whose political lives largely depend upon them, should, in good faith, approve a measure that would, to an extent, make the railroads a servant of the people and to be subject to the decision of the commission when a question of rates is raised. The senate committee is, by a decided majority, men who bear those relations to the railroads.'"

The governor said: "How clearly this discloses the naked truth. How startling! How abhorrent! The United States senate, with its honored names which glorify the pages of American history, in close association with the great railroads and corporations. Yet we cannot reject the testimony offered. It must be bravely met. How to make this august body serve the people instead of corporate power—not 100 years from now—but right soon, is the part of the problem I shall discuss in speaking of the remedy for the evils considered.

"The railroad prefers to deal with large shippers and it squeezes out the small ones. It encourages centralization in business. It creates and encourages monopoly. Every great trust and combination in this country is either the direct offspring or foster child of the railroad. Let me invite your attention to some illustrious examples of the methods employed by the railroads to create a monopoly and control legislation. Passing by the one with which all are familiar—the Standard Oil monopoly, with its history of unspeakable wrong, which has destroyed prosperous, independent, thriving communities and towns, happy homes and individual hopes—which has left all along its course desolation and despair—passing by this appalling record, with its hollow pretense of cheapened product—enough in itself for an entire discourse, I present to you, in a word, some of the methods of procedure which the railway company pursues in the formation of trusts and combination."

The Coal Monopoly.

Governor La Follette then gave a brief resume of the history of the anthracite coal monopoly, showing how the anthracite fields came into the hands of the railway companies, and that these companies have an absolute control of the supply of anthracite. Showed that by their increasing of freight rates in the first place and by their refusing to carry coal for private owners at any price that they brought all private owners in the Pennsylvania fields to their terms. These roads had done this, he said, in defiance to the constitution of Pennsylvania, "as shown by the sworn testimony in trials and upon investigation," said the governor, "more than $200,000,000 in excess of a fair market price was exacted from the consumers of coal within a period of 12 years.

"On the 12th day of this month (June), the federal court sitting in New York city, decided that the interstate commerce commission have no power, under the present law, to compel the coal-carrying roads to answer a question in court, or produce a paper or book to disclose their manipulation and control of the coal market of the country.

"This Coal trust bears harder even upon the unfortunate helpless labor that mines the product at a wage level of a generation ago, than upon the consumers who are just beginning to feel the burden of its increasing oppression. Its utter indifference and contempt for the constitutional and statutory law, for public opinion, and widespread want and suffering, should awaken in the people of this free country the spirit which framed the declaration of independence and founded a government in which the will of the people should be supreme."

Governor La Follette then traced the formation of the soft coal monopoly in Missouri and other eastern states, and said:

"Thus, within a few years, the railroads have conceived and executed plans which will enable a few corporations, acting in combination, to control the power that moves all the wheels of industry and the entire fuel supply of the people of this great country.

Another combination manipulated by the railroads, to which the governor devoted considerable attention, was the "elevator combine," which was investigated by the Minnesota legislature. He also sketched the history of the Meat trust, showing that it also was promoted by the railroads, and he quoted freely from the report of the congressional committee which investigated this trust, to show that the railroads granted the big packers preferential freight rates. He also quoted the interstate commerce commission to show the part which the railways have taken in the building up of the Meat trust and of other combinations, by a system of preferential rates and rebates, and he said:

Power of Railroads.

"The plan developed and consummated in building up the Standard Oil monopoly, the Anthracite Coal trust, the elevator combination, and the Beef trust, are indicative of the power of the railroads in combination. There is not an important trust in the United States which does not have the assistance of the railroads in destroying its competitors in business. The limitation and control of these public service corporations in their legitimate field as common carriers is of primary importance in the practical solution of the trust problem which confronts the people of this country: It is manifest that any trust legislation to be effective must go hand in hand with a control over railway rates by the federal government on interstate commerce through an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and a like control of railroad rates on state commerce by each of the states through a state railway commission. Added to this the railroad companies must be prohibited from using the extraordinary powers conferred upon them by the state for any other purpose than in conducting the transportation business for which they were organized."

Governor La Follette then took up the discussion of the influence of public service corporations in state and municipal legislation. He devoted considerable time to the great contest against the control of the railroads in the legislature of Wisconsin, showing that although both political parties in the campaign of 1898 were pledged to the equalization of taxation and for the nomination of all candidates by direct vote, that through the influence of the railroad lobby, both measures were defeated in the legislature of 1899. He described the campaign in Wisconsin of 1900 in which equal taxation of corporations with other property and direct nominations were again the issues, and the Republican party of the state declaring in favor of both was successful and it seemed that the measure must be enacted into law. He told of the conspiracy which was formed by the old political machine and the public service corporations in secret to defeat the legislation was perfected and the legislature which had been elected to carry out the pledges was organized by the corporations to repudiate them. The tax commission of the state had reported that if the railroads of that state were taxed upon the same basis as other property, they would have to pay $1,000,000 a year more than they were paying. The railroad lobby worked for weeks with the individual members of the senate and assembly, and their recommendation of the tax commission embodied in the bill submitted to the legislature was defeated in the combined votes of political parties.

Rather Sensational.

He gave a graphic review of how this same railroad lobby enforced an array of federal officeholders and the representatives of the political machine also succeeded in defeating the bill to provide for direct nominations. His description was reinforced by statements of members of the Wisconsin legislature to the effect that money and other valuable considerations were used to accomplish the defeat of these measures which had been indorsed by the people.

The governor described how, immediately after the session of 1901, the railroad corporations of Wisconsin organized for the purpose of controlling the nominations in the Republican party in that state in the campaign of 1902. He said:

"It is doubtful if ever before in the history of politics of the country has occurred such a wholesale debauchery of the press as this league accomplished. Something over 200 newspapers sold their editorial columns and permitted this Wisconsin Tammany to furnish syndicated editorials and syndicated press comments to be run through a chain of newspapers. These facts were established by sworn affidavits of editors who returned the money and repudiated their agreements when the real infamy of the transaction became apparent.

Governor La Follette told of the defeat of the attempt to control the Republican nomination by the public service corporations and how these same influences were given control of the Democratic party in that state without a struggle, and in the campaign of 1902. He said:

Inside Information.

"The Republican bosses repudiated by the Republican state convention refused to recognize the Republican platform and gave their support to the opposition, while thousands of Democrats openly supported the principles adopted in the Republican convention. The result was that the Republican ticket was elected by the largest majority ever given in an off year. In the legislature of 1903 in Wisconsin a primary election bill directly in accord with the platform pledges was introduced and passed in the assembly and sent to the senate. The senate refused to agree to the measure, and it being apparent that the senate would defeat any measure which required them to seek the nomination by law providing a direct vote, the assembly in the closing days of the session sent the same bill back to the senate with a referendum proviso that it should become a law when supported by a majority vote of the people in the general election of 1904. The railroad bill which would increase the taxes of the railroad companies $1,000,000 was held in the senate to wait action in the assembly upon a bill which would establish a railway commission with power to control transportation charges and when that bill was defeated in the assembly the senate passed the railway taxation bill.

Shocking Examples.

Governor La Follette instanced Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities as shocking examples of places where the policy of public-service corporations and the evil influence of money is felt in municipal government. He then said: "The most superficial study of the present situation in national, state and city government demonstrates that these special interests have no idea of yielding to authority of law, or of bringing their business strictly within legitimate lines. Yet these public-service corporations, these trusts and combinations of wealth and power, must be made to yield to the law, to stand on the same footing, share the same burdens in government that all citizens, all subjects of the state owe to the state; however great the difficulties, the supreme authority must be maintained. But how shall these rebellious subjects of the state be made obedient to the law? A better comprehension of the enormity incident to corruption in nation, state and municipal legislation, and of its real peril to popular government is everywhere manifesting itself. A grim determination is here and there taking possession of some public official to do his full public duty. We have throughout the country some conspicuous examples of what may be accomplished by courageous leadership supported by the people in the determined effort to maintain good government."

The governor paid tribute to President Roosevelt, District Attorney Jerome of New York, to District Attorney Folk of St. Louis, and cited the failure of Addicks to buy the United States senatorship and the conviction of the mayor of Minneapolis, the driving out of the boodlers of Baltimore, Boston's victory over its trolley company, and the work of the municipal voters league of Chicago, as striking examples of victories which have been won by a single supreme effort to arouse public sentiment, but he said that while the people are encouraged by these victories, it is not without fears that the ground gained may be lost. And speaking of the real source of the trouble he said: "Wherever we bring any serious and alarming phase of this iniquity to light, we discover that it is the inseparable relationship of the political machine with corporate power that corrupts legislation. It is unusual, if not impossible, to find either alone. The existence of this wicked alliance between the machine and the corporations, and the lust for money and power out of which it was born, was never more brazenly confessed to the world than in the recent interview by Charles R. Brayton, machine boss of Rhode Island, the principal lobbyist for leading public-service corporations of that state. He says:

"'I am an attorney for certain clients, and I look for their interest before the legislatures. I am retained annually by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company, as everyone knows. I act for the Rhode Island company (street car interests), not permanent, with various companies desiring franchises, charters and things of that sort, from the legislature.

"'I never solicit any business. It comes to me unsought. You see, in managing the campaign year after year, I am in a position to be of service to men all over the state. I help them to get elected, and, naturally, many warm friendships result; then when they are in a position to repay me, they are glad to do it.'

"His indifference to public opinion, his contempt for official integrity; his independent flaunting of the crime against his party and honest government, in using the political trust of a party manager has private capital on which to trade in conducting his business as lobbyist, would fall little short of the sublime if it were not so shocking and appalling.

"This is government by corporations. It is not representative government. It is not government by the people. Is there no way out, are we helpless and hopeless in the presence of this great danger? No, no—the way is open, the remedy at hand. Let us begin at the bottom. Under our form of government the entire structure rests upon the nomination of candidates for office. This is the foundation of representative government. If bad men control the nominations, we cannot have good government. The control of the nomination of candidates must be placed directly in the hands of the people. No power or agency must be permitted to come between the candidate and the voter. Make all men who are nominated and elected to office directly responsible to the people instead of the political machine. Two elements equal in importance are involved in the exercise of suffrage: one, the making of the ballot; the other, the casting of the ballot. The right to cast the ballot is regarded as sacred. The right to make the ballot is equally sacred. No man would be willing to delegate his power to vote the ballot at general elections. No man should be compelled to delegate his power to make his ballot. Boss Tweed said: 'You may elect whichever candidate you please to office if you will allow me to select the candidates.'

The governor then described the safeguards which will over come all.

Some Safeguards.

"The average citizen takes but little interest in the caucuses because they are controlled by the men allied to the political machine and that nominations and conventions are brought about as the result of dickers and deals and combinations and commercial transactions." He cited the case of Minnesota as an evidence that if given a direct primary that the people will take an interest and will attend and participate in the naming of party tickets. The public officials know that the political machine manages the caucus and convention and under that system they will pay more attention to what the bosses desire than to the demands of the people. Under the direct primary system the public officials would be directly responsible to the people and said substitute for the caucus and convention system a primary election law, such as that which has been submitted to the people for their approval in Wisconsin, providing for the selection of candidates for elective offices and for the nomination of United States senators. Under such a primary election the citizen can enter the polling booth, upon primary election day, and cast the ballot for the man of his choice as the candidate of his party for every office from United States senator, congressman or governor, down to coroner or alderman. He will find the polling booth in charge of the regular election officers, and Australian ballot containing the names of all who are seeking nominations, supplied by the regular ballot clerks. He will retire, and mark his ballot in secrecy, cast it, and leave the booth, knowing that his ballot will be carefully counted and returned at the general election.

"The provision for the nomination of United States senators solves in a simple and effective way the vexed problem of making the United States senate a body directly accountable to the people. The possibility of securing a constitutional amendment providing for their election by the people is remote. But each state has it within its own power to adopt a system of nomination by direct vote, including the nomination of United States senators, which will bring the senator as close to the people as though he were elected by the people. Under this plan men of very different views would be nominated and elected to the senate and that august body of gentlemen would have much higher regard for the interests of their constituents and would aid in making this a government by the people rather than a government by the corporations.

"To secure a more direct expression of the will of the people in all things pertaining to the people's government, is the dominent thought in American politics today. The citizen is resolved to participate directly wherever he can, and in all matters where he must be represented by another, to bring that representative as near to him as possible. The fundamental principle upon which this government was established can no longer be subverted. For the first time in history the house of representatives passed, at the last session without one dissenting vote, and sent to the senate a resolution for the election of United States senators by direct vote. The spirit of democracy is abroad in the land. Government is to be brought back to the people. The problem in government today is to free legislation from public-service corporations and political machine combinations.

"The direct nomination of all candidates by the people offers a simple and practical solution. That primary elections will entirely eradicate political corruption I do not contend, but if it be admitted that the majority of voters desire honest government; that if given the same opportunity they will take the same interest in making nominations that they take in elections, that the knowledge they can get at a candidate directly will increase their interest in the record he makes and increase his sense of responsibility to them, we shall have radically different results than when a candidate owes his nomination to the political boss whose interest in him centers in his service to the corporations, trusts and combinations supplying the money. The primary election law will place nominations under the same plain, simple conditions, under the same tried and effective safeguards that cover our elections and will make at least as great an advance in our history as did the adoption of the Australian ballot.

"In this work of reform every loyal citizen has an interest and a duty to perform. To accomplish large political results, there must be organized effort among men. There must be unity of purpose and co-operation. It is a herculean task to get legislation desired by the people, especially when the object sought is to destroy the power of the political boss and lobbyist who controls legislation. But, shame upon the American citizen whose spirit does not rise in indignation against violation, not only of the common statutory law, but of every principle upon which American government is founded. We have become a race of degenerates, if we do not resent the arrogance of the corporations, which, in defiance of law and morals, would control legislation through bribery and threats. It challenges the manhood of every honest citizen of the state.

Fight Will Be Protracted.

"In contending with such opposition it must be expected that the fight will be a protracted one; that there will be contention, misrepresentation, abuse, and calumny. But out of it will come political peace, party repose, and public safety. There must be no discouragement because of failure to secure immediate result, or because of temporary defeat. This is the great lesson the people have to learn from their enemy. The railroads, the trusts, and the combinations, though beaten back and driven off the fields, return again and again to the attack. They are constantly watching the situation, digging pitfalls for the unwary, pulling their wires, springing their surprises, steadily advancing wherever there is retreat.

"The problem presented is a momentous one. It calls for no appeal to passion or prejudice or fear. It calls for courage and patriotism and self-sacrifice. It calls for solution. Shall the American people become servants instead of masters of their boasted material progress and prosperity—victims of the colossal wealth this free land has fostered and protected? Surely our great cities, our great states, our great nation, will not helplessly surrender to this most insidious enemy which is everywhere undermining official integrity and American institutions. Surely we shall not permit this government to abandon its traditions, its memories, its hopes, and become the instrument of injustice and oppression. Surely, the American people will do their plain duty now as they did in the greatest epoch of this country's history. Surely we shall meet the issues presented with rectitude and unfaltering devotion, strong in the faith of ultimate triumph."

JUDGMENT AND DECREE IN CRIPPLE CREEK TAX CASE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 7.—A judgment and decree was reduced by Judge Lewis today in the district court in the tax cases that were tried the 24th day of June, this year.

The cases are all against George N. Lysight, as county assessor, and the board of county commissioners.

On the property of the Jennie Sample Consolidated Mining company, their taxes were reduced as follows: Tract A, Jennie Sample lode, reduced from $1,980 to $742.50; tract B, Julia E. lode claim, reduced from $2,750 to $1,030.50; tract C, Gettysburg, Minnehaha and Savage lodes, reduced from $10,640 to $3,991.27; tract D, Wellington lode, reduced from $1,430 to $537.30.

The Pinnacle Gold Mining company's properties were reduced as follows: Tract A, Gerard Bonanza lode, reduced from $2,130 to $373.02; tract B, Blacktail lode, reduced from $480 to $70.35; tract C, Brindsmaid lode, reduced from $2,240 to $355.25; tract D, Overlooked lode, reduced from $810 to $81; tract E, Dollie R. lode, reduced from $840 to $84.60; tract F, White Elephant lode, reduced from $450 to $44.90; tract G, Horseshoe lode, reduced from $240 to $42.

The C. K. and N. property's Raaler claim was reduced from $25,000 to $1,984.60, while the Des Moines, Bobtail and Mud Hen taxes were reduced from $8,170 to $1,362.

On the Ben Hur Mining and Milling company property: Tract A, the Little King and Queen lode, reduced from $3,540 to $1,684.50; tract B, Optimus lode, reduced from $1,880 to $596.60.

In the case of the Independence Consolidated Gold Mining company: Tract A, assessment upon surface lots of Hull City placer belonging to plaintiffs amounting to $11,680, of which $6,530 was apportioned to lots lying in the town of Goldfield, is wholly and entirely annulled and adjudged void. Tract B, the assessment of $53,250 based upon the limits of the town of Goldfield in the year 1898, is reduced to the sum of $22,508.50, and "said assessment over and above said sum is set aside and canceled, and that upon presentation to him of a certified copy of this order and judgment the county treasurer of Teller county shall refund the plaintiffs any and all taxes paid by plaintiffs for the year 1898 upon the assessment which this court herein has abated, canceled, modified and reduced together with interest upon such amount so refunded to the petitioners at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of the payment of the amount of said illegal, unjust and excessive taxes levied on assessments being as follows:

"Forty-six and three-tenths mills on assessed value of surface of placer mining claim amounting to $549.12; 20 mills additional on assessed value of surface in Goldfield, total $130.60; excessive tax on Goldfield output as above, $614.33; making a total of $1,294.-55." The decree concludes as follows:

"That the said assessment of said county assessor is manifestly excessive, erroneous and oppressive and is unequal, unjust and illegal, and that the assessed valuation of the said properties of the plaintiffs for the year 1902 should be modified and reduced from the amounts assessed by county assessor to the above amounts fixed by and established by this court. Thereupon it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the said assessment made by the county assessor of Teller county for the year 1902 on the properties of petitioners above described and hereinafter set forth, all being situated in the Cripple Creek mining district, the same is hereby modified and reduced as above.

"It is further ordered and adjudged that the plaintiffs and petitioners have and recover from the defendants and respondents its costs in this action laid out and expended to be taxed by the clerk. Done in open court on the 24th day of June, 1903."

WANTS PROTECTION FOR SMELTER MEN

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 7.—Manager Guiterman of the American Smelting & Refining company made a request for police protection for men employed at the Globe smelter. Two officers have been on duty for a couple of days at the plant and six more were detailed to watch the property tonight. The men employed at the Globe have been living in town, being conveyed from the Lawrence street car line in wagons. The police intend to meet these men on the cars and escort them to their work. Chief Armstrong states that while he is ready to afford all protection necessary still he does not anticipate any serious trouble. It is understood that about 50 men have been secured for the plant and that a number more are on the way to the city and that as soon as they arrive an attempt will be made to resume operations at the Globe.

Ten-Year-Old Suit.

A suit which has been in the courts for 10 years, being tried in the district court, taken on writs of error to the appellate courts, and remanded to the district courts for a rehearing, was today dismissed in the lower court.

The case was brought by Judge W. A. Rucker against the Omaha & Grant Smelting & Refining company. The case was commenced April 4, 1893. Judge Rucker suing for $80,475 judgment for what was claimed to be an illegal and unwarranted attachment by the smelting company of his interest in several mining properties, the Celeste, Little Hero, Croesus, Bonny Doone, Tamphosis, Lookout and Emma lodes located in the Aspen mining district. The case was dismissed by stipulation, the settlement having been reached out of court. Judge Rucker has spent in the neighborhood of $20,000 in prosecuting the case, and some of the most eminent lawyers of Colorado have, during the history of the litigation, been connected therewith.

To Investigate Land Frauds.

M. A. Meyendorff, a special agent of the interior department, will reach Denver tomorrow and will begin an investigation and prosecution of the alleged land fraud cases in Colorado. Mr. Meyendorff will open offices in the federal building. It is stated at the latter building that the Pueblo land office will be thoroughly investigated and that the charges of fraud against not only the C. F. & I. company but numerous smaller corporations will be thoroughly sifted and prosecution will be started. The C. F. & I. company will be made defendant in several cases in which lands in western Colorado and eastern Utah are involved.

Suicide.

Mrs. Josie Smith, wife of H. D. Smith, a shoemaker, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine at her rooms, 1853 Stout street, this morning. Mrs. Smith came here with her husband from San Francisco. The husband secured work and intended to remain in the city while the wife decided to visit her old home at Bloomington, Ill. Finding that her husband was not able to send her east, the woman became morbid and today swallowed the poison. Everything possible was done but to no avail and this afternoon, about three hours after taking the poison, she died.

The couple were in comparatively easy circumstances and had lived happily together. The only explanation for suicide is that Mrs. Smith, naturally of a nervous disposition, was unduly affected by the altitude. The remains were turned over to the coroner, but it is not probable that an inquest will be held.

Died From Injuries.

Theodore Trier, the man who fell from the Dodge building on Broadway yesterday afternoon, died at St. Luke's hospital this morning. It was found when Trier was taken to the hospital that a fracture of the skull had been sustained. The friends of the man objected to an operation and before their consent could be secured the condition of the man had become so serious that recovery was out of the question. Trier leaves a wife residing in this city. He was 25 years of age.

SMITH DECLINES TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT

Denver, Colo., Aug. 7.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says that Clement M. Smith had sent a telegram to that city from Hastings, Mich., today, saying that he had declined to accept the appointment as chief justice of New Mexico, tendered him recently by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Smith was appointed to succeed former Chief Justice Daniel H. McMillan, who was removed by order of the president. Mr. Smith gave no reason for his action, but it is believed here that he was influenced by the sentiment existing in the territory against the appointment of a non-resident to the chief justiceship.

WATCHING WATER SUPPLY OF VICTOR

Victor, Aug. 7.—City Physician Mays has made an examination of the water in the new Bison park dam and pronounces the only impurities are those caused by the vegetable growth in the dam. The water is not dangerous, but regardless of that the water superintendent has turned the water from the old dam into the main and will use it from now on and the Bison park water will be held in reserve.

There is considerable more water coming to the dams than the city is using, so that it is likely that the city will be able to use from the old dam until late into the winter, when the water is all right, as there is no vegetable growth after frost comes.

Hand Mashed.

J. W. Smithley, a miner on the Vindicator No. 3, sustained a very painful injury early this morning by getting several fingers of the right hand mashed through the handling of some heavy rails. His wounds were immediately dressed, and it will be many days before he will be able to return to work.

Preparing for Picnic.

The Women's Democratic club of Victor is holding daily sessions this week, making preparations for the big picnic at Pinnacle park next Sunday. They have met with great success in collecting prizes for the various contests and all are good ones.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 7.—The differences between the employes and officials of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway were amicably settled this morning to the satisfaction of both sides.

Committees from the conductors and motormen's organizations met with General Superintendent F. C. Smith and other officials of the road, going over every point that has been raised, especially in regard to the wage schedule, and with a few slight concessions on both sides an agreement was reached at noon to the satisfaction of the management and its employes. Various employes interviewed today stated that they were never better treated and they were perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made.

Superintendent Smith said: "Yes, everything is settled satisfactorily to us. I cannot give you the wage scale, as it is still in a crude state and would not be of general interest to the public, but I can say the Short Line employes are all gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to do business. While there have been a few differences between the Short Line and its employes, there never was any serious trouble, and even these minor differences are now settled. The agreement reached is in such shape that neither side can break it without giving 30 days' notice."

LOW RATES TO PACIFIC COAST VIA THE RIO GRANDE.
AUGUST 2ND TO 15TH.

$40.00 TO LOS ANGELES AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO PORTLAND, OREGON AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO SEATTLE AND RETURN.
$40.00 TO TACOMA AND RETURN.

Long limit and stopovers. Through trains and dining cars. Call at city ticket office, 16 North Tejon St.

FOUNTAIN BEET SUGAR COMPANY PLANS TO COMPLETE RESERVOIR BY JAN. 1

Active preparations are being made for the beginning of work on the high-line ditch and reservoir of the Fountain beet sugar company. Plats have been placed on file with the county clerk and recorded, showing the route of the ditch and the location of the reservoir. The surveyor of the Castlewood Dam company is expected here Monday, and at that time the active work of digging the ditch and shaping the dam of the reservoir will begin.

The ditch is to be 20 feet wide at the bottom and about 10 feet deep. The reservoir when completed will cover 54 acres and will hold 45,000,000 gallons of water. Officially the ditch will be known as ditch No. 2 and the reservoir will be known as No. 3. Plats have already been filed for ditch No. 1 and for reservoirs No. 1 and 2.

Mr. Stark said last Friday that the work of making the ditch and reservoir will be let to a contractor. "The whole thing will be done by machinery," he said, "and we expect to put enough men on the job to get through by January 1.

"The contract with the city provides that we shall have the work completed within 18 months, but we hope to get through in six. We want to get the water into the reservoirs so we can irrigate the land and raise a crop the coming spring.

"We have enough water in the city sewage to take care of 6,000 acres of land, and when we have the reservoirs and ditches in shape we will be able to get enough water to take care of 25,000 acres. We will ship what beets we raise the first year to one of the refineries in the state, but expect to begin work on our reduction plant by next fall or the following spring."

Experiment has already demonstrated that sugar beets can be raised in the Fountain valley that are the equal of any beet raised in the state. The Sanderson Commission company has about an acre and a half under cultivation on the Link ranch, and the beets now weigh about six pounds and are entirely free from stringy particles. Beets obtain their greatest growth during August and September, and it is expected that the beets now being cultivated by Sanderson will be two or three times as large as they are now.

A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS.
LOW SUNDAY RATES,
VIA THE SHORT LINE.

Short Line trains leave Colorado Springs on Sunday at 8:30 a. m. and 10:35 a. m. Low rates to all points.

South Cheyenne (Tent City)	$ .50
St. Peter's Dome	.50
Duffield's	.75
Rosemont	1.00
Cathedral Park (Clyde)	1.25
Cripple Creek	2.50

GRAND ARMY RATES.
LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

And return, via the RIO GRANDE, $40; on sale August 2 to 15. Call at Rio Grande city office for limits and full information.

Carrington-McCaffery Undertaking Co

Phone 413-B.
House Phones, 653-A and 627-A.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Colorado College

The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.

Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the Courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy

Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address
M. C. GILE, Principal.

ZIMMERMAN'S CHICAGO BAKERY

109 South Tejon Street.
Visitors to Colorado Springs will find at the above place the best and cheapest Restaurant, lunch and bakery in the city.

THE BOYD PARK JEWELRY CO. ESTABLISHED 1862 Jewelers and Silversmiths 16TH & CURTIS STS. DENVER

LEGAL NOTICES

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 8

FINANCIAL TROUBLES DRIVE SHAPCOTT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Shoots Himself Through Heart After Leaving Letters Dwelling Upon His Distress---Known to Be Heavily Involved.

William G. Shapcott shot himself in the heart at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his office, room 2 Gazette building.

The act was deliberately planned and carried out. The cause, assigned by Mr. Shapcott, in a brief note written before death, was due to financial trouble from which he saw no escape.

The body was found through a note left on the dresser in his room at the residence, 316 East Uintah street. It went into the reasons why he was driven to the deed of self-destruction and stated that his remains would be found in his office.

Mrs. Shapcott, after lunch, went to her room to lie down. Mr. Shapcott had come to lunch apparently in his usual health and spirits. Mrs. Shapcott knew that he had been greatly worried recently and his failure to float a business deal in the east was preying on his mind, but she had no suspicion of his purpose to end his life. He left the house about 1 o'clock on his bicycle for the office.

Startling Note.

Shortly after his departure Mrs. Shapcott went upstairs. Her attention was attracted to a note addressed to herself and placed on a pile of letters and papers of a business nature on the dresser. Opening the folded paper she was horrified to find that her husband was making announcement of his suicide. Waiting to read only that portion informing her that upon reaching his office he would take his life, she rushed to the North End hose house and asked George May to notify the police and beg them to prevent Mr. Shapcott from fulfilling his announced purpose.

The message was received by Sergeant of Police McNew and he immediately notified Coroner David Law and came himself to the Gazette building, reaching the office on the second floor at 1:35 o'clock.

No time was lost and the sergeant of police, upon receipt of May's message, with a patrol of men ran the two blocks to the Gazette building. The elevator pilot stated that Mr. Shapcott had arrived at the building at five minutes past 1 o'clock and had taken his wheel up to the second floor in the elevator. He had heard no shot and the officer was hopeful that Shapcott had not yet carried out his intention.

Shapcott occupied a front office, adjoining that of the Dr. McKay Home Remedy company. The two offices are separated by a wooden partition, Shapcott occupying the further room. The door to this office was locked and, hearing no sound, after knocking, and finding the door locked, Sergeant McNew braced himself against the door and broke it in. In doing so the frosted glass in the upper half was broken and crashed on the floor outward.

Horrible Discovery.

When the door gave way the dead body of Shapcott came into view, lying prone on the floor face downward near one of the windows looking out on Pike's Peak avenue. He had thrown back his coat and, wearing no vest, had placed the barrel of the 41-caliber double-action Colt's revolver against the stiff-bosomed, striped shirt and fired one shot straight through the heart. But one chamber of the revolver had been fired and it was evident he had died instantly. The gun lay on the floor by his side. The room was still full of smoke and the body was warm. Coroner Law arrived at 1:45 o'clock and took charge of the remains, removing them to the morgue conducted by Fairley Bros. on Pike's Peak avenue.

Three letters were found on the desk in the outer office. The private office was not unlocked. Lying open, in full view, and evidently written so all could see was the following:

Succumbed to Reverses.

"Financial troubles have driven me to do this. I have been struggling so hard, night and day, for the past three years to get my debts paid, but all without avail.

"Continual reverses and setbacks have driven me well-nigh crazy. I have been trying so hard to pay what debts and accounts I owe, but I am now completely engulfed in financial reverses.

"My intentions and motives have been honest, but overwhelming adverse circumstances have been too much for me.

"WM. G. SHAPCOTT."

It was evident that this letter was the third that had been written, and that as soon as he had reached the office, Mr. Shapcott had begun a draft of what he wanted the public to know. Two notes had been commenced and torn up as was evident from the torn pieces of paper in the waste basket by the desk he had faced. The sheets of paper had been torn into very small pieces. On several, however, two or three words could be deciphered, among them occurring the phrases: "financial reverses," "cannot bear it longer," "hopeless fight."

Lying on the desk were two other letters. One that had just been written read as follows:

Significant Correspondence.

Exchange National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Gentlemen—I enclose herewith a copy of the letter I have just sent to Mr. Russell, which explains itself in reference to the $400 draft on him that you notified me this morning was unpaid. I will see what I can do about the matter just as soon as possible. Very truly yours,

WM. G. SHAPCOTT.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 6, 1903.

Lying alongside was the following letter, the letter referred to in the communication to the bank:

Mr. Thos. S. Russell, 608 Holley Ave., St. Paul, Minn.:

Dear Sir—The Exchange National Bank of this city has just informed me that the draft I made on you for $400 was unpaid by you when presented. I do not understand this at all, as the agreement that I made with you was that I was to make this draft just as soon as I returned home and that you were to see that it was paid. I left you the $500 bond and made you a net figure on it of $400, the amount of the draft, with a distinct understanding that you were to pay the draft when presented.

If I had any idea that you didn't intend to pay the draft I should never have made it, as it places me in rather a bad position to have a draft remain unpaid.

Yours truly,

WM. G. SHAPCOTT.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 6, 1903.

The three letters had been placed carefully on the desk, evidently that they would form an explanation of the deed.

Course of Bullet.

An examination of the body at the morgue showed that the ball had passed clean through the heart. The blood had gushed out of the small aperture and had stained the entire front of the shirt, so that it resembled a wet, red rag. The features were life-like and exhibited no traces of suffering.

Occupants of the Gazette building who saw Mr. Shapcott during the morning state that he acted in a perfectly natural manner and gave no indication that he had any thought of taking his own life. Several saw him between 10 o'clock and noon and he was jesting and in apparently good humor with the world.

Did Not Suspect Purpose.

Mrs. Shapcott states that she had no suspicion of the purpose in her husband's mind. After lunch he went upstairs to his bedroom and remained for some time. He left as usual, kissing his wife and children. The investigation by the coroner shows that he went without delay to his office and after writing the two first letters which were unsatisfactory and which he tore up, he wrote the third and last, explaining his act, and arranging the explanatory letters, threw back his coat, placed the revolver to his shirt front, directly in front of the heart, and shot. The bullet came out of the back just below the left shoulder and fell out of the clothing when it was removed from the body. A remarkable fact was that no one heard the report of the shot. It was probably muffled to an extent, however, as the gun was held so close to the body.

Letter to Wife.

The letter left by Mr. Shapcott to his family referred, as did the note left by him to the public, to his financial difficulties. He said he had fought with fate as long as he could and grieved at the shock his death would cause his family. He asked his wife to kiss the children good bye as he did not have the courage to bid them farewell. Could they know of the struggle and the sickness of despair that had come upon him they would not blame him. The announcement that he would take his life in his office followed.

The news of the suicide came as a shock to hundreds of Mr. Shapcott's friends and business acquaintances. It has been known for months that he was in need of money and that the affairs of the Upper Ten Gold Mining & Oil company, of Eldora, Boulder county, which he organized several years ago, were in a precarious state.

Biographical Sketch.

For the past eight years Mr. Shapcott had been a resident of Colorado Springs, coming here from Cheyenne, Wyo. He was 44 years old, having been born in Cornwall, England, in 1859. His father, John N. Shapcott, brought his family consisting of his wife and four children, of which William was the eldest to Chicago and set up in business as a shipbuilder. Young Shapcott, who had attended a private school in Cornwall, entered a large drygoods house in Chicago and worked up to the position of cashier. In 1882 he made a trip to London and returned to this country, going to California via Cape Horn. At Bakerfield he accepted a position as cashier of a land and livestock company. Removing to Cheyenne he went with the Warren Livestock company first as manager of the office, then as a director and its assistant secretary and treasurer. This position he held until 1895 when he removed to Colorado Springs. While in Cheyenne, 10 years before, he had married Miss Martha B. Gleason, who was born in Worthington, Mass. He was porminent in the National guard of Wyoming, having organized a regiment. He occupied the office of assistant adjutant general of the state and had the rank of major.

Upon coming to Colorado Springs, after selling his interest in the stock company, he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, founding the William G. Shapcott agency. In November, 1897, Edward Ferris was taken into partnership, but in August, 1898, he purchased his partner's interest. In addition to organizing the Upper Ten Gold Mining company of Eldora, Boulder county, he was interested in Cripple Creek mines and was president of the Jordan Gold Mining company.

Carried Insurance.

Mr. Shapcott carried several thousands in insurance, his wife being the beneficiary in each instance. One policy was for $4,000 in the Bankers Insurance company, but until an examination is made of his private papers it will not be known just what amount of life insurance was carried by him.

In addition to Mrs. Shapcott, he leaves three children, Mabel J., 17 years old; Wallace G., 15 years, and Edith M. Shapcott, 12 years.

ANXIOUS FOR ACTION IN BROWN ESTATE MATTER

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 6.—In the supreme court today, the New York Life Insurance company filed a motion to have the case against Henry C. Brown advanced upon the docket. The motion alleges that a conspiracy exists between the legal representatives of the estate of Jane C. Brown and the heirs and creditors to retain possession of the estate and thus defraud the insurance company. The New York Life people allege that Henry C. Brown, the sole devisee of his wife, Jane C. Brown, conveyed the property claim after the death of Mrs. Brown and after the probate of the will. It is alleged that the minimum value of the estate is $2,000,000, and the company questions the power of the supreme court to review the work of the county court. The company further alleges in its motion that Brown has united with the United States Mortgage & Trust company to defraud the New York Life Insurance company out of its interest in the Brown Palace hotel and other property of the estate. The insurance people say that the construction of the will by the county court giving Henry C. Brown the privilege of disposing of the Brown Palace hotel was a travesty upon justice. It is claimed that the county court in granting such an order to Brown as the executor of his wife's estate was in error. Henry C. Brown asked that the estate should be sold as the personal estate was insufficient to pay the debts. The insurance company alleges that Brown owes the estate $240,000 and that if Brown would pay his debts to the estate there would be no need of a sale of any portion of the realty.

Some of the most eminent attorneys of the state have been engaged in the case. Those for the New York Life Insurance company are Benedict & Phelps, Wolcott, Valle & Waterman, Thomas J. O'Donnell, H. J. O'Bryan, Rogers, Cuthbert & Ellis, H. H. Dunham, William M. Field, Pierpont, Fuller, Bicksler, McLean & Bennett, William B. Harrison and Thomas H. Hardcastle.

Henry C. Brown is represented by his son, James H. Brown. The case will be taken up by the supreme court at the first sitting next month.

Theodore Trier, a tinsmith employed on the new Dodge block on Broadway, fell from the staging at the fourth floor while putting on a cornice and sustained serious injuries. Trier struck the pavement with considerable force and at first it was believed that he had been instantly killed; but upon being taken to St. Luke's hospital it was reported that, unless internal injuries had been sustained, he had miraculously escaped and would recover. S. L. Brooshire, employed with Trier, was upon the scaffolding when it fell but managed to catch hold of a beam from which he was soon taken by fellow workmen. Trier's remarkable escape from instant death can only be accounted for by his striking several beams in his descent.

Valid Claims.

Auditor Holmberg has been advised by the attorney-general that the appropriation for the members of the legislature who were ousted at the regular session was valid and the auditor will pay the claims for salary as soon as the vouchers are presented to him. The attorney-general declares that, in his opinion, these claims are the most valid of any contained in the appropriation bill, as it was passed at the special session, for the reason that they come under the provision of appropriations for legislative expenses.

No demand has been made for the appropriation of $7,500 for the Pueblo State fair and it is alleged that the state will not be asked for the money until after the fair is held. It is the plan then to make the demand and, upon refusal of the auditor to allow the claim, the matter will be taken into the court.

The state auditing board today adopted some new rules. The board will hereafter hold weekly meetings to pass upon requisitions of the various departments. The auditor has declared that no departmental head can obtain supplies of any kind hereafter until his requisition has been passed upon by the state auditing board. This rule is aimed at the superintendent of printing who has been honoring requisitions from the different departments at his own pleasure.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAGE SCHEDULE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 6.—The wage schedule that was presented F. C. Smith, general superintendent of the Short Line Tuesday by the motormen and conductors of the electric divisions was not agreed to by the railroad officials and the promised final answer was not given the employes. Everything is progressing toward a settlement and the men are satisfied with the way matters are going. Superintendent Smith said yesterday afternoon that everything was going on nicely but so far no settlement had been reached, as the committeemen representing the employes had to take their trains out before the conference was finished this afternoon. "You may say," he added in closing, "that everything is going on satisfactorily to both sides, and the matter will be adjusted in full by tomorrow night."

Victor's Suit.

A reply was filed in the district court today, in the case of the city of Victor vs. Grace Clark and P. A. Anderson. The case is one in which the city is endeavoring to obtain possession of certain property situated in Fremont county and owned by the defendants. The plaintiffs desire the property for the purpose of constructing a reservoir and pipe line on the ground.

Returns to His Family.

A complaint was filed late last evening by Mrs. Theodore Neid in the county court charging her husband Theodore Neid, with failure to support his family. A caplas was issued for Neid and Sheriff Robertson left for Pueblo today to bring him back to the city.

Kidnaped Child Ill.

Helen Foley, the 2-year-old child that was kidnaped from its mother at a dance about 10 days ago, is suffering from nervous prostration at the home of Mrs. Foley in this city. It is supposed to have been caused by the recent adventure.

Delinquent Taxes.

County Treasurer McNeil has completed the making up of the list of property owners who have not paid their taxes for 1901 unless taxes are paid August 15, warrants will be issued and served by the sheriff.

Bond Filed.

The $10,000 bond of Mrs. Mary B. Lysight as county assessor, was filed with the county clerk and recorder today by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee company of Baltimore. Mrs. Lysight was appointed to the office upon the death of her husband, George N. Lysight, about 30 days ago.

Threatened With Jail.

Henry Hanst was tried before Judge Frost in the county court today for failure to provide for his children and was sentenced to serve 60 days in the county jail, sentence being suspended for 90 days on payment of costs and promise that he would provide for the family.

QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN ON STRIKE IN SOUTH RUSSIA

London, Aug. 7.—The Daily Mail's Nikolaieff correspondent under date of August 2 fully confirms the Times' correspondents' account of strikes in south Russia. The correspondent says that a quarter of a million men are affected and that simultaneously strikes occurred over a vast industrial area. He says that the amount of studied organization and well-concealed preparation was unprecedented in the troubled annals of Russian labor. Prices of the necessaries of life are rising by leaps and bounds. The strikers on the whole have preserved exemplary order but this has not saved them from savage attacks, directed by General Arzenieff, governor of Odessa. Groups of men who assembled last Saturday with the intention of holding meetings were driven into a solid mass by 500 Cossacks, backed by two lines of infantry with fixed bayonets. About 2,000 strikers being thus inclosed by a double cordon, the Cossacks rode through them, striking right and left with heavy whips, the fallen men being trampled under the horses' feet.

"When the living mass had been thoroughly kneaded to the governor's will," continues the correspondent, "numerous men were arrested as suspected agitators. The infantry then marched off, and the strikers scattered in a dozen directions with Cossacks at their heels. It is reported that 400 strikers were more or less seriously injured and that from six to a dozen succumbed. The whole affair is a typical piece of administrative savagery. The extraordinary feature of the movement at Odessa is that the police and gendarmes belonging to one depot threatened to throw off their uniforms and risk all the terrors of insubordination unless the miserable pittance of 11 to 14 pence which they are allowed daily was increased and the hours of labor reduced. Siberia is losing its terrors even for Russian policemen.

"The epidemic of incendiarism is spreading through Russia. Scarcely a day passes without news of conflagrations. At Baku alone the destruction has been colossal. Tens of millions of gallons of naphtha have been burned. In 24 of the largest towns the damage due to fire the past month is estimated at $35,000,000. The object of the bulk of the fires is to get insurance money. Many of the incendiarics are Jews, and the insurance companies in some cases have raised premiums 50 per cent. Public opinion in Odessa is entirely on the side of the striking sailors and stockers. A wealthy company which has been employing men for years has paid sailors at the rate of only 25 shillings a month."

The Standard's Odessa correspondent under date of August 2 says that all the trades have now resumed work, and that the strike is practically ended, but that the city will remain under martial law for at least another 10 days.

The strikers did not get all they demanded, but in most cases were met with fair-spirited compromises on the part of the employers.

According to the correspondent, the local Odessa papers on the day the dispatch was sent announced that the governor had issued a statement to the effect that he had summarily convicted 71 persons and had sentenced them to three months' imprisonment for disturbing the public order. The names given include many Jews and a few foreigners. The strike ended just in time to avert serious food riots, as the high price of provisions led to ominous popular threats to storm the bakeries and flour mills.

There have been a few fatalities, but no serious disorders. It is stated that while the strikers were trying to prevent a train starting Saturday night four of the strike leaders were run over and killed.

The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Kieff, Russia, dated August 1, which says that General Arzenieff, governor of the district of Odessa, and the mayor of Odessa together with a committee of influential citizens have induced the tramway strikers to resume on the distinct understanding that their grievances will be considered and concessions granted.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BANK TELLER

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, Aug. 6.—Criminal proceedings were instituted in the federal court here today by attorneys representing the City National bank of Canton against Albert W. Deibel, teller of the latter institution on the charge of embezzling about $22,000 in funds and falsifying the bank's books. A deputy marshal has been sent to Canton to take charge of Deibel, who is under arrest there.

DENIES CHARGES.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 6.—United States Pension Commissioner Eugene F. Ware reached Topeka today en route to the G. A. R. reunion at San Francisco. In reply to a question as to the charges of Albert Martin being dismissed from the Topeka pension office as being a violation of the civil service rules, Mr. Ware said:

"As I never had a coach or a coachman, this must be a mistake. I have not seen the newspaper accounts of the charges, but I understand I am charged with promoting my coachman in the bureau."

GOOD MAJORITY FOR THE SUGAR CONVENTION BILL

London, Aug. 6.—In the house of commons after James Bryce (Liberal) and Charles Wentworth Dilke (Advanced Radical) and others had vigorously denounced the sugar convention bill as a Protectionist measure, the bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 119 to 57.

THE SQUADRON AT LISBON.

Lisbon, Aug. 6.—United States Minister Bryan and some of the officers of the American squadron today visited Evora and the castle at Alvita, in the province of Alemntego. They were cordially received and dinner was given in their honor at which toasts were exchanged. The squadron will sail on Saturday for Gibraltar.

Admiral Cotton has returned thanks to Captain Augusto Osorio who, by the direction of the Portuguese government, has been attending him during the visit, for the many kindnesses extended.

UNPRECEDENTED FALL OF HAIL IN THE VICINITY OF GREELEY

By Associated Press.

Denver, Aug. 6.—Details of the storm which prevailed along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains in Colorado and southern Wyoming last night show it to have been much more severe than at first reported. In some sections the hail fall was unprecedented.

In the neighborhood of Greeley and Eaton, in the northern part of Colorado, chunks of ice, measuring in some instances 10 inches in length, fell and the damage wrought was immense. Sheep were struck dead in the corrals, and cattle and horses severely injured. Farm houses and barns were wrecked and crops utterly wiped out of existence. Near Greeley a man named Johnson was severely bruised and rendered unconscious by the hail. The damage cannot be estimated in that section but will reach thousands of dollars.

Near Lafayette, Colo., there were two storms, the second following the first within 15 minutes, and with greater severity. The streets of the town were flooded, cellars partially filled with water, and trees and shrubbery stripped of foliage. Many window panes were also broken. The crops in the country surrounding were destroyed. Hail lay on the ground in many places to a depth of two feet. The damage in and around Lafayette is estimated at $200,000.

In southern Colorado the rainfall was very heavy, approaching the proportions of a cloudburst in several places. Railroad traffic was stopped on the Rio Grande for some time by washouts. The Santa Fe was also seriously affected.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BRITISH SHIPPING COMBINE

By Associated Press.

London, August 6.—The agreement of the International Mercantile company with the British admiralty and the board of trade is published in a parliamentary paper tonight. It provides that the British companies included in the combine shall remain on a footing of equality with other British companies in respect to any military, naval or postal service that the British government may require from the British mercantile. No British ship in the combine shall be transferred to a foreign registry without the consent of the president of the board of trade. The vessels shall continue to be officered by British subjects and carry the same proportion of British sailors as is prescribed in the case of any other British ships engaged in the same line of trade. The vessels shall still be subject to hire or purchase by the admiralty on the same terms as existed prior to the combination. At least one-half of the tonnage built or acquired during the continuance of the agreement shall be registered as British. Any company hereafter taken into the combination shall be subject to the same terms. The British companies included in the combine shall continue to be British companies qualified to own British ships and at least a majority of their directors shall be British subjects. Nothing shall be done to jeopardize the existing British register or the right of a vessel to fly the British flag. Any British company hereafter absorbed by the combine shall be subject to the conditions of the agreement and the combine shall advise the British government of any other lines of whatever nationality they may be that may hereafter be absorbed.

The agreement shall continue for 20 years dating from September 22, 1902, and shall be terminable thereafter at five years' notice on either side. It is provided that the British government has the right to terminate the agreement at any time, should the combine pursue a policy injurious to the interests of the British mercantile marine or British trade. The International Mercantile Marine company agrees that the chairman of its British committee shall accept service on behalf of the American company of any process or other document arising in connection with the agreement. The lord high chancellor is appointed referee in any dispute arising out of the agreement. His decision in law and fact shall be final.

The agreement is signed by Gerald Balfour, for the board of trade; Admiral Lord Kerr, senior naval lord, and Rear Admiral May, third naval lord of the admiralty; Sir Clinton Dawkins, on behalf of the International Mercantile Marine company, and by the directors of the constituent companies.

CORONATION OF THE POPE IS NOW OF PARAMOUNT INTEREST

By Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 6.—The attention of Rome is centered upon the solemn coronation ceremony which is to occur on Sunday and for which great preparations are being made. The throne of St. Peter, which Pius X will occupy, will be surmounted by a canopy 40 feet high. The function will consume five hours. The pope has informed the vatican officials that he wishes to be received on the threshold of the basilica by Cardinal Rampolla, who, as arch priest of the church, will address the formal greeting to him. At the conclusion of the ceremony the pope will confer his blessing upon the people, but it has not yet been decided whether he will do so inside the church or from the balcony looking out upon the piazza, where many hoped he would bestow his benediction on the day of his election. It is said that Pius is favorable to the latter plan but that the influence of the vatican officials is against it, on the ground that it might be interpreted as a recognition of the present state of affairs in Italy. The holding of the coronation ceremonies in St. Peter's itself represents a concession, as in the case of Leo it occurred in the Sistine chapel. Although it is expected that 60,000 tickets will be issued for the event, the demand for them is already very great.

In the consistories to be held Monday and Thursday next the pope will confer the red hat upon Cardinals Ajuti, Taliani, Katschthaler and Herrero y Espinoza, who were raised from the purple on June 25, but who have not received these symbols of rank because of the illness and death of Leo. It is believed that the Spanish cardinal, Herrero, will not be able to be present at the coronation ceremonies.

BOSTON DISTURBERS WERE FOUND GUILTY

By Associated Press.

Boston, Aug. 6.—The trial of William M. Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian; Granville Martin and Bernard Charles, charged with disturbing a meeting at the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion church, which was addressed by Booker T. Washington on the night of July 30, ended today, when all three defendants were found guilty. Sentences will be imposed tomorrow.

PHILIPPINE CENSUS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 6.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Governor Taft saying that the census of the Philippines has been about completed. The books and schedules will be sent to Washington. Governor Taft recommends that General Sanger be ordered here in connection with this census work and it is probable he will come as census director.

MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONISTS READY FOR GENERAL RISING

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 6.—A news agency distpatch from Vienna says that the Macedonian central revolutionary committee has fixed August 31 as the date for a general rising, and that Boris Sarafoff, one of the leading Macedonian agitators, has been appointed commander of the revolutionary forces with Alexieff as his principal lieutenant.

The London papers print mail letters descriptive of the Macedonian situation, and dated the latter part of July, which indicate that the committee was vigorously preparing for an uprising at the close of the harvest. The members of the committee, according to these advices, have been vainly hoping for an outbreak of war between Turkey and Bulgaria or some other sensational occurrence, such as a massacre of Christians, to give them an opening, but nothing has happened, and although the situation is critical it is just possible that the committee may still further postpone the date of the outbreak.

Meanwhile the Turks are more ready than ever to strangle any rising at its birth. The imperial troops, poorly paid and poorly fed, exasperated by the prolongation of the crisis and the necessity of incessant duty night and day, owing to the threats of the Turkish population to pillage Bulgarian houses and murder their occupants as revenge for the depredations of roving Bulgarian bands, are preying upon the peasantry and would indulge in barbarities upon the slightest pretext.

According to these mail advices, despite the combustible appearance of the situation, it is declared that a unanimous insurrection of the Macedonian people is quite impossible, as the Turks have the advantage in numbers and arms over the Bulgarian bands, and any attempt at such an insurrection would merely be the signal for the massacre of innocent peasantry.

The Times' Sofia correspondent says that the Bulgarian government is determined to maintain a loyal attitude toward Turkey by preventing ammunition for the insurgents from passing across the Bulgarian frontier into Macedonia.

A letter from Yedda dated July 21 reports that the notorious Kurdish chief Moussa Bey, who was responsible for many of the Armenian outrages, has escaped from Medina with other Kurdish chiefs, where they have been living in exile, and that all attempts to intercept them have failed. The sultan was so incensed that he ordered the immediate dismissal of the governor of Medina, this being the third time Moussa has escaped, having been recaptured twice. It is feared that he will reach Kurdistan and lead a new insurrection against the Turks, with perhaps a repetition of the atrocities in Armenia.

EJECTED FROM NAVAL RESERVATION IN CUBA

By Associated Press.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 6.—Some engineers who were surveying a site for a terminal of the Cuban Eastern railway on the United States naval reservation at Guantanamo bay, were warned off by the American officers there, but refused to go.

Admiral Coghlan thereupon notified the Cuban government and President Palma sent a revenue cutter which forcibly ejected the trespassers. The railway, having acquired the land, claims heavy damages.

OHIO WOMAN ASSAULTED BY YOUNG NEGRO LAWYER

By Associated Press.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 6.—St. Clairsville, Ohio, a small city in Belmont county, was thrown into a panic this evening when it became known that a terrible outrage had been perpetrated on Mrs. M. E. Stowe, one of the most prominent and highly respected residents of the town, who was criminally assaulted by a young negro lawyer. The woman had been out for a walk during the afternoon and remained later than she had anticipated. Abut 6 o'clock she started for her home, the route extending through a lonely tract of woods. When within 200 yards of her home she was seized by the negro and thrown to the ground. She made a brave but unsuccessful struggle for her honor. When the woman regained consciousness her pitiable screams attracted the attention of passers-by who rushed to her assistance. She was taken to her home where she told of the brutal outrage. A posse of the most prominent citizens of the county was organized and set out in pursuit of the negro, who escaped to the woods. The mob is fully armed and bent on lynching the negro when he is apprehended. Mrs. Stowe is in a critical condition as a result of her awful experience. Her assailant is a well-known negro, C. E. Burns, who has been practising law in this vicinity. A report received late tonight say that the bloodhounds have scented the trail and the chase is being pursued with renewed vigor.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, the surviving founder of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, sailed today on the transpacific steamer Ventura. She will make a two years' trip around the world.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN SINKING OF A BARGE

By Associated Press.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 6.—The barge Florrie in tow of the tug Bo well, while on her way from Norfolk for Providence, foundered early Wednesday morning between Barnegat and Fire Island during a heavy northeast storm. Captain Cobb of the barge and one of the deck hands were saved, but Mrs. Cobb, the captain's wife, a 10-year-old son, a boy named Jones who was making the trip with the captain, the engineer and cook of the barge whose names are not known, went down with the vessel and were lost.

When the barge began to sink, Captain Cobb had just time to seize the two boys, one under each arm, who stood beside him in the pilot house. Mrs. Cobb, the engineer and cook were all below and were carried down with the barge.

The waves tore Captain Cobb's hold from the two boys, who were swept away. Captain Cobb and the deck hand clung to a hatch and were rescued, nearly exhausted, in about half an hour by the tug.

FIVE PERSONS INJURED IN WRECK IN KANSAS

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Aug. 6.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 202, known as the Southern Kansas, due in this city at 6:30, collided with a Santa Fe freight tonight at Elizabeth, Kan., three miles this side of Olathe, as a result of which five persons were injured.

The injured—David Parker, Chanute, Kan., passenger engineer, chest crushed and internally injured; Frank Juleson, Chanute, Kan., passenger fireman, leg sprained and shoulder bruised; Charles Zorn, Kansas City, baggageman, back sprained and other bruises; Andy Byrne, Argentine, freight conductor, riding in caboose of freight, back hurt and body bruised; Mrs. Sue Goodlet, Hazleton, Kan., arm badly wrenched and side hurt.

None of the injured will die. The passenger train was 30 minutes late and running at the rate of 50 miles an hour when the collision occurred. The freight train was trying to make a siding to allow the passenger to pass, but it was too late to clear the main track.

KANSAS RIVER RISING.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 6.—The Kansas river at this place is rising slowly. Last night's rain amounted to over three inches. On account of high water on stream, the river will be higher tomorrow.

BLANCHE WALSH'S DIVORCE.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 6.—Justice Dugro today signed the final decree of divorce in favor of Blanche Walsh, the actress, in her suit against Alfred Hickman, to whom she was married in 1896.

The Newspaper Chaperone.

"To the Journal:—Would it be entirely proper for a modest young unmarried lady to telephone to a young bachelor at his apartments? Please reply at once. He is so sick, and the only way I can reach him is through the 'phone, on the table by his bedside. Annie."

We fear Annie has dropped her inquiry into the wrong box. This paper does not run a chaperone column. However, the sore distress of doubt which is evidently tormenting the young lady excites our compassion and gallantry, so an answer must be attempted.

Gentle Annie probably descends from those prim New England ancestors who considered it the height of impropriety for a young man to keep the picture of a girl in his bed room. From this dainty nicety of morals arose that quaint custom which prompted our forefathers, as everybody knows, to inclose their daguerreotypes in little boxes, to attach a pink colored cover to their tintypes, and to shield their photographs by a thin flap or veil of tissue paper, so that female loveliness might always be protected from the possibility of suffering, even by proxy of these counterfeit presentiments, the least embarrassment or confusion.

It is very easy to discern the cause of gentle Annie's painful hesitation. The timid young lady undoubtedly fears that her bachelor friend might answer the 'phone in his bathrobe, or at least in his shirtsleeves. But nevertheless and notwithstanding this horrible thought, the offense of it is wholly imaginary, and therefore it would seem that there could be no great harm or impropriety in ringing up the young man and inquiring as to his health.

After the observance in due form of the general rules and customs of society, the conduct on all the minor points and punctilios of etiquette and decorum must necessarily and of course be left to the discretion of the particular parties called upon for a performance; and in Annie's case, her incertitude and inquiry show such an innate sense of propriety and a delicacy of nature that she may trust securely in the correctness of her behavior, if guided only by her own good judgment and intuition, assuming that she has no mother at hand to consult. Since Annie is instinctively safe from being a coquette she should try to escape the other extreme of becoming a confirmed and squeamish prude. There is danger of being too "finical," as has been proved by many instances. For example, an aged spinster during the recent floods is said to have died of shame after a fireman, in answer to her agonizing call for help, had rescued her in her night robe from death in a watery grave. Again, another lady, a country maid; once walked the streets of this city for weeks, so it is said, hunting for a moderate-priced boarding house where the bath tub was not used indiscriminately by men and women guests alike. There is a happy medium between impropriety and prudishness which all young maidens should seek, and which most of them, through sensible mother's guidance, fortunately find.—(Kansas City Journal.

Eloquence.

Cyrus Townsend Brady was talking about the itinerant preachers of the past.

"These men," he said, "were rugged and sincere. Their minds, if they were coarse, were also strong. Their eloquence was sometimes powerful; sometimes it was amazing.

"There was a notable itinerant who once preached on the 'Glory of the Saints,' and the description of a saint's glory that he gave in this sermon deserves, I think, to be perpetuated. This is it, word for word:

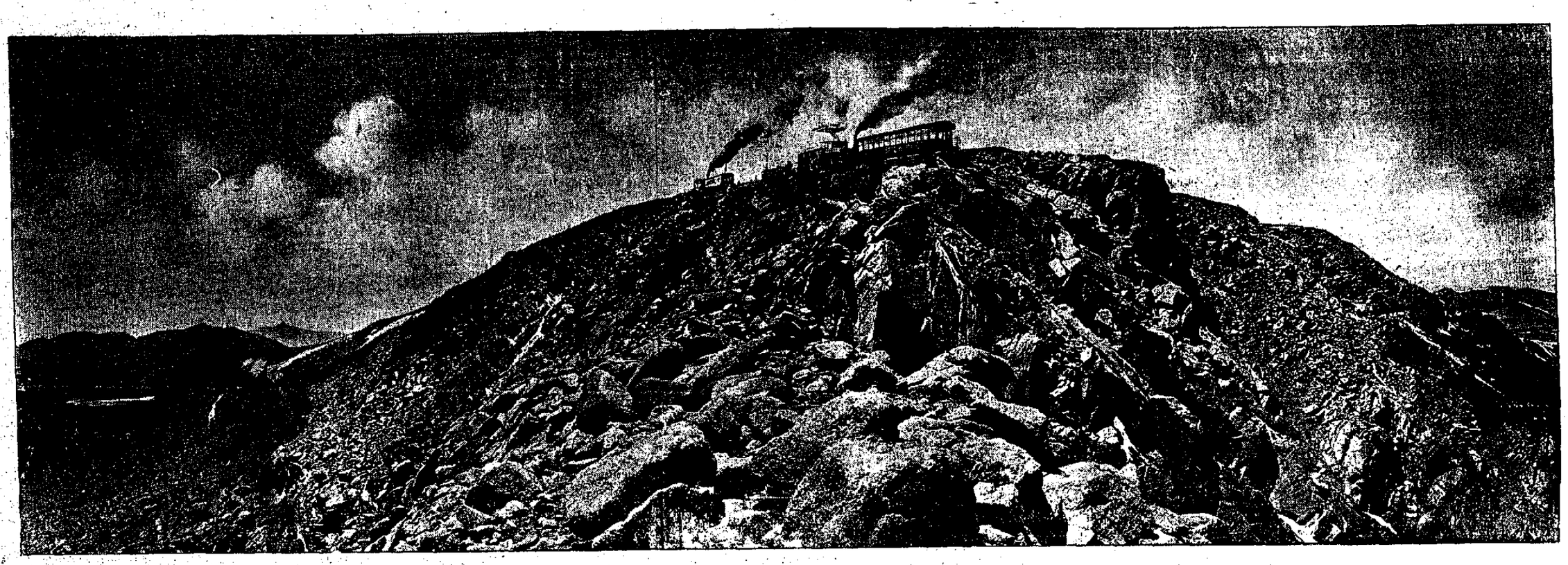
"'Who, my brethren, can describe the glory of a saint? Why, nothing on earth can liken it. If you drill a hole through the sun and put it on your head for a crown, and split the moon in sunder and put the pieces on your shoulders for epaulettes—if you tear down the starry curtain of the sky and wrap it round your body for a robe and ride to heaven on the lightning wings of the tempest, this will be nothing to the glory of the saints.'"—(Detroit News-Tribune.

"Yes, Brown joined one of those co-operative communities, where all work for the common good at that particular task for which he is best fitted, and they made him mayor."

"Was that because he was best fitted for that job?"

"Not exactly. It was because he wasn't good for anything else."—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

A New View of the Summit of Pike's Peak



Copyrighted 1903 by the Williamson-Haffner Engraving Company, Denver.

Pike's Peak, a new picture from "The Rocky Mountain View Book" of Foltz & Hardy.

Congressmen Clamor for More Rural Delivery Routes

(Special Correspondence of the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—There has been considerable gossip and comment over the apparent decrease in authority which has come to the office of the first assistant postmaster general through the transfer of the rural free delivery service to the office of Mr. Bristow, the fourth assistant. General Bristow is now in complete charge of the rural delivery division, and his inspectors are carrying on the service while conducting the investigation. The free delivery division belongs by law, and is placed by law, under the charge of the first assistant postmaster general, where it has been ever since its establishment, and a permanent transfer can not be effected without the approval of congress. The postoffice department is the only department of the government in which congress, in making appropriations, has taken pains to specify the different assistants under which various bureaus shall be placed. In all other departments it is purely a matter of administrative routine, and the transfer of divisions from one chief to another in other departments is not unusual.

When the investigation is complete, therefore, the division now temporarily under General Bristow for purposes of investigation will be restored to the office of the first assistant unless congress, in the next appropriation bill, shall indicate otherwise.

✣ ✣ ✣

The leading members of the house are fully aware of the legal status of the various divisions of the postoffice department, and have already begun to file objections to the management of the rural free delivery by General Bristow, who they assert is conducting the service on too narrow a basis. General Bristow has always been opposed to the liberal distribution of free delivery routes, and long before he assumed charge of the division he protested as vigorously as he could against what he termed extravagance in the administration of the bureau. He holds that the government should not employ a carrier to deliver mail on a route which does not reach at least 100 persons. Congressional advocates of the free delivery system contend that such a discrimination loses sight of the principal object of the rural delivery as it was originally established. They say that the object is not to accommodate thickly settled communities but to relieve the inconvenience of living at a distance from villages and towns, and to encourage the building up of farming districts and make them more desirable places of residence. When this question comes up in congress this winter there will probably be a sharp contest between those who favor his position and those who prefer the old system which, with all its extravagance, they declare to be better than a niggardly administration. If the investigation now in progress is entirely completed before congress meets, this matter will settle itself, for at the close of the investigation the bureau reverts automatically to the office of the first assistant postmaster general.

✣ ✣ ✣

While it is true that considerable fun has been poked at Professor Langley and his flying machine, the results of the impending test are being waited with intense interest by the scientific world. This time it is not a question of models. The professor has already flown his models successfully, the machines remaining in the air so long as the motor furnished power. This time a man will ascend in the machine to control the power and direct the flight. Sufficient caution will be used, however, to provide a soft spot in the lower Potomac for the operator to alight in case there is any hitch in the soaring of the Langley "Buzzard."

✣ ✣ ✣

Just who is the oldest man in the United States senate is a question no one cares to ask in the presence of that dignified body, yet, if a certain remark of Chauncey Depew's is to be taken in earnest, the New York senator claims to be the Nestor. When Senator Depew brought his wife home from their wedding trip to Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, she was delighted with the beauty of the scene. Standing on the piazza, she said to him, "I shall never tire of the beautiful spot with its grand old mountains and majestic river. I suppose Senator, when you were a boy it was much wilder and more primitive. Was the railroad then completed?"

"Railroad!" the senator cried, "Why bless you, my dear, when I was a boy there was neither railroad nor river here."

Some people say Depew can not tell a story, that his reputation as an after-dinner speaker is based on his laugh, which is a most infectious one. Lately, however, he made a clever quotation, if it really was a quotation, the clever little verse which he attributed to Postmaster General Payne when he quoted it for a London audience. Even the Britishers saw the point, though it is a delicate one. This is the verse:

"Ask papa!" the maiden said.
He knew that her papa was dead.
He also knew the life he'd led,
He understood her when she said,
"Ask papa!"

Mr. Depew's colleague, Senator Platt, rarely tells a story, but he has an acid tongue at times. A reporter, arriving late at a political meeting, approached and asked him, referring to a certain speaker, "Did he say anything new?" Senator Platt answered: "He's an organization man. It was an average speech—average enough for him to have thought out himself, and not good enough to have been plagiarized."

✣ ✣ ✣

The postoffice department is considering suggestions offered for the marking of stamps so that stolen postage stamps may be more easily traceable. One inspector suggests that the stamps be marked with darts, arrows, stars, circles and other emblems, which may be seen only with the aid of a microscope. A separate mark would not be designed for each of the 75,000 postoffices in the United States, and it is unlikely that any special marking would be ordered for any but the first-class offices. Possibly a special design might be placed on all stamps intended for second-class offices, another for those sent to third-class offices, and still another for fourth-class offices, which would greatly aid the inspectors.

One suggestion is to print visible bars across the face of the stamps, two bars for the second-class office, three for the third, and so on. While this would mar the appearance of the stamp, it would serve as a "Beware" sign to the thievishly inclined.

If some plan for the identification of stamps had been determined upon a year ago, the theft of $70,000 worth from the Chicago postoffice might not have occurred. Of that parcel not a stamp has ever been recovered, but unless they have already been disposed of, it will be a difficult matter for the holders to get rid of them, as a large bundle of two-cent stamps of last year's design appearing in one section of the country would immediately arouse suspicion. Outside the Chicago incident, thefts of stamps are not of much importance. However, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the government lost $29,000 worth of postage stamps.

The mimic war between the army and navy has brought up a sharp discussion between the rear admirals. Admirals O'Neil and Bowles contend that the 13,000-ton battleships should be equipped with armor and armament which will enable them to cope with 16,000-ton vessels; while Admirals Melville and Bradford insist that armor and armament should be sacrificed to give the 13,000-ton vessels speed. O'Neil declares that "our battleships should not be given speed for the purpose of running away," and that if they are properly armed they will n. need to run away from any 16,000-ton enemy. All United tates vessels are more heavily armed than foreign battleships, and American marksmanship is the finest in the world. Rear Admiral Bowles denounces the superposed turret, which is a feature of nearly all American battleships, as being unmilitary, holding that single guns are more effective than guns in groups; and although, in order to evenly distribute the weight, guns must be mounted in pairs on ships, it is wrong to mount them in fours as in the superposed turret.

It has been contended by Rear Admirals Melville and Bradford that the coal supply of the 13,000-ton vessels, notably the Mississippi and Idaho, is deficient. However, a comparison of the records of these vessels with 16,000-ton battleships would seem to prove that, even though they have less storage room for coal, they can make longer and swifter runs than the larger ships. The Idaho is warmly praised for her coal endurance.

✣ ✣ ✣

Many a sight-seer who comes to Washington fails of the fairest sight in the city, sometimes because he does not come in the summer time, sometimes because he does not realize that it is worth while. It has no historic interest. It is merely a pretty scene. From the great east balcony of the White house, the green lawn sweeps down to the Potomac. Great oaks and maples make cool, shady spots, and the fountains fling up a refreshing spray. On Saturday evening during the warm months, from six until half past seven, the Marine band plays, plays everything the crowd wants, everything but rag-time. And the crowd moves here and there, hardly a word spoken, not a sound above a murmur. Occasionally a little, soft hand-clapping, when the piece touches a peculiarly sympathetic chord. Then, at the end, the band, in their white duck, rise for the national airs. "Dixie" follows on the heels of "Yankee Doodle," and "Maryland, My Maryland," slips in between "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner." As the last notes of "America" float down to the silent water, the crowd moves down the avenues, away from the executive mansion, and the sweetest bit of life in the capital is over for the week.

"JOE" CANNON'S YOUTH

The spiders had not spun their first cobwebs in the Indiana law office of J. G. Cannon, writes L. F. Turbush in Success, before the tenant was marching in the front rank of the plain people of that plain state, "Uncle Joe" Cannon saw the force and effect of the direct, straightforward code of the frontier life, and he has adhered to it through life. He had been born to the rough and ready way of the frontier. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, who, with others of the sect, had been driven from Massachusetts by persecution, and had formed a Quaker settlement, called New Garden, near Guilford Courthouse, in North Carolina, where Joseph G. Cannon was born. The first hard bumps he ever received in life, he says, were against the oaken sides of a "prairie schooner," in which the family made the long journey from New Garden to Indiana. His life in Indiana had been that of most frontier boys. He worked on the farm, went to school, and his father, a poor country doctor, was even able to give him two terms at the Friends' manual labor academy at Bloomingdale. When Joseph was 14 years old, his father was drowned, a calamity that terminated the boy's school life. He became a clerk, and, for five years, he was among the thousand and one things that, in those days, comprised the stock of a country store.

At 19 Mr. Cannon had $500, which he had saved while a clerk. He decided to study law, and entered the office of Usher & Patterson, in Terre Haute, and, in 1858, he was admitted to the bar. A year later, being unable to make a living in Indiana, he moved to Illinois. The practice of law was very different in those days from what it is now. There were few or no precedents. Only a small number of the decisions of the Illinois supreme court had been printed. The lawyers had to reason out a proposition in conformity with their knowledge of the fundamental principles, instead of searching for support of their contention in reports of adjudged cases. The sittings of court at the county seat were great occasions, and the sessions were attended by many who had no part in litigation. The trials were generally before juries, and the lawyers depended as much on their wit and eloquence for winning a case as they did upon the legal points brought out and sustained.

Mr. Cannon rode the circuit on horseback. He was an indefatigable worker, and, in less than a year, he gained an enviable reputation for thoroughness and for resourceful wit. The rough and tumble passages which he had with the other circuit riders gave him a good training for his subsequent career in congress. They taught him how to use his great natural wit to the best advantage.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

Proving the Safety of the Mails.

To test the safety of the mails and the honesty of the postal clerks, a gentleman made the following experiment:

He pasted on one side of a silver dollar a bit of paper on which he wrote his daughter's address. On the other side he put a one-cent stamp, sending the dollar at merchandise rates.

The experiment was the result of a dispute with a foreigner, who doubted the American's assertions of the safety of the United States mails, and warned him that that was the last he would hear of his money.

Two days later the man received a letter from his daughter acknowledging the receipt of the dollar.—(Indianapolis Journal.

"There isn't much difference between me and Eve," said the little girl who was forced to wear her big sister's cast-off skirts. "How is that?" asked her chum. "Why, Eve had to wear leaves, and I have to wear 'eavings."—(Philadelphia Record.

VIEW-BOOK OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS

One of the handsomest publications of its kind that has ever been issued in the state has just been published by Foltz & Hardy of this city, and the Williamson-Haffner Engraving company of Denver. It is known as "The Rocky Mountain View Book." It contains 28 large single and double page views, many of which have never before appeared in any book.

The most notable scenery in the state is here pictured, and as might be expected, Colorado Springs, Manitou and the Pike's Peak region come in for a large share of the engravings. The centerpiece of the book is a fine view of the summit of Pike's Peak, and includes a sweep of country which has never before been pictured in just this way. It is said that this view alone cost $300 to make. The frontispiece is a reproduction in brilliant color of the Stevens' Sunrise from Pike's Peak. The book is issued with three different colored covers, and forms a noteworthy contribution to the pictorial literature of the Pike's Peak region.

FIRST SUSPENSION RAILWAY

There will shortly be opened in Germany the first suspended railway the world has ever seen. It runs between Barmen, Elberfeld and Vohwinkel, in Germany. The cars are suspended beneath the track and run on a single rail. The peculiar character of this unique line merits some description in these columns, especially as it seems to point to a possible solution of the problem of express passenger traffic both in congested districts and over long routes.

Barmen and Elberfeld are two of the most important manufacturing towns in Germany, and are situated on the river Wupper, a tributary of the Rhine. The principal industries of both towns are textile, dyeing and calico printing works, iron foundries, iron and steel manufactotries, paper mills, chemical works and breweries. The abundance of coal in the vicinity has been of great importance to the towns, and the industrial development of the population of both has increased very much of late years.

In 1893 the municipalities of Elberfeld and Barmen determined to provide better facilities than then in existence for intercommunication. At first they contemplated the erection of an elevated electric railroad similar to the Liverpool overhead railway, but this type was rejected in favor of a monorail suspended railway, invented by Herr Eugen Langen, an engineer of much distinction, who died at Cologne in 1895.

The idea of suspended cars was suggested to Langen by the transport difficulties of the sugar works which he had inherited, and he accordingly patented a method for the conveying of goods by aerial cableway. Later on he adopted the system for passenger traffic, and thus was evolved the very ingenious railway which was opened a few weeks ago in Germany, and which is the only one of its kind in the world.

In choosing a means of communication the authorities had to take many points into consideration. The four towns of Barmen, Elberfeld, Sonnborn and Vohwinkel almost join one another each merging with the other. The absence of main streets did not allow the building of a line on the road level, and as in the Langen system it was possible to construct certain portions of the line over the river Wupper, which runs through the valley in which the towns lie, this scheme was finally adopted.

The mono-rail suspended railway was commenced at the close of the year 1896, and at the end of 1898 the first section was ready for the trial runs. Some portion of the line was opened for traffic at the commencement of the year, and in a few weeks' time the whole line will be declared open with much ceremony.—(Black and White, London.

An Ever-Growing Sentiment.

It is impossible to read the speeches which have been delivered, whether by British or American officers, at the steadily accumulating series of dinners and luncheons, without being struck by the unforced note of intimate personal cordiality which runs through them. In this country, at all events, it is indisputable that this feeling has of late years gathered new strength, thanks to the irresistible influence of close and continuous intercourse, and to the temperate wisdom of statesmen and diplomatists on both sides of the Atlantic.—(London Times.

Rev. John McMillan of Atlantic City, N. J., asked that the county judge hold a special session of his court so that he might take out naturalization papers. This was done, and before Mr. McMillan forswore his allegiance to the English crown he delivered a patriotic address in his church. This seems a bit like rubbing it in.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE'S ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE is doing a public service in his Chautauqua lectures throughout the country in arousing the people to a realization of the dangers which confront them from legislative corruption. He speaks by the card. He has encountered the corporation lobbyists in his office as governor, in the legislature of his state, and in the reports which have been sent to him from the congress of the United States.

The truth ought to be spoken upon this grave matter, and Governor La Follette does well not to mince his words. Every city knows the results of corporate influence in its council; every state knows something of the large staff of lobbyists which is maintained to corrupt legislators. If there is any doubt of it, let the people turn their minds back to only a few months ago when from one end of the country to the other legislative corruption was flagrant, notorious and almost unchallenged. It is becoming easier and less expensive to buy a legislature than it is to do the work at the elections.

In congress the measure that is not fostered by powerful corporate influences has very little chance of becoming a law. The composition of the senate is well known. The dominating influence is the corporation influence. This is manifested in the excessive burdens laid upon the masses of the people in high tariffs for the already wealthy trusts. It is manifested in railroad legislation, in conferring government contracts and in class measures of one sort and another. Even congressmen are not hesitating to grab government contracts through an intermediary. It is little wonder that postoffice employes endeavor to get a little of "the good things" that are going.

On the whole, Governor La Follette's speech forms a powerful arraignment of his own party, under whose absolute control the abuses which he details so faithfully have increased tenfold. He will, of course, be denounced as a disturber, possibly an anarchist, certainly a mischief maker, and he may be read out of the party. But he has heretofore been able to hold his own with his enemies, and whether he is or not, his words cannot fail to impress themselves upon every thoughtful citizen.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL MILES.

THE RETIREMENT of Lieutenant General Miles from active service and from his post as commander of the army is an event that should not pass unnoticed.

General Miles' services to his country have been eminent, continuous and lifelong. In the earliest days of the Civil war he began the military career which has just ended. His acts of bravery at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, at Chancellorsville and at Richmond won for him frequent and deserved promotions. When the war ended he decided to enter the regular military service as a profession, and continued to distinguish himself for his courage and ability in subduing the Indian tribes of the great west, and in other campaigns. As is well known, he made such a successful onslaught against the Apaches that Geronimo and other chiefs were compelled to surrender.

Likewise, when the time came for him to take part in the Spanish-American war, he rendered notable service. The occurrences in connection with that war caused General Miles to be brought into disfavor with the secretary of war and other bureau officials, but there is no reason for believing that General Miles, in condemning certain sorts of food furnished to the army, and in demanding that the men fighting for their country get only the best, was actuated by anything but an honest desire to be of service to the troops and to the government. As a soldier and officer in the Civil war he had come into contact with the average army contractor, and knew something of the character and standing of these persons. He naturally, therefore, took occasion to scrutinize closely the fulfillment of contracts in the latest war, especially such as referred to the food supply of the army. Possibly he was not as tactful as he might have been in going about it, but there is no question but that he was in the main right in his contentions, and that the heat displayed by some of his superior officers and the subsequent bitterness between them was entirely uncalled for.

It may be that in his later years General Miles has been indiscreet in his newspaper talk. But it will be the judgment of history that his indiscretions were of a very minor character in comparison with the eminence and the value of his services to his country. A man who gives his entire life to the army, knowing what it means, with its discipline, its constant shifting about, its lack of home comforts, deserves well of his fellow countrymen. General Miles is, therefore, entitled to all the reward that has been given him by the president and by congress, and he may retire with consciousness of duty faithfully and honorably performed.

A NEW JERSEY VIEW.

THAT THE COURTS of New Jersey, at least the federal courts, are not wholly given over to the domination of trusts and are not entirely in sympathy with trust practices is evidenced by the remarks of Vice Chancellor Pitney at a hearing in Jersey City upon an application for a receiver for the Universal Tobacco company. The application contained an allegation that the stock of the company after being increased from $100,000 to $1,000,000 had been sold for from 25 to 35 cents a share. In speaking of this practice the chancellor said:

"I wish to express right here my judicial distrust of such practices. There is no honesty in a stock issue of $1,000,000 on a 25 or 30 per cent. basis, and the forcing out of the holders of the common stock, to the preferment of those holding preferred stock. That sort of practice is a fraud on the people who invest their money, and it is thievery to do it."

The chancellor rightly concluded that the interests of the investing public should first be considered by promoters, and that the custom of these so-called Napoleons of placing themselves "on velvet" at the expense of men and women putting up actual money was downright dishonesty.

There is only one satisfaction in this process, and that is, that investors who have been bitten once upon an inflated scheme will be very wary about putting their money into other promotions of a similar character.

Russell Sage has just celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth, and on the same day was served with a notice that a suit was pending against him for failing to provide his tenements with fire escapes. Russell's rule in life has been that a penny saved is a penny earned.

The salary of Mr. W. E. Corey, the new president of the Steel trust, has been fixed at $75,000 a year, or $25,000 less than was paid to Mr. Schwab. Nevertheless, Mr. Corey, by economy, ought to be able to have three meals a day and keep one servant.

A MORAL NON-CONDUCTOR.

HAVING just received advices from a recent conference of the "Antis" in Denver, the Telegraph has commenced to realize the true situation. It frantically asks: "What is the use of having a mayor and a city council in a city where there is a Democratic boss with a newspaper?"

The next article in the series will be the last, according to precedent, and will be based on the further inquiry, "What's the use of federal patronage in a state where all the boys are against us?"

It is true the Gazette will soon cease to be a Democratic paper but any man in Colorado without a newspaper will represent about as much politically in a few short months as the Telegraph will, if present indications count for anything.

The Gazette has taken a decided stand on three propositions, namely:

That indicted police officials should be suspended;

That public contracts should be let to the lowest bidders;

That a non-partisan judiciary was most desirable and should be secured.

Has the Telegraph the honesty and the candor to tell the people what its position is on those three propositions?

In all the controversy on these questions there has never been one single word spoken by this reform organ as to its position on any of them.

It has contented itself by characterizing the advocacy of these propositions as "yellow journalism" but it finds no space to combat them on any logical or moral grounds.

It has said no word in defense of the mayor's course. It only smiles and says "the mayor is a real nice man, and those people who say he does not do as he is told are naughty." It poses as a great moral force but it is simply a moral non-conductor.

THE CHAUTAUQUA COURSE.

THE CHAUTAUQUA assembly is fulfilling all expectations in the quality of the course which is being presented. It has started with a series of brilliant lectures and concerts and many other attractions of equal interest and value are to be presented in the next two weeks.

Very rarely does the public have an opportunity for such a small sum of money of hearing as varied and as helpful a course as is now being given. It deserves the hearty support of citizens and of visitors.

Secretary Root has recently refused to accept the resignations of certain young army officers who desire to get out of the service and into some other business. The secretary declined to permit them to do so on the ground that the United States had been to considerable expense in educating and training these men for its service, and that the government is entitled to their services for a number of years at least. The secretary's reasoning seems plausible, but on the other hand his ruling appears to deny a man the right to follow whatever occupation he chooses to enter.

General Young will have the privilege of being commander of the army for just one week. On August 15 the general staff law will go into effect. His tenure is not long, but long enough to be handed down to posterity.

Another forest fire in the Pike's Peak range, started through the carelessness of campers, has burned many acres of timber. An offense of this sort merits a jail sentence and nothing less.

Pittsburg druggists who are figuring on getting around the blue laws will probably sell a quinine pill for 10 cents today and throw in a glass of ice cream soda to make the pill more appetizing.

A Panama newspaper which wants the canal very badly has been suspended for advocating the independence of Panama. Instead of independence, the editor got the calaboose.

The stock reports declare "Biscuit Common was hammered down." At the conclusion of the call it must have resembled the sort of biscuit that mother's daughter used to make.

Professor Langley's airship, like a good many other ships, appears to take more naturally to the water than it does to the air.

Late Press Comment

HOMESICKNESS.

Where shall I wander, where upon the plain,
Who find not that for which my heart is fain.
Not one sweet meadow where the violets wake,
Nor any woodland bordering a lake?
Where shall I search upon the mountain-side,
Who cannot find the darlings of my pride—
The first arbutus hid beneath the snow,
The star-sown wind-flowers that I used to know,
The wintergreen, the little partridge-vine
Bright-berried yearly underneath the pine?
Where shall I turn, who can no longer see
The far blue hills familiar unto me—
The hills of summer and the hills of snow
Where great winds rise and driven clouds sweep low.
Too long my steps were taught New England ways,
Too long my eyes looked out upon those days
To find their comfort here. Here sorrow dwells,
And the wide future opens, dim and vast;
But there forever lie the olden spells,
The balm of childhood and my treasured past!
—Edith C. Banfield, in the August Century.

* * *

A LITTLE LIGHT IN THE GLOOM.

Two or three items in the news give ground for hope that would-be lynchers will soon find themselves strongly opposed by the representatives of law and order. In Lorain, O., the mayor headed off a crowd of would-be murderers and induced them to disperse by telling them that the white man who had been wounded by a negro was not seriously injured. In Chicago the police promptly arrested a woman who was urging a mob to kill a non-union man. In Texas a posse surrounding a criminal outrode the lynchers, in a race of several miles, and safely jailed their charge. In Wheeling, W. Va., policemen rescued a Hungarian who was nearly done to death for insulting a respectable white woman. In the south there have been two cases of the law's taking its course without interference from Judge Lynch. In Mecklenburg county, Va., two negroes who attempted to assault a white woman on Wednesday last were yesterday convicted and sentenced to be hanged on September 2—speedy enough justice to satisfy the most exigent. In Greenville, Tenn., a negro who has confessed to an attempted assault is in jail awaiting trial. Though a lynching was talked of, the citizens have wisely decided not to become murderers, but to let the law take its course. All this is vastly better reading than such news as has come to us of late from Illinois and Indiana and Delaware.—(New York Evening Post.

* * *

OUTBURST OF ROYAL BLARNEY.

King Edward's farewell address to Ireland summed up a most interesting and surprisingly pleasing tour, and, within the bounds of the British system, ought to be very promising to the Irish people. The king suffered none of the rebuffs or unpleasant demonstrations that were predicted for him when he determined to visit Ireland.—(Kansas City Times.

* * *

THE OTHER FELLOW'S TARIFF.

The furniture men, at their annual meeting, have been placing themselves on record as favoring certain steps in tariff revision. They omitted, however, to say anything about a reduction of the duties on furniture. A great many of the infants think some other infants could get along with a little less pap.—(Minneapolis Times.

COLORADO COMMENT

Millions of Wealth.

A person hardly ever picks up a paper of late without glancing over a new gold strike in some locality in Colorado. All this is a sure indication that the grand old state has millions of wealth hidden in her rocky frame, and it is very gratifying when we hear of some one who has penetrated deep enough to tap the vein of riches.—(Durango Herald.

Undesirable Immigration.

We cannot understand why our national law makers are so slow to shut out undesirable immigration. They have the matter in their own hands and the entire country is urging restriction. We now have several million illiterate, uneducated and unthinking foreigners in our country who require a great deal of attention and we should have no more new subjects until we have time to make men out of the ones we now have.—(Antonito Ledger.

Stale News.

A Denver paper announced in startling headlines the other day that "hold-ups were operating in the state capitol building." That's not news. The good people of Colorado have been aware of the fact for lo, these many days, and they don't understand why the fact of a private individual's loss of a couple of hundred dollars should be the occasion of such a hullaballoo when officials have been holding up the taxpayers for many hundred times that amount each year.—(La Jara Chronicle.

More Hands Needed.

There are only two things that can prevent this section from having the greatest crop ever produced here—hail and early frost. It is believed by many that the season of the most danger of hail has passed. The cantaloupe season will be shorter than common unless the frost is exceptionally late, but a greater yield is looked for than ever before. The only drawback to the beet crop is the scarcity of help. Good wages are offered, but it seems impossible to obtain sufficient help to put the crop in shape. There has been an abundance of water for irrigation purposes and spring rains to put the range in good shape for cattle. Everybody is busy and the croaker is the only man who is out of a job.—(Fowler Tribune.

SHORT STORIES

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Morals are the rules we make for other people.

The average person likes to go to Europe so as to get back and be able to brag about it.

Some men are born fools, some achieve foolishness and some have foolishness married upon them.

The oftener a woman gets married the surer she is that her first husband was not the kind she wanted, but a better kind than those after him.

The woman who has the most talked about clothes line in town can stand a good deal of unhappiness without getting discouraged.—(N. Y. Press.

A Good Contribution.

Rev. Sanford Olmsted, the new Episcopalian bishop of Colorado, is noted for the skill with which he can collect money for charity. St. Asaph's church at Bala, Pa., was Bishop Olmsted's last charge, and this church, under his pastorate, actually had more money than it could spend.

Here is an instance of Bishop Olmsted's address as a collector.

He called on a man one day who was well to do, but somewhat close. He asked for money for a worthy charity, and the man said:

"I'd give something gladly, but the fact is I've only $300 by me in cash—$300 that I've put aside for my funeral."

"You trust God with your soul," said Bishop Olmsted, "but you're afraid to trust him with your funeral, eh?"

This comment gained the bishop a generous contribution.—(Chicago Record-Herald.

Why the Judge Laughed.

In an Indianapolis office building two lawyers, Messrs. R. C. Robinson and John H. Jump, have offices on opposite sides of a corridor. Mr. Robinson's office boy, with labor-saving inclination whittled out a sign board with a wheel at the end and by manipulating the wheel he saved himself numerous inquiries as to whether his employer was "in" or "out."

The scheme worked so well that the rival boy across the hall made a similar sign. It was put in while Judge Jump was at court. When he returned to his office he stood in the corridor and laughed for five minutes, while the boy, unconscious that the chief was anywhere near, made his sign read alternately "Jump In" and "Jump Out."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

A VEIN OF HUMOR

"You must admit that you gave me some encouragement," said the young man who had been jilted.

"Yes," said the girl, "you see, father says that the first essential in the development of character is to learn to say no, and I wanted you to practice on."—(Washington Star.

"Do you believe," said the lady with the sere and yellow, "that the good die young?"

"How could I?" exclaimed the flatterer, "how could I, and you so good—er—that—"

"Sir!"—(Baltimore News.

Mamma—Gladys, you were rude and indifferent to several people last night.

Gladys—Yes, mamma; I've decided that it isn't worth while to have manners if your clothes don't fit.—(Detroit Free Press.

Shy Young Thing—Papa, did—did Mr. Frajjil call on you this afternoon to—to ask you if—

Businesslike Parent—Yes, he asked me if I had any objections to him as a son-in-law, and I told him I wasn't taking bric-a-brac into my house now—it had gone out of fashion.—(Chicago Tribune.

"I'm glad to notice," said old Roxley, "that young Poorman is less persistent in his attentions to you."

"Yes?" his willful daughter queried.

"Yes, he seems to be losing heart and—"

"Oh! he's lost it completely, but he's found another."—(Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Father—Mabel and her young man are still in the parlor.

Mother—How do you know they're still there?

Father—Because everything is still there.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

She (reading)—Ah! here's an article about a man who got drunk and fell in the river and was drowned. That should be a lesson to you men who drink whisky.

He—Not at all. That's merely a case of taking too much water with your whisky.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

THE FARM AS IT IS

Popular imagination has been decidedly stimulated by the reported exodus of young men from eastern offices and colleges. It is the compensation which the present offers the past. The stream of migration once ran the other way, and the picture was that of the country bumpkin, the "hayseed," in less complimentary and less ancient vernacular, who went up to the city to find his fortune, perhaps even to found it. The truth of the picture was the fear existing behind it. The city had met the country before, and knew what it might become with its fresh vigor operating against the tattered energy of the city. And so revenge was taken in picture because it could not be obtained in fact.

Imagination is working the other way. It is the young man on the high office chair with striped "pants" and gay necktie and the impertinent office nose, or the emaciated college youth with spectacles and Greek exegeses, who goes a-field, seeking his "per diadem," as a celebrated Minnesota solon once said of the reward of less arduous labors than those of the harvest field. And the bucolic imagination of Kansas is making ambuscades for these effete young men and planning to show them a thing or two in the way of strenuous living.

But the facts are that the adjective "effete" has fallen into disrepute even for eastern young men, and there are no more hayseeds in Kansas or any other part of the commercial west. College athletics have changed that on the one hand, and bumper crops to pay college bills have changed it on the other. The Kansas farmer may not pay the $6 a day, which lies at the end of the transcontinental rainbow railway, but he will pay a better wage than can be obtained in any other field. And the eastern youth no longer expects the impossible in the dining-room of the west. There has come to be a mutual understanding. College muscle does not all run into cerebrum, and denim is not the only rustic wear.

The eastern young man will find a few seven-day wonders in the west. He will find out that farm life, instead of being the dead grind it was in his grandfather's day, is the easiest life a man can live, and the best life, if a man wants to be himself. Hard work is a tradition on the farm—it is no longer a condition. Machinery has lifted the burden, until farming has become a sedentary occupation. There are machines which will cut the hay and dry it and rake it and stow it in the barn all in a day, so that there need be no loss of crop. Wheat is subjected to the same magic; indeed, there seems to be no opportunity left for the inventor of farm machinery but a storage battery for the sun and a rain-maker and rain-dissipator. The hired man, who, once upon a time, worked long hours and milked cows the rest of the time, has found his occupation gone. The cows do not yet milk themselves, but tomorrow is coming, and the creamery has done what it could.

This interchange of amenities should result in opening the eyes of the man of the east to farm possibilities—to the ease of life and the contentment of spirit. The gentleman farmer, who is quite as much a farmer as he is a gentleman, is just beyond the turn of the lane. If Miss Daskam's Ardelia had found her Arcady in Kansas, she would never have exclaimed "N'York's the place;"—(St. Paul Dispatch.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

In a communication published elsewhere in the Sun, Mr. William Trickett, of Carlisle, Pa., dean of the Dickinson Law school, takes issue with Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, on the question of "government by injunction." In a recent address before the Iowa Bar association, as noted in the Sun, Justice Brewer emphasized the value of the injunction as a preventive of crime. Among other observations on this subject he was reported as saying: "Shall it be said of the law, which is supposed to be the embodiment of all human reason, that it abandons the task of staying or preventing wrong and contents itself with punishing wrong?"

Writing from the standpoint of a lawyer, Dean Trickett dissents unqualifiedly from Justice Brewer's conclusions. It is plain, from his frank and incisive treatment of the subject, that he believes the use of the restraining power by equity courts may be exercised tyrannically and to the injury of those who are enjoined, unless judges exercise their power with great discrimination and prudence. "If," contends Dean Trickett, "it is an objection to a judicial system that it makes the promulgator of the prohibition the judge of its infraction and the assessor of its punishment, this objection lies against the free employment of the injunction, especially in struggles between class and class and in quarters that may fairly be termed political." The objections to the free use of the injunction, as Dean Trickett very cogently and lucidly states the case, are as follows: "In the injunction one man legislates an act to be penal when the legislature has not made it penal; the legislation is directed to a particular individual and so is partial, when that of the legislature must apply to a class; the judge-legislator who says 'thou shalt not' also acts as a judge to determine whether the person commanded has or has not obeyed, whereas the legislature cannot; the legislature must, in advance of the violation, define the penalty, but the judge-legislator defines the penalty after violation." It is the concentration of the legislative and the judicial work in one man and his power of defining the penalty ex post facto that forms the chief objection to the free use of the injunction. The chancellor who has issued the rescript sits in judgment on its violation. He calls the disobedience a contempt of himself. He is exasperated and made vindictive by this contempt and the vindictiveness enters, in an unascertainable proportion into the motive and guides him in the selection of the degree of punishment."

If a student and expounder of the law regards himself as justified in condemning thus unreservedly the free use of the injunction, it is not surprising that those who think they have suffered unjustly from the exercise of this restraining power by courts of equity should seek a remedy for their alleged wrongs by legislation limiting the power of equity courts. There have been times when the courts seemed to have carried the injunction too far, when they exercised their restraining power in cases in which their intervention appeared to be neither necessary nor warrantable. No doubt they were actuating in what they conceived to be the public interest, and on the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. But the objection which Dean Trickett presents against the indiscriminate use of the injunction by a tribunal which acts both as legislature and judge are sound and convincing. It may be assumed that all judges are inspired by proper motives, but it is well to bear in mind that judges are human and are as liable to err as the average mortal. —(Baltimore Sun.

ANOTHER CONVERT IN UTAH

Elbert Hubbard of the Philistine has been to Utah. He was here a few hours. Like Ella Wheeler Wilcox he went away entirely competent to discuss nicely all the features of Utah, its history, its customs and especially polygamy. We take it he began with the advantage of having a contempt for nearly all forms of religious worship and with an innate disposition to say and do what he pleases—his own desires being the only conscience to which he appeals. His plea is not a justification for polygamy on an original basis, but his effort seems to be to be to prove that a kindly and upright man who is a polygamist is a better man than one who is a monogamist without a manly or honest attribute. It is an old argument which we often heard 15 years ago, which reduced to its real substance was that polygamy was better than prostitution. He was here but a few hours, but went away fully capable of describing the perfect virtue and holiness which prevailed before the coming in force of Gentiles; he discovered also that neither Mormon men nor women ever went astray, and indirectly carries the idea that they are the only people thus sanctified.

His article abounds with the direct and implied falsehoods of the past 20 years, and he gets a backing for his statements from renegade judges and doctors.

We hope he received a reward commensurate with his work. It is enough to state that he wrote upon a theme of the practical truth of which he knows nothing; that his references to monogamous marriage give an impression that he estimates its sanctity from the divorce court standpoint, that his general estimate of the average virtue of Mormonism is of such a nature that in his deeper judgment he is ready to accept the assumed belief that woman's real place is one of servitude. He frankly admits that polygamy puts woman on her good behavior, says she is taught that the lord of the harem is a Lord-God, and that he will spend most time with the wife who treats him best and is the best cook.

Of course when a man is ready to put out an argument of that kind with his own approval, it is as idle to enter into an argument with him as it would be to try to convince the sultan of Sulu that his marriage relations are not quite orthodox.

His article reads all the way through as though it were a brief which he prepared for a consideration and with the old lawyer's advice to the young lawyer in mind: "When you have no merit on your own side abuse your opponent, do not leave him a shred of reputation." It would be the least bit annoying to those who have been here a good while and who know the facts to read the revamped falsehoods of the old days, and look upon the pictures which gifted men and women can paint when properly stuffed for the work, if we were not accustomed to such exhibitions. As it is, they are not worth minding except so far as they throw dirt upon the American home, discount the allegiance due to native land and by indirection stamp upon both religion and morality. In this Hubbard goes a little farther than did Ella Wheeler Wilcox, but both were stuffed from the same spoon.—(Goodwin's Weekly.

OPIUM IN THE PHILIPPINES

"It is light, not heat, that is needed." This is the sage advice given by the Outlook after a careful investigation of the question of regulating the opium trade in the Philippines, one of the serious problems now confronting the commission of which Judge Taft is the head. The tone of the Outlook's article is specially praiseworthy, for it takes into account all phases of the matter and recognizes that the commissioners have to decide upon high license or prohibition with no accurate knowledge of which system is more likely to produce the best results.

To get at the matter definitely the Philippine commission has had two bills drafted, one following with slight alterations the methods adopted in English colonies, the other that used in Japan. The former plan makes it a criminal offense to sell any of the drug, except what is proved to be for medical purposes, to anybody except an adult Chinaman. Other races are barred. The right to deal in opium is granted, under this plan, to the highest bidder, who is kept under heavy bonds to sell to none but Chinamen and to obey all the other provisions of the laws. Under the second plan, the government alone can sell opium by wholesale; it is never retailed except by apothecaries and always by physician's prescription. The commission has not decided which plan it thinks better for the archipelago and with that thoroughness which has characterized many of its acts is making exhaustive inquiries into the effects of prohibition in Japan, Upper Burmah and Formosa before it orders the trial of high license or of prohibition. Thus it will be in a better position to grasp all views of the complicated problem.

Those who declare in a hysterical way that because the use of opium is wrong its sale should be absolutely forbidden mean well, but it is by no means certain that their advice is valuable. Those who deal with the social evil in cities, for example, recognize that regulation frequently accomplishes more than attempts at suppression. It may be so with opium among the Filipinos and the varied population that will drift to the many islands of the group. "In dealing with vice," says the Outlook, "that is the best law which is practically more efficacious in making vice difficult and virtue easy." This is the temperate view that experienced men are pretty sure to take. On the other hand, too much should not be made of the revenue that is obtainable from government control. Some persons argue that, since it is proposed to devote to educational ends the money that might be received under a high-licensing plan, the end justifies the means. This, too, is a short-sighted view.

What must be recognized is that opium smoking among Chinamen is a habit that no law can wipe out, and that our aim is so to regulate the sale of the drug that the evil will not spread faster or farther than we can help. It is highly significant that some Chinese dealers in opium hope that the United States authorities will adopt a prohibitive law; this indicates their belief that they can do a greater business or at least a more profitable business under that system than if costly licenses must be paid for. Even brief consideration of this problem reveals many perplexities that our commissioners are facing; meanwhile, we can feel assured that they will act for the best interest of the Filipinos, so far as it is possible for them to determine what will be for their welfare.—(Providence Journal.

A SHRIVELED PARTY

News comes from Denver that the two warring factions of the Populist party, weary of bickerings and dissensions, have decided to merge in a single national organization. Loneliness rather than zeal for brotherhood seems to have forced this union. Disaster and desertion have thinned the ranks in both the 'middle-of-the-road" and "fusion" parties. Disaffection and apathy have left no zest in leadership or strife for leadership in either organization. A bigger stage is covered by the manipulators in both factions, and a political merger has no doubt appealed to both sides as the surest means of forcing political recognition of some sort in next year's presidential canvass.

However that may be, certain fragments of the two Populist organizations have come together in Denver and voted to pool their hopes and interests. They have also issued a brief summary of up-to-date Populistic doctrine, to which Populists of all shades of opinion are invited to subscribe. So far, so good. Deader beliefs than Populism have been revived by pruning and restatement. Possibly deader parties than the Populist have been set on their feet again by shrewdly conciliatory leadership. But we have looked in vain among the signers of the Denver program for that master spirit who is to infuse new life into the dead body of Populism. We miss among the subscribers to the new declaration of principles names which have ever flashed in the forefront of Populistic statesmanship.

William V. Allen the world knows as an inflammable and meteoric party leader and holder of the record for unsuspended oratory in the United States senate. But who are his associates in this latest effort to revitalize a shriveled and shrunken party? Who are "J. S. Felter, J. Mullett, Dr. R. H. Reemelin, W. A. Poynter and Frank W. Owers?" Why, when the roll was called at Denver, did we miss from it the heroes of the strenuous days of Populism—the men who stormed the west and south, who rent the Democratic party asunder and drove it headlong into the embraces of Bryanism? What has become of Marion Butler of "Tom" Watson, of William A. Peffer? Where are Ignatius Donnelly, Charles A. Towne, James B. Weaver, "Cyclone" Davis and "Sockless Jerry" Simpson? Why, as in the old days at Sioux Falls or St. Louis or Omaha, was William J. Bryan not lurking somewhere in the background, ready to advise and direct, to dictate nominations and edit platforms?

Evidently with Populism the golden cord is loosed and the pitcher is broken at the fountain. Though reunited and harmonized the Populist party of 1908 can hope to be only the emptiest shell of the Populist organization of 1896 or 1900. It looks to us as if at Denver the Hon. William V. Allen was treading a banquet hall deserted—as if the consolidation which he and his associates have been effecting is merely the union of two phantom armies—the merger in one battle line of two exhausted skeleton ranks.—(New York Tribune.

A pretty case of gratitude has just come to light at St. Louis. During the civil war Thomas Trahey was in a hospital and owes his life to the good nursing given him by a sister of charity. She recently died and now Mr. Trahey has had a monument put up over her grave.

A SHADOW BEFORE

BY A. CONAN DOYLE

(Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co.)

THE 15th of July, 1870, found John Worlington Dodds a ruined gamester of the stock exchange. Upon the 17th he was a very opulent man. And yet he had effected the change without leaving the penurious little Irish townlet of Dunsloe, which could have been bought outright for a quarter of the sum which he had earned during the single day that he was within its walls.

John Worlington Dodds had many of the gifts which lead a speculator to success. He was quick in observing, just in estimating, prompt and fearless in acting. But in finance there is always the element of luck, which, however one may eliminate it, still remains, like the blank at roulette, a constantly present handicap upon the operator. And so it was that Worlington Dodds had come to grief. Everything which he had touched had gone wrong; and now, on the eve of his marriage, young, clear-headed and energetic, he was actually a bankrupt had his creditors chosen to make him one. But the stock exchange is an indulgent body. What is the case of one today may be that of another tomorrow, and every one is interested in seeing that the stricken man is given time to rise again. So the burden of Worlington Dodds was lightened for him, many shoulders helped to bear it, and he was able to go for a little summer tour into Ireland, for the doctors had ordered him rest and change of air to restore his shaken nervous system. Thus it was that upon the 15th of July, 1870, he found himself at his breakfast in the fly-blown coffee room of the George hotel, in the market square of Dunsloe.

It is a dull and compressing coffee room, but on this particular day it was as crowded and noisy as that of any London hotel. Heavily booted men clattered in and out, spurs jingled, riding crops were stacked in corners and there was a general atmosphere of horse. From every side Worlington Dodds heard of yearlings, of wind galls, of roarers, of spavins, of cribsuckers, of a hundred other terms which were as unintelligible to him as his own stock exchange jargon would have been to the company. He asked the waiter the reason of it all, and the waiter was an astonished man that there should be any one in this world who did not know it.

"Shure it's the Dunsloe horse fair, your honor—the greatest horse fair in all Oireland. It lasts for a wake, and the folk come from far an' near—from England an' Scotland an' iverywhere."

The waiter had a telegram in his hand, and he turned the address to Worlington Dodds.

"Shure I niver heard such a name, orr. May he you could tell me who owns it?"

Dodds looked at the envelope. Strelenhause was the name.

"No, I don't know," said he. "I never heard it before. It's a foreign name. Perhaps if you were——"

But at that moment a little rounded, ruddy-cheeked gentleman, who was breakfasting at the next table, leaned forward and interrupted him.

"Did you say a foreign name, sir?" said he.

"Strellenhaus is the name.

"I am Mr. Strellenhaus—Mr. Julius Strellenhaus of Liverpool. I was expecting a telegram. Thank you very much."

He sat so near that Dodds, without any wish to play the spy, could not help to some extent overlooking him as he opened the envelope. The message was a very long one. Mr. Strellenhaus arranged the sheets methodically upon the tablecloth in front of him so that no eye but his own could see them. Then he took out a notebook, and with an anxious face he began to make entries in it, glancing first at the telegram and then at the book, and writing apparently one letter or figure at a time. Dodds was interested, for he knew exactly what the man was doing. He was working out a cipher. Dodds had often done it himself. And then suddenly the little man turned very pale, as if the full purport of the message had been a shock to him. Dodds had done that also, and his sympathies were all with his neighbor. Then the stranger rose, and, leaving his breakfast untasted, he walked out of the room.

"I'm thinking that the gintleman has had bad news, sor," said the confidential waiter.

"Looks like it," Dodds answered; and at that moment his thoughts were suddenly drawn off into another direction.

The boots had entered the room with a telegram in his hand.

"Where's Mr. Mancune?" said he to the waiter.

"Well, there are some quare names about. What was it you said?"

"Mr. Mancune," said the boots, glancing round him. "Ah, there he is!" and he handed the telegram to a gentleman who was sitting reading the paper in a corner.

Dodds' eyes had already fallen upon this man, and he had wondered vaguely what he was doing in such company. He was a tall, white haired, eagle nosed gentleman, with a waxed mustache and a carefully pointed beard—an aristocratic type which seemed out of its element among the rough, hearty, noisy dealers who surrounded him.

As he opened the telegram Dodds could perceive that it was as bulky as the first one. He observed also, from the delay in reading it, that it was also in some sort of cipher. The gentleman did not write down any translation of it, but he sat for some time with his nervous, thin fingers twitching among the hairs of his white beard, and his shaggy brows bent in the deepest and most absorbed attention while he mastered the meaning of it. Then he sprang suddenly to his feet, his eyes flashed, his cheeks flushed and in his excitement he crumpled the message up in his hand. With an effort he mastered his emotion, put the paper into his pocket and walked out of the room.

This was enough to excite a less astute and imaginative man than Worlington Dodds. Was there any connection between these two messages, or was it merely a coincidence? Two men with strange names received two telegrams within a few minutes of each other, each of a considerable length, each in cipher, and each causing keen emotion to the man who received it. One turned pale. The other sprang excitedly to his feet. It might be a coincidence, but it was a very curious one. If it was not a coincidence then what could it mean? He puzzled and puzzled, but could find no satisfactory solution to the problem. All breakfast he was turning it over in his mind.

When breakfast was over he sauntered out into the market square, where the horse sale was already in progress. The yearlings were being sold first. They were largely of thoroughbred blood and were being bought by English dealers, who would invest a few pounds now on what they might sell for fifty guineas in a year if all. One man with a ruddy face and a yellow overcoat took them by the dozen with as much sang froid as if they had been oranges, entering each bargain in a bloated notebook. He bought forty or fifty during the time that Dodds was watching him.

"Who is that?" he asked his neighbor, whose spurs and gaiters showed that he was likely to know.

The man stared in astonishment at the stranger's ignorance.

"Why, that's Jim Holloway, the great John Holloway," said he; then, seeing by the blank look upon Dodds' face that even this information had not helped him much, he went into details. "Sure, he's the head of Holloway & Morland of London," said he. "He's the buying partner, and he buys chean and the other boys stays at home and sells, and he sells dear. He owns more horses than any man in the world and asks the best money for them."

It is not to buy young horses, however, that the great dealers come to Ireland, and the real business of the fair commenced when the four and five-year-olds were reached—the full grown, perfect horses at their prime and ready for any work or any fatigue. Seventy magnificent creatures had been brought down by a single breeder, a comfortable-looking, keen-eyed, ruddy-cheeked gentleman who stood beside the salesman and whispered cautions and precepts into his ear.

"That's Flynn of Kildare," said Dodds' informant. "Jack Flynn has brought down that string of horses, and the other large string over there belongs to Tom Flynn, his brother. The two of them together are the two first breeders in Ireland."

A crowd had gathered in front of the



HOW MUCH AM I OFFERED?

horses. By common consent a place had been made for Mr. Holloway, and Dodds could catch a glimpse of his florid face and yellow covert coat in the front rank. He had opened his notebook and was tapping his teeth reflectively with his pencil as he eyed the horses.

The salesman had mounted upon a chair, and his keen, clean-shaved face overlooked the crowd. Mr. Jack Flynn's gray whiskers were at his elbow and Mr. Holloway stood immediately in front.

"You've seen these horses, gentlemen," said the salesman with a backward sweep of his hand toward the line of tossing heads and streaming manes. "When you know that they are bred by Mr. Jack Flynn, at his place in Kildare, you will have a guarantee of their quality. They are the best that Ireland can produce, and in this class of horses the best that Ireland can produce are the best in the world, as every riding man knows well. Hunters or carriage horses, all warranted sound and bred from the best stock. There are seventy in Mr. Jack Flynn's string, and he bids me say that if any wholesale dealer would make one bid for the whole lot, to save time, fashion. I like to pick and choose my horses."

"In that case Mr. Flynn is quite prepared to sell them in smaller lots," said the salesman. "It was rather for the convenience of a wholesale customer that he was prepared to put them all up together. But if no gentleman wishes to bid——"

"Wait a minute," said a voice. "They are very fine horses, these, and I will give you a bid to start you. I will give you 20 pounds each for the string of seventy."

There was a rustle as the crowd all swayed their heads to catch a glimpse of the speaker. The salesman leaned forward.

"May I ask your name, sir?"

"Strellenhaus—Mr. Strellenhaus of Liverpool."

"It's a new firm," said Dodds' neighbor. "I thought I knew them all, but I never heard of him before."

The salesman's head had disappeared, for he was whispering with the breeder. Now he suddenly straightened himself again.

"Thank you for giving us a lead, sir," said he. "Now, gentlemen, you have heard the offer of Mr. Strellenhaus of Liverpool. It will give us a base to start from. Mr. Strellenhaus has offered 20 pounds a head."

"Guineas," said Mr. Holloway.

"Bravo, Mr. Holloway; I knew that you would take a hand. You are not the man to let such a string of horses pass away from you. The bid is twenty guineas a head."

"Twenty-five pounds," said Mr. Strellenhaus.

"Twenty-six."

"Thirty."

"It was London against Liverpool, and it was the head of the trade against an outsider. Still, the one man had increased his bids by fives and the other only by ones. Those fives meant determination and also wealth. Holloway had ruled the market so long that the crowd was delighted at finding some one who would stand up to him.

"The bid now stands at thirty pounds a head," said the salesman. "The word lies with you, Mr. Holloway."

"Thirty-one," said Holloway, with the air of a man who has gone to his extreme limit.

"Thirty-two," said Strellenhaus, promptly.

Holloway grew angry at this persistent opposition. His red face flushed redder still.

"Thirty-three!" he shouted.

"Thirty-four," said Strellenhaus.

Holloway became thoughtful, and entered a few figures in his notebook.

"At the end of your rope, Mr. Holloway?" asked the salesman, with the suspicion of a sneer.

"Thirty-five," cried Holloway gruffly.

"Thirty-six," said Strellenhaus.

"Then I wish you joy of your bargain," said Holloway. "I don't buy at that price, but I should be glad to sell you some."

Mr. Strellenhaus took no notice of the irony. He was still looking critically at the horses. The salesman glanced round him in a perfunctory way.

"Thirty-six pounds bid," said he. "Mr. Jack Flynn's lot is going to Mr. Strellenhaus of Liverpool, at thirty-six pounds a head. Going—going—"

"Forty!" cried a high, thin, voice.

A buzz rose from the crowd, and they were all on tiptoe again, trying to catch a glimpse of this reckless buyer. Being a tall man, Dodds could see over the others, and there at the side of Holloway he saw the masterful nose and aristocratic beard of the second stranger in the coffee room. A sudden personal interest added itself to the scene. He felt that he was on the verge of something—something dimly seen—which he could himself turn to account. The two men with strange names, the telegrams, the horses—what was underlying it all?

The salesman was all animation again and Mr. Jack Flynn was sitting up with his white whiskers bristling and his eyes twinkling. It was the best deal which he had ever made in his fifty years of experience.

"What name sir?" asked the salesman.

"Mr. Mancune."

"Address?"

"Mr. Mancune of Glasgow."

"Thank you for your bid, sir. Forty pounds a head has been bid by Mr. Mancune of Glasgow. Any advance upon forty?"

"Forty-one," said Strellenhaus.

"Forty-five," said Macune.

The tactics had changed, and it was the turn of Mr. Strellenhaus now to advance by ones, while his rival sprang up by fives. But the former was as dogged as ever.

"Forty-six," said he.

"Fifty!" cried Mancune.

It was unheard of. The most that the horses could possibly average at a retail price was as much as these men were willing to pay wholesale.

"As a mere matter of business, gentlemen," said the salesman, "it is usual in such cases to put down a small deposit as a guarantee of bona fides. You will understand how I am placed, and that I have not had the pleasure of doing business with either of you before."

"How much?" asked Strellenhaus, briefly.

"Should we say five hundred?"

Here is a note for a thousand pounds," "And here is another," said Mancune.

"Nothing could be more handsome, gentlemen," said the salesman. "It's a treat to see such a spirited competition. The last bid was fifty pounds a head from Mancune. The word lies with you, Mr. Strellenhaus."

Mr. Jack Flynn whispered something to the salesman.

"Quite so! Mr. Flynn suggests, gentlemen, that as you are both large buyers, it would, perhaps be a convenience to you if he was to add the string of Tom Flynn, which consists of 70 animals of precisely the same quality, making 140 in all. Have you any objection, Mr. Mancune?"

"No, sir."

"And you, Mr. Strellenhaus?"

"I should prefer it."

"Very handsome! Very handsome, indeed!" murmured the salesman. "Then I understand, Mr. Mancune, that your offer of fifty pounds a head extends to the whole of these horses."

"Yes, sir."

A long breath went up from the crowd. Seven thousand pounds at one deal. It was a record for Dunsloe.

"Any advance, Mr. Strellenhaus?"

"Fifty-one."

"Fifty-five."

"Fifty-six."

"Sixty."

They could hardly believe their ears. Holloway stood with his mouth open, staring blankly in front of him. The salesman tried hard to look as if such bidding and such prices were nothing unusual. The crowd listened in silence.

"Sixty-one," said Strellenhaus.

"Sixty-five."

"Sixty-six."

"Seventy."

But the clockwork had run down. No answering bid came from Mr. Strellenhaus.

"Seventy bid, sir."

Mr. Strellenhaus shrugged his shoulders.

"I am buying for another, and I have reached his limit," said he. "If you will permit me to send for instructions—"

"I am afraid, sir, that the sale must proceed."

"Then the horses belong to this gentleman." For the first time he turned toward his rival, and their glances crossed like swordblades. "It is possible that I may see the horses again."

"I hope so," said Mr. Mancune, and his white, waxed mustache gave a feline upward bristle.

So, with a bow they separated. Mr. Strellenhaus walked down to the telegraph office, where his message was delayed because Mr. Worlington Dodds was already at the end of the wires, for, after dim guesses and vague conjecture, he had suddenly caught a clear view of this coming event, which had cast so curious a shadow before it in this little Irish town. Political rumors, names, appearances, telegrams, seasoned horses at any price, there could only be one meaning to it—he held a secret and he meant to use it.

Mr. Warner, who was the partner of Mr. Worlington Dodds, and who was suffering from the same eclipse, had gone down to the stock exchange, but had found little consolation there, for the European system was in a ferment, and rumors of peace and of war were succeeding each other with such rapidity and assurance that it was impossible to know which to trust. It was obvious that a fortune lay either way, for every rumor set the funds fluctuating; but without special information it was impossible to act. He returned to his office in the afternoon, half inclined to back the chances of peace, for of all war scares not one in ten comes to pass. As he entered the office a telegram lay upon the table. It was from Dunsloe, a place of which he had never heard, and was signed by his absent partner. The message was in cypher, but he soon translated it, for it was short and crisp.

"I am a bear of everything German and French. Sell, sell, sell, keep on selling."

For a moment Warner hesitated. What could Worlington Dodds know at Dunsloe which was not known in Throgmorton street? But he remembered the quickness and decision of his partner. If he was to act at all he must act at once; so, hardening his heart, he went down to the house, and, dealing upon that curious system by which a man can sell what he has not got and what he could not pay for if he had it, he disposed of heavy parcels of French and German securities. He had caught the market in one of its little spasms of hope, and there was no lack of buying until his own persistent selling caused others to follow his lead, and so brought about a reaction. When Warner returned to his office it took some hours to work out his accounts, and he emerged into the streets in the evening with the absolute certainty that the next settling day would leave him either hopelessly bankrupt or exceedingly prosperous.

It all depended upon Worlington Dodds' information. What could he possibly have found out at Dunsloe?

And then suddenly he saw a newspaper boy fasten a poster upon a lamp post, and a little crowd had gathered around it in an instant. One of them waved his hat in the air; another shouted to a friend across the street. Warner hurried up and caught a glimpse of the poster between two craning heads:

"FRANCE DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY!

"By Jove!" cried Warner. "Old Dodds was right after all."

$26.00—SALT LAKE and return, every day over the RIO GRANDE; three daily trains.

A VISIT TO THE MAXIMS.

HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of the wonderful explosive, maximite, and brother of Sir Hiram Maxim, is able to do much for his housekeeping with the aid of high explosives. For instance, he can cook eggs or broil a steak over the flame of a burning explosive, a like quantity of which would be sufficient to wreck the mightiest battleship. Then again, Mr. Maxim can use nitroglycerin as a substitute for alcohol in his chafing dish when making a Welsh rabbit.

A few years ago dynamite was the most deadly explosive known to science and in warfare. Maximite is 50 per cent more powerful than dynamite and considerably more powerful than pure nitroglycerin. It can be handled safely under almost every condition.

In general appearance it somewhat resembles sulphur. Recently Mr. Maxim invited the writer to spend the day with him.

Mr. Maxim lives in Sterling place, in the aristocratic section of Brooklyn, N. Y. The visitor ascends massive brownstone steps, enters a very cosy hallway and is unexpectedly faced by two rapid fire guns, over which rest the cartridge belts loaded with the deadly missiles that are shot at the rate of 600 a minute.

When the writer called he detected the faint odor of burning powder.

"Come right in," sang out Mr. Maxim from the rear room. The way thence was between projectile heads, suspended guns and various engines of warfare. The inventor was playing with an old flintlock blunderbuss like a boy with a toy pistol and banging away into the air to see the effect of various kinds of smokeless powder. A glance around the room revealed at every turn all sorts of guns, pistols, projectiles, ammunition and deadly war paraphernalia, until the thought arose as to whether this was a residence or an arsenal.

A peep into the reception room through the heavy silk portieres, however, dispelled all doubt, as it was charmingly furnished with dainty china cabinets, expensive bric-a-brac, gilt chairs and other articles dear to the feminine heart.

Mr. Maxim is as much at home among his high explosives and modern shells as a cook in her kitchen is with the foodstuffs, and the ease and freedom with which he handles them is fascinating in the extreme. In the simplest language possible, he takes pleasure in explaining things.

In the rear of the house there is a brick laboratory, with a large skylight in the top, where Mr. Maxim "looks over things" occasionally, and it is here that Mrs. Maxim often helps him in some things of which the average woman has little or no idea. As one of his hands was blown off while perfecting the compound that led to the discovery of maximite, it is not possible for him to get along as well in some of his work, as, for instance, in the filling of fulminate of mercury detonating caps. Mrs. Maxim here lends her aid.

This is a very dangerous operation, as the fulminate is packed closely under a pressure of 2,500 pounds in small steel cylinders and should the slightest crumb of mercury adhere to the thread and be exploded by friction when the plug is screwed in, there is no telling just how much of the brick laboratory would be left standing.

Mr. Maxim invited the visitor to see him do a few "tricks," as he called them.

For some of the experiments a fire was needed in the laboratory stove, and after putting in some shavings, sticks and coal, Mr. Maxim hastened the ignition by lighting a stick of smokeless powder and holding it under the grate.

"Now," said Mr. Maxim, "I suppose you would like to see maximite melt like wax, burn like oil and become soft like molasses so it can be poured out of a saucepan into a projectile head." And with that he deliberately dropped some lumps of it into a frying pan and proceeded to demonstrate his statements.

While it was burning in the frying pan with a bright greenish flame, he fried eggs in another pan over the heat generated by it.

"It's against my principles to smoke in the laboratory," said Mr. Maxim as he produced a cigar, "but I feel like smoking just now but will not invite you to join me here, however."

It flashed across the visitor that he might join the inventor somewhere else in a few seconds but he said nothing—he was speechless with his eyes riveted upon this man with nerves of steel who had taken a stick of maximite, lit it in the fire and coolly proceeded to light the cigar.

To more clearly demonstrate the non-explosive and insensitive nature of maximite, a dipper of lead was melted over the now raging fire in the stove and with perfect composure Mr. Maxim poured the contents on a few hard and cold lumps of maximite. The same quantity detonated in a densely packed shellhead would have rent a 3-inch Harveyized nickel steel plate.

Having taken up considerable time in the laboratory, it was now luncheon time, and after a cordial invitation to join them, Mr. and Mrs. Maxim and the visitor sat down to a lunch prepared over some compound to take the place of oil or gas, the nature of which Mr. Maxim did not wish to disclose. He had only made a small quantity of it, and as yet it was clearly experimental. With the range fire out, the dishes were washed with water brought to the boiling point in a few seconds. The maid lit a stick of some explosive compound held at the end of a pair of tongs, and immersed it in the pan of water. In less time than it takes to tell of it, the water was boiling and ready for use.

For luncheon there was Welsh rabbit cooked in a silver chafing dish. Mrs. Maxim gave an example of her masterful manipulation of that convenient accessory to the dining table. When the lamp was extinguished Mr. Maxim excused himself for having forgotten to order alcohol. In place of it he had used nitroglycerin! The first impression was that he was joking. Who ever heard of burning nitroglycerin like that, and with an open flame like alcohol?

He seemed offended that he should be doubted after the morning's demonstrations, and, removing the lamp from the socket, proceeded to the back yard, where a few drops were exploded like the report of a gun.

Mr. Maxim's inventions have placed the army and navy of the United States in a position to be respected by other nations, for with maximite and the recorded tests made with it they have exclusively a most powerful and deadly agent. If others could make maximite they could not detonate it, as its exploding agency is known only to this government, and the only apparatus is patented so that none can apply it for public or private use.—(Kansas City Star.

He Swallowed an Automobile.

The physicians at Gouverneur hospital reported a few days ago the first case on record where an automobile had been swallowed by a human being. The automobile, however, was an aluminum affair, 1¼ inches long and half an inch wide.

Samuel Lamb ran into a drug store early in the morning, carrying his 5-months old son Aaron. He told the druggist that the child had swallowed "a piece of tin." The druggist was unable to extract it, and Dr. Batchelder took the child to Gouverneur hospital.

The child was nearly dead upon arrival, but with all haste an operation was performed on the pharynx and the "piece of tin," which proved to be an aluminum automobile, was found. It was extracted with great difficulty.—(New York World.



GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR!

CASCARETS Candy Cathartic are always put up in blue metal box, our trade-marked, long-tailed C on the cover — tablet octagonal, stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk! Imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unscrupulous dealers who try to palm off fakes when CASCARETS are called for, because the fake pays a little more profit. Get the genuine CASCARETS and with it satisfaction or your money refunded under iron-clad guarantee. 10,000,000 boxes a year, that's the sale of CASCARETS today, and merit did it. They are a perfect cure for Constipation, Appendicitis, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, Bad Blood, Pimples, Piles, Worms and all Bowel Diseases. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

$2.00 Padishah



The Best Low Priced Jeweled Watch Made

Non-Magnetic
Nickel Silver Case
Fully Guaranteed
For sale by
ALL JEWELERS
Illustrated Booklet on request, showing
COLORED FANCY DIALS
The New England Watch Co.
Factories—Waterbury, Conn.
Offices—New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

To California
And
Back Again
Round Trip .. $40

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

LIBERAL STOPOVERS

Tickets on Sale August 2nd to 15th.
Final Limit, October 15th.

For California literature and complete information, write to or call on

Wm. K. McAllister,

General Agent,
1112 17th Street, Denver, Colorado.
A. N. OLIVER, T. F. & P. A.

Read the Wants

STATE MINING NEWS

SAN JUAN.

The Telluride Examiner is authority for the statement that one of the most gigantic propositions in San Miguel county that is seldom discussed and hardly mentioned is being quietly but rapidly pushed ahead, and with the most flattering results, though the manager of the enterprise hardly, if ever, speaks of his business. The Meldrum tunnel is the proposition to which reference is made, and the big bore is being pushed through Ajax mountain with all possible rapidity. Men are employed also on the Red Mountain side, and considering the hardness of the rock and other difficulties, good progress is made each day.

On this side of the range the tunnel has pierced the mountain-side between two and three thousand feet, and work on the Red Mountain side is being pushed fully as rapidly as on this. Two blind leads have been intersected under Ajax mountain at a distance of several hundred feet from the mouth, and a test run was recently made on the ore at the Smuggler-Union mills, the results of which, it is understood, were very flattering.

It is also reported that the Smuggler-Union company have endeavored to secure control of these veins, mine the ore and treat it at their mills, but owing to some hitch in arrangements a deal could not be consummated.

Naturally, Mr. Meldrum is much elated over his proposition, and is more than ever determined that the bore shall be pushed through to its destination.

First work on this tunnel was inaugurated a little over four years ago, but operations have not been continuously prosecuted, and for some time no work at all was done. For some time work was pushed by the aid of machine drills, but later these were dispensed with and now all operations are being prosecuted by hand.

It is with considerable gratification that the people of this district will witness the completion of this mammoth enterprise, as it will eventually be of great benefit to this city, and of inestimable advantage to the Ironton district. It will be a better means of transportation for that section, and undoubtedly will open up several good mines on this side, in which case it will prove a magnificent proposition.

AROUND MINERAL POINT.

The Silverton Standard's quill pusher made a trip up to Mineral Point and Animas Forks one day last week and on his return home writes as follows:

The remotest northern portion of San Juan county, known as Mineral Point, was the busiest mining section, during the very early days, in fact two-thirds of the mineral production and one-half of the population of our county was confined near the headwaters of the Animas river. It was the silver in the ore that quickened the pulses in those days or rather the price of that metal, of which the ores contained most. Today the renewed activity, after a long state of dormancy, is brought about by the advent of the Mears railroad, the use of modern machinery and the value of copper and gold in the ore, the latter being altogether overlooked by the miner during the early days.

Of the big projects that are under way the Red Cloud Mining company, under the supervision and promotion of R. N. Bagley, has planned to tap the Red Cloud group and 28 other claims by tunnel that will be started near the old town of Mineral Point in a southwestern direction. With St. Louis capital Mr. Bagley is also opening up several properties on the Red Cloud vein and is finding ore in abundance at every point.

The Bonanza King, a locality from where Ouray can almost be seen in the valley below, is sending ore to Eureka for shipment to the Kendrick Gelder smelter in Silverton. There are about 30 tons on the dump taken from a 50-foot shaft and the present operators, A. G. Brunner and T. J. Metcalf, claim the product to be better than $50 to the ton. The vein is 20 inches in width and belongs to F. W. McIntyre of Ouray, although the possession of adjoining and paralleling claims—the key to the situation—belongs to Messrs. Brunner and Metcalf.

The last bucket of ore raised out of the Old London shaft was 18 years ago. It was, however, the one among the buckets that made this old-time producer of rich ore famous. Now the old buildings are being repaired, an addition of 18x25 is being built, new machinery is to be placed and hoisting of ore commenced within the next 30 days.

The first car of ore since many years ago will be sent to the Silverton smelter this week from the Bushwhacker. The three to four feet in the Bushwhacker contains five per cent copper and 30 ounces silver to the ton. Al McFarland and John McDonald are looking after the interests of the mine for Anheiser-Busch people of St. Louis, who own the property.

DEVELOPMENT OF TONOPAH.

Tonopah, Nev.—Development continues to be the order of the day in Tonopah. Many new camps are being opened up, and discoveries already made are being actively worked. Some of the most active are as follows:

On the 512-foot level of the Montana-Tonopah the north cross-cut is in 170 feet, and stringers of quartz on the face indicate the nearness of the ledge. The bottom of the winze is about on a level with the 512-foot level. The level values in the winze have not been as high as formerly found, but at the same time they remain of a highly satisfactory character. It is expected that connection will be made with the winze in a very few days. On the 460-foot level, the drift is in the same character of ore as that found in the winze. Five feet of ore have been penetrated so far with no sign of the wall yet. The electric drill in the mine is giving great satisfaction, and by operating alternate drifts in two different cross-cuts a progress of 40 feet was made recently.

The Rescue's new hoisting plant has been installed at the Rescue mine and work will be actively resumed at the 200-foot level, where it was left off on account of installing the machinery. The plant consists of a 70-horse power boiler and 45-horse power engine. The capacity of this plant is about three times that of the old one and rapid progress is expected in the working of the shaft. About five feet a day are now being made and on account of the favorable formation being encountered, it is the intention of the company to commence cross-cutting at the 400-foot level instead of the 500-foot level as formerly contemplated.

The Ohio-Tonopah shaft is now down 775 feet and at the 770 depth a station is being cut. The station is being well timbered with an idea of permanency. Some very rich stringers of ore have been encountered in cutting this station, and they are thought to be feeders of a large ledge to the southward.

Work has been commenced on the North Star mine, which will, in a short time, connect the shaft of this mine with the Montana, making an excellent system of ventilation between the two mines. A station has been cut at the 700-foot level and the distance between the two shafts is less than 500 feet. The shaft is now under the 700-foot depth and work is progressing at the rate of three to four feet per day. —(Mining Bureau.

LAKE COUNTY.

The production of the Leadville district shows remarkably little variation from month to month. Most of the large mines which make the tonnage of the camp have contracts with the smelters, and these maintain a steady average from month to month. The Ibex, for instance, usually maintains an output of 3,000 tons, and the same is true of other properties, says the Leadville Herald-Democrat.

The American Smelting company makes 60,000 tons a month its average monthly receipts from Leadville, and what ore could not be received at the Globe and Grant plants was diverted to Pueblo.

In addition to this 60,000 tons, 20,000 tons additional may be added, which goes to Salida smelter, to the various zinc plants and smaller outside smelters. If the present rate of production continues, the annual output will be the largest in the history of the camp.

There is an immense body of zinc ore in the Mikado, but owing to the water it is at present inaccessible. Manager Andy Dyatt, however, is contemplating the pumping of this water, for just at present there is a good market for zinc.

An important discovery of ore has been made in Half Moon gulch. According to a report which reached here yesterday, the strike was made about a mile south of the Si Adams property, and the ground is owned by Tom Wilson, a former Cripple Creek miner. It is stated that in an open cut the vein was eighteen inches wide with a six-inch pay streak carrying 72 ounces gold to the ton. Taken in connection with the Franklin strike, it looks as if Half Moon were going to have a lively boom this summer.

The Pacific company at Dewey is sinking its Gopher shaft with two shifts of men and proposes to continue 300 feet. This gives them 200 feet below where they first found the sulphides, and good ore.

The Elkins company is now doing the most of its work on the Yankee Blade. It has opened up a vein three feet eight inches wide, with three streaks of ore that shows free gold, ten inches of rich ore; the balance is a good grade of mill ore.

YANKEE.

The Gold King group, owned and worked by Messrs. Moore and Freeman, is making a splendid record at production. This property is located on Fall river, adjoining the Sweet Home mine, and the ore production is treated by their 15-stamp mill, handling about 15 tons of ore daily. During this month something like $5,000 will be cleaned up, besides the concentrates, which will be worth close to $2,000, making a total production for the month of $7,000.

Ten stamps of the mill are kept on the ores from the Gold King mine, which averages $600 per ton on the plates, while five stamps are kept busy on the ores from the War Eagle mine, which is averaging $20 per ton on the plates. The property is now employing about 15 men, including the mill and teamsters.—(Idaho Springs Siftings.

The strike reported recently in the Gold Anchor mine in the south drift at the 150-foot level, improves as the drift is extended, and the vein is steadily increasing in values of the ore as well as in the width of the vein.

In this drift they now have the shoot for a distance of over 60 feet. On the foot wall at the heading is some two feet of ore that samples better than three ounces per ton, while there is over four feet of mill dirt averaging better than $15 per ton. In the east drift on this level some ore is now coming in and it is expected that a good body will soon be encountered. The shaft is being unwatered with the view of continuing the sinking as the surface water is about drained from the mine. At the 50-foot level or the tunnel level, about two feet per day is being made by the contractors, and it is hoped that they will reach a shoot exposed on the surface some time next month. They will have gained a depth of 150 feet when this shoot is reached. The drift from the 150 level in the shaft will also be extented south to this shoot, giving them a depth of 250 feet, and from which the ore can be stoped to advantage. —(Siftings.

Messrs Martin and Steffany are taking ore out through the Bully tunnel from the Victor vein, and shipping it to the Golden Lily mill for treatment. The Victor vein is a large one and pans considerable free gold on the surface. The vein was cut at a depth of about 60 feet in the tunnel and by drifting to the north on the vein depth is gained very rapidly. The ore at the tunnel level is a heavy sulphide, and will concentrate with little or no loss in values, making it a very desirable mine.

The Yankee Consolidated M. and M. company are pushing the work on their mill in Cumberland gulch, having received the balance of their machinery. It is proposed to have the mill mining steadily after the first of September.

The Mayflower tunnel is being driven at the rate of five feet per day by W. E. Carr, the contractor. They are now within 100 feet of the famous Puritan vein, which will be cut at a depth of nearly 300 feet.

The Gilpin county papers state that Philip Mixsell is getting his U. S. tunnel proposition into shape. The work is beginning at the other end of the line, at the Kansas mine, McFarlane & Co. having the contract of placing the machinery upon the mine. The water will then be taken out by bucket and Cornish pump, when sinking will be begun to get on a level with the tunnel. As we have stated in a former issue, the tunnel driving will be done from both ends. As soon as everything is in shape for commencing work at the Gilpin end, machinery will be placed in Hukill gulch and driving begun here. The preparatory work should not take very long. The proposition is backed by a $5,000,000 capital. In connection with the mines, the old Waterman mill has been secured to treat the Gilpin county dirt.

The Waldorf company, operating in East Argentine, has declared its July dividend —one-fourth of one per cent per share.

Five men are employed at the Gold Medal, putting that excellent gold proposition in shape for sinking and other exploitation. We understand that it is the intention of the new owners to find the continuation of the rich ore shoot in the surface workings. Those who are familiar with the mine have great faith in its future.

President Peer of the J. I. C. company, this week received the cheering intelligence from the Yavapai district that the Manitou, one of the company's mines, has opened into seven feet of ore that is worth $100 per ton. This is certainly a great streak and should assure dividends from the jump. It is now the purpose of the company to let contracts in October for the sinking of four 200-foot shafts. As the company is in good shape, active work from that time on may be expected.

The option upon the Peters tunnel and group of claims, held by eastern people, will expire in about two months and as the provisions of the option as to work have been and are being strictly complied with, it is believed that the company will complete its title to that excellent proposition. Manager Gordon is still in the east, presumably perfecting arrangements. The heading of the tunnel is 800 feet in and four men are steadily driving. Some drifting has been done upon one of the veins intersected. The option was given three years ago.—(Siftings.

THE OPHIR DISTRICT.

Everywhere about Ophir work is being prosecuted and the future prospects for the camp were never better. No talk is made, all the operators are very reticent and conservative in their conversation, but one can plainly see by the manner in which operations are being conducted and properties opened up that a very bright future lays before the camp, says the San Miguel Examiner. There are no idle men in the town, yet laborers and miners are not in demand, but there is sufficient work to keep everyone constantly occupied. It is safe to state that more prospecting is being carried on this year than ever before, and everywhere about the hills new waste dumps are daily growing. There is not a person in the town but that has unlimited faith in the mines, and it would be hard to find anyone that has any other besides optimistic predictions for the future production of the precious metals in that district. And they have every reason for believing this. The Badger tunnel, which has been under course of construction for the past two years, has dispelled the delusion, under which many people have labored since gold was first discovered in that district, that no values could be obtained below the conglomerate, as the veins were bound to be broken and irregular. Several veins have already been intersected by this deep, bore, and good values were obtained from the ore, and the veins are more of a uniform thickness and the average value of the ore is much better than above the conglomerate. This formation is about 200 feet in depth above the Badger, and whether or not the ore through it can be mined at a profit is yet to be determined. But one thing is an assured fact, that as depth is gained below this conglomerate a better grade of ore is encountered, and this can be extracted and milled at a greater profit than the rock nearer the surface. Considerable exploitation has been performed on one or two of the leads that have been intersected by the tunnel, and at no place did the average value deteriorate. On the other hand it was richer in places than usual and in one or two instances ore sheets were brought into requisition in order that the smallest particles of quartz could be saved. This was shipped to the smelter, but it could not be learned what the returns were. The tunnel is about 250 feet below the abovementioned formation, and is being driven through one of the heaviest mineralized sections of the San Juan. On the surface the leads are unparalleled for size in the section, and among them may be mentioned such noted veins as the Exedous, Osceola, Gold Crown, Nevada and Suffolk. Work on the bore at the present time is being prosecuted entirely by hand, though electric machine drills were installed, but they proved a failure. Arrangements are being made for the installation of an air compressing plant and is expected that within a month or six weeks these will be installed, and then work will be pushed with greater rapidity than ever. The objective point of the bore is the Suffolk vein, which will be cut some time this fall.

Sanders, McAtee & Karnaham, all well-known railroad men in the employ of the Rio Grande Southern, have a lease on the Shoemaker group, and are extracting good milling ore. They also have a force of men on development work, and it is understood that considerable good ground has been opened up. Their ore is being treated by James Real at the Suffolk mill.

The Tidal Wave Mining company, a recent incorporation, is vigorously pushing work on their properties above Ophir, near Champlin gulch. The work is being done under the superintendency of George Pickett, and rapid progress is being made on the tunnel and other development work. The veins have already been thoroughly exploited, though work preparatory to systematic mining was never instituted, and but little mineral extracted. Those well acquainted with the proposition and its location have unbounded faith in the future, and say there is every reason for beliving that with proper development and facilities for extracting and treating ore it will one day rival the largest proposition in the county. All the stockholders are eastern people and reside principally in New York. They also have a general office located in Denver. Mr. Pickett expects that the officers and directors will visit this section of the country within the next month.

Considerable work is being performed at the Carbonero, which is owned and operated by Colorado Springs people, and regular shipments of crude ore are being sent to the smelters. It is reported that the ore extracted is very rich, and that the property is in a fair way to become one of the most profitable producing mines of that section.

THE WICKEDEST TOWN.

Thirty years ago, Bodie, California, with its daily murder and periodical lynching, was called the wickedest town in America. Then the rise of the cattle industry and the development of cowboys on the plains gave the palm of general cussedness to Dodge City and Abilene, in Kansas, Denison, Texas, and Julesburg, Colorado, were famous for a while for their depravity. Next there was Tombstone, Arizona, with its 168 saloons and dozens of gambling halls in a population of 6,000. Wild Deadwood, in the Black Hills, and Bad Leadville, Colorado, were known far and near as the wickedest towns during the eighties. Ten years ago the title passed on to Cripple Creek and Creede, Colorado.

Nowadays there is no dispute, in the southwest, at least, that this copper camp of Jerome is the wickedest town in America. It has been purged with fire three times, and some people think it needs a fourth purging.

This is where United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, obtains most of his enormous revenue, as the greatest individual copper producer in the world. The sole industry of this wild camp is that of copper and copper smelting.

There is scarcely a more strangely situated town in the country than Jerome. Long before the traveler on the crookedest railroad on the continent reaches its eastern terminus, the town of Jerome may be seen plastered, as it were, against the eastern slope of a bleak and desolate mountain. As the railroad train twists among the sun-baked foothills, one has an almost constant view of Jerome from the car windows.

A gray cloud of sulphurous fumes from the enormous smelter always hangs over the town. Away above the cloud, some 7,000 feet, one may see the peaks of the mountains. Some 5,000 feet below, at the foot of the mountain ranges, is the Rio Verde, which foams and fusses on its way among the rocks and crags to the Salt river, 150 miles to the south.

From any vantage spot in Jerome one may look to the horizon in any direction, and an immense landscape of desolate mountains, rising, one above another, chains of brown hills, sterile valleys, stupendous crags and a measureless area of dun and yellow desert wastes greets the eye. As far as the eye may range, not a green thing in nature may be seen. —(Mining Bureau.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR UPHOLDS THE PRESIDENT

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—Governor Terrell today indorsed the contents of President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin to prevent lynchings in that state. Governor Terrell today gave the following signed statement to the Associated Press:

"I think President Roosevelt is on the right line and I am in hearty accord with the views he expresses. The majesty of the law should be upheld, but at the same time there should be a prompt and speedy trial of the offenders in that crime which most frequently excites the anger of mobs and leads to the lynchings and the punishment should not be delayed by technicalities.

"The law, however, strictly enforced, will not absolutely stop lynching for rape but speedy trials tend to lessen the number and practically serve as a preventative of lynchings for other offenses.

"It is interesting in this connection to note that the numerous lynchings in the north and northwest of late have brought forth such an expression from the president, while the number of them in the south has been few within the same period as to attract little or no attention."

MINES AND MINING

LONDON MINING JOURNAL DEFENDS HAYS HAMMOND.

The Hammond-Stratton Independence controversy still continues to be the leading subject of interest in London mining circles, judging from the reports of the affair contained in the latest London mining journals received in the city. The fight at this point is centering about the forthcoming lawsuit, instituted by the Stratton Independence shareholders against the estate of the late W. S. Stratton. According to the critic of the London Mining Journal, John Hays Hammond charges that the campaign against him in America is the outgrowth of his position in the matter against the Stratton estate. One of the parties to the controversy, and favoring the Stratton estate side, is Edwin Thomas Sachs, a brother of Claud Sachs, editor of the Mining Investor of this city. The London Mining Journal is in error in stating that Edwin Sachs is an American, as he has never been in the country and entertains, so it is understood, very pronounced anti-American opinions and prejudices.

"Critic" in the London Mining Journal reviews the case as follows, in the issue of July 25:

Although according to the chairman the enormous meeting held two months ago only represented sixty thousand shares out of a million, the directors have bowed to the storm and declared a dividend. As a result of this, all the more reasonable members accepted the explanations of the board, and the accounts were adopted and the retiring directors re-elected with practical unanimity. It is evident, however, that there is much dissatisfaction among the proprietors, and this vented itself from time to time in an apparently unjustifiable outcry against Mr. Hammond. If Mr. Cohen and his friends have any ground for suspicions they should have the pluck to state them; they cannot expect much support when they can only say that they believe the other people are suspicious, and in fact they received only the smallest support from the meeting. This campaign of innuendo ought to stop. The theory "that all is fair in war" was never held by gentlemen in any age, and has now been abandoned in the general practice of all moderately civilized people. Mr. Hammond points out that Mr. Maclaren's sampling, on his own showing, was quite insufficient to support the estimate of reserves put forward, and I imagine that expert opinion will entirely support Mr. Hammond in this matter. Mr. Hammond's own estimates dealt with the mine as then developed, and so far as these estimates have been exceeded by the subsequent output, it has been owing, he says, to subsequent discoveries due to development laid out by himself, and not to the working of reserves which Mr. Maclaren, without proper evidence, declared to exist. If the shareholders were not carried away by passion or prejudice, they would be naturally inclined to approve the cautious and conservative statements of an engineer who has always given them more than he promised. Mr. Hammond himself says that the campaign against him is due to his action with regard to the "Stratton" litigation, which the Stratton party desire to stop. As to the merits of the case nothing is known, but I suppose that the shareholders generally will believe that such a solicitor as Mr. Hawkesley would not be supporting a claim without foundation. Mr. Edwin Thomas Sachs, an American gentleman, urged on the meeting the desirability of abandoning this litigation, using, among others, the argument that the Stratton estate had been left to American charities, and that an English company would have no chance of recovering in a suit against it. This aspersion on American justice may be left to Mr. Sachs' compatriots and relations in Denver to deal with, but it is somewhat significant that such weapons are used, and by such a champion. If the directors are anxious to vindicate Mr. Hammond, and themselves, they would do well to issue plans of the mine with the next report, showing the work that has been done since Mr. Hammond took charge. This would settle all questions with regard to Mr. Maclaren's statements, and the absence of plans in the report of a property of this importance is unusual. Lord Chesterfield said that he hoped that this would yet turn out a very fine mine, and that it would show itself so if Mr. Hammond would permit. But can the opposition bring forward any fact to prove, or even suggest, that anyone is profiting by Mr. Hammond's caution? What motive could Mr. Hammond have for decrying the mine? To enable someone to buy shares? And how many shares must be bought before it would be worth the while of a man in Mr. Hammond's position to lend himself to such a maneuver? A game of this magnitude could hardly be concealed. And if no one can produce evidence of its existence the inference is that it does not exist. In the absence of any proof of motive reasonable people do not suspect. The mine may improve suddenly or it may go on as it has for 20 years. I hope it may do both, but in either event I cannot see one word in Mr. Hammond's published statements which he could be called upon to explain away, or which is not consistent with his serving to the best of his ability a most ungracious body of shareholders.

CYANIDE FOR MOLLY KATHLEEN

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—Chris Boll, leasing on the Molly Kathleen, located above the El Paso Gold King in Poverty gulch, is arranging to erect a 100-ton cyanide mill below the dump on the west side of the shaft. The lessee who is mining some good ore will treat his entire product by cyanide. The extent of the ore shoot in the second level is unknown as neither hanging wall or foot wall has been found. The shoot has been proved up 20 feet wide and 25 feet long with ore in the breasts. In the 700-foot level the lessee has just come into the Gold King quartz vein which has produced very rich ore in the adjoining property. The lessee intends to sublease several blocks as soon as the labor troubles are over. Work will be commenced on the erection of the cyanide mill in a short while.

Snowshoe.

A second cyanide test has been made on some of the surface ore from the Snowshoe mine near Gillett and the returns show a saving of $8.80 a ton. A drift is being run on a 12-foot vein and the ore is being saved. This week a contract for a 50-ton cyanide plant will be closed as the excavation for the foundations are being made. A crosscut near the surface was recently driven to determine the width of the vein and it was found to be 12 feet between walls. Good progress is being made in sinking the main shaft which has reached a depth of 170 feet. At the 200-foot level a crosscut will be driven to the vein and its values determined at that depth.

Tornado.

Lessee Clements, operating the Tornado of the Elkton under lease, is today loading several cars of ore that will be sent to the smelter tomorrow. The ore is coming from all over the mine and it is the intention of the lessee to make a clean-up in the near future.

Read the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

DEMASTERS BUYS LEASE ON ROBERT GEORGE MINE

Lessee Demasters, operating the Robert George, at Granite, under lease, has closed a deal taking over the interests of his three partners and hereafter will operate the property solely on his own account. The mine has improved materially in the past few weeks, so that it began to look as if a permanent shipper has been developed.

Lessee Demasters has been operating for some months in the first level, where he has a good showing of ore. The lessee in doing some underhand stoping below the level found an improvement in the ore and immediately began explorations. He sunk a winze for the double purpose of developing the ore as well as of making air connections with the second level. The winze has been showing up a steadily increasing grade of ore, which has a high grade streak of about a foot in width, besides several feet of mill dirt, which can be handled at a profit.

CONSOLIDATED NEVADA RESUMES DAY MINING

E. S. Bach, secretary of the Consolidated Nevada Mining company of this city, stated yesterday that the company has decided to sink the main shaft on its Anna Belle 175 to 250 feet immediately, unless the ore is encountered before the latter depth is attained. One of the principal veins of the Wedekind mine crosses the Anna Belle claim within a short distance of the shaft, and as this vein has a dip of about 45 degrees at 115 feet in the Wedekind mine, it is believed that the Anna Belle shaft will cut it at about 225 feet, as the collar of the latter is about 100 feet higher than the Wedekind shaft. The Wedekind workings are within 200 feet of the Anna Belle shaft, where the vein is now showing nine feet of ore carrying values of $158 a ton. The sinking of the Anna Belle shaft has been delayed by bad air, which, however, is to be obviated shortly by blowers about to be installed.

This company also owns a good tract of land at Tonopah, Nevada, called the Crown Jewel mine, which is being developed by drifts, cross-cuts and shafts. The property lies south of the Fraction claim which is one of the principal mines of Tonopah. The Jewel will, in addition to catching the Fraction vein, get the Burro No. 2 vein, which is noted for the exceeding high-grade values it contains.

WASHINGTON COMPANY RECEIVES HIGH RETURNS

The officers of the Washington Gold Mining company, owning the Washington mine at Granite, near Leadville, yesterday received returns on several shipments recently sent out to the smelters that indicate something of what may be expected from this property in the future. One car of high grade ore was settled for at about $50 a ton, while a car of medium grade was settled for at about $17 a ton. The company has sorted the rock into two classes for smelter shipments, leaving a mill grade of about $11 ore. The production is coming from all over the mine as there is ore in three or four headings.

The company has three levels out, being run at 75, 118 and 175 feet, respectively. The two lower levels are the best and are showing ore all the way. The pay streak is about 18 inches of high grade and several feet of mill dirt. The company owns the Agenta mine at Granite, under lease at the present time to other parties.

FIRM DISSOLVES.

A notice has been posted in the mining exchange to the effect that the firm of DeFries and Hosman has been dissolved, and in the future all obligations will be met by Mr. DeFries, who has succeeded to the business. Mr. DeFries maintains his seat on the exchange.

SUDDEN DEATH OF TWO MINERS AT VICTOR

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Aug. 10.—Tim Dyer, rooming at 209 North Fourth street, was found dead at 3 o'clock this morning in his bath tub. His partners, who had been working on a night shift at the mines near Victor, returned home and could not gain an entrance to their room. By looking over the transom they saw Dyer in the bath tub in a sitting posture. They burst in the door only to find the man dead. Physicians were called who announced that death was due to heart failure, and stated the man had been dead some time. A brother of the deceased residing in Pueblo was notified and came to camp tonight. He will take the body to the old home in Iowa, where interment will be made. Dyer was 30 years old and single, and a member of Miners union, No. 32. Coroner Doran decided no inquest was necessary.

Tom McGowen, an old-time prospector in the district, fell dead this morning in the Diamond saloon on Victor avenue. McGowan walked into the saloon and, sitting down, began talking with some friends, when shortly after he fell over sideways and before his friends could reach him he was dead. The body was removed to the undertakers and the cause of death pronounced to be heart failure. No inquest was held. The deceased has no relations as far as known, although it is understood he has a brother in New York state.

MOTHER AND SON ARE SOON TO BE REUNITED

By Associated Press.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 10.—August Gonzalves, the Portuguese boy whose mother in California has made an extraordinary effort to locate him, was picked up in the Chicago & Northwestern freight yards in this city early today, having just arrived from Chicago on route west. He was taken to the police station where he made known his identity and a wish to reach Oakland. He carried with him a Chicago paper identifying him and his family connections. He told of his wanderings, since his father kidnaped him in Oakland and he said he had been a cabin boy and his father ship's carpenter during most of his ocean trips, which included voyages to Portugal, the Maderia islands and South Africa.

Young Gonzalves' father left quite a fortune of which, however, he will not come into possession until he is 21 years old.

The police here expect to hear from the Oakland relatives in a short time.

JOLT FOR HEARST'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Aug. 10.—The Hearst boom, so far as the convention of the National Building Trades Council is concerned, received a set back this evening through the reference to the committee on resolutions, of a communication indorsing one of Hearst's chief lieutenants as national labor commissioner. The communication was from the Rochester Typographical union asking the president to appoint William S. Waudby as national laborer commissioner to succeed Carroll D. Wright. The communication is understood to have been a feeler in order to ascertain the sentiment of the convention as to the candidacy of Hearst for the presidency and was introduced by the acknowledged Hearst leaders in the convention. The communication was referred by the chair to the committee on resolutions. The Hearst people strenuously objected, declaring it was not a resolution and for a time great excitement existed on the floor. A vote was taken upon the reference of the communication and by a decisive majority, the matter went to the committee on resolutions.

The convention which met today in this city consists of 150 delegates, representing a constituency of 250,000 building tradesmen. The sessions are being held at the Chamber of Commerce. The day was mostly devoted to the reception of the delegates and to speeches of welcome. The convention was called to order by E. L. Smyth, and an address was made by President Moyer Friedman, of the Chamber of Commerce. This was responded to by President Stocker, of the Denver Materialmen's association.

Among the important questions which will be considered by the convention is one of jurisdiction as between the different unions employed on the erection of a building. The various crafts have been cutting into the work of each other and it is felt that the lines between the different unions must be clearly defined. This will be done by the present convention. The program for the entertainment of the visitors is as follows:

Tuesday night, Dutch lunch at Manhattan beach; Wednesday afternoon, reception by Governor Peabody, and a trip about the city; Thursday night, a banquet at the Cheaspeake; Friday night, mass meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Sunday, a trip around the loop. Monday will be devoted to the entertainment of delegates by the local unions. Tuesday evening the delegates will be entertained at Elitch's Gardens.

ANOTHER DENVER BOY DOWNED WHILE BATHING

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 10.—Herman Simon, a 13-year-old boy, was drowned while bathing in Miller's lake shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. The lad with three other boys, was playing in the water, which in most places in the lake does not exceed three or four feet. The boy could not swim and, stepping into a deep hole, sunk into 15 feet of water. A telephone line man named Tamblin, at work nearby, hastened to the rescue of the boy but could not locate the body. A telephone message was sent to police headquarters and the patrol sent out, when, after half an hour's dragging, brought the body to the surface. The remains are in charge of the coroner.

The boy's father is in the employ of the Moffat road and the little fellow lived with his grandmother at 1668 Boulevard F.

NOTEWORTHY DISBARMENT CASES IN HONOLULU

By Associated Press.

Honolulu, Aug. 10.—The sensational disbarment proceedings before the supreme court today ended in the disbarment of ex-Circuit Judge A. S. Humphreys, and Attorney George Davis. Attorney Thompson is suspended for a year. The cases grew out of the scandal, in the case of an aged capitalist, John Sumner, who was forced to fight relatives who declared him insane. Many attorneys were engaged and some of them switched from one side to the other. Extortionate fees were collected and Davis was accused of intimidating Sumner into paying a huge fee. Sumner paid $80,000 in fees in a few months.

SHOOTING FOLLOWED BY ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—W. R. Little is wanted by the Chicago police in connection with the shooting of Jacob Smith, a negro porter in a south side resort. The man known as Little visited the place in company with Marie Gordon, or Mae Little, and as they were leaving the place the man engaged in a quarrel with the negro and, it is charged, shot him. Later the Gordon woman returned to the Auditorium Annex and attempted to end her life by shooting. At a late hour tonight she was reported very low.

DENIES DISCIMINATION AGAINST WHISTLER

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 11.—George Dunlap Leslie, a landscape painter, who is a member of the Royal academy, prints a letter in the Times this morning in which he refutes the statement that the Royal academy ever despised or rejected the late James McNeil Whistler or his pictures. Mr. Leslie says:

"It may not be generally known that although the council of the academy have special rules and restrictions against the admission of the works of foreigners, they never apply them to American artists."

NEW INDIAN CHIEF IS MEMBER OF THE CHURCH

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 10.—Dave Tohee, only brother of the late murdered chief of the Iowa Indians, has been elected to the Chieftainship of the tribe. The place has been in the Tohee family as long as there is any record of the tribe. The new chief is a member of the church, well educated and progressive.

TOPEKA PACKING COMPANIES ARE PREPARING FOR FLOOD

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 10.—Kansas received heavy rains this morning with additional showers today. The Kansas river has risen almost four feet since Sunday afternoon and still greater rise is expected. Driftwood and trees coming down indicate that the river is rising above. Packing companies near the river are unloading dirt in the river at their plants today and clearing the basement of goods to be ready for an emergency. Most of these companies suffered during the May flood.

Advices from over the state say the streams are generally rising. The Smoky river is especially high and will cause the Kansas river to get much higher. The temporary bridges erected after last spring's flood are in danger and it is possible that another bridge famine will be the result of the present flood. Not much damage has been done to the crops. Corn is in good condition.

OKLAHOMA SHOOTING.

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 10.—As a result of a neighborhood feud, William Cooper and his son James are dead, and Sam Barrett severely wounded. The parties were farmers living near Oleta, Woodward county, and bad blood has existed for over a year.

The parties met at a public well and in the altercation young Cooper shot Barrett in the face with a load of fine shot. Barrett then seized a shotgun and killed both Coopers. The murderer is in jail at Woodward.

EDITORS VISITED MINES.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 10.—About 50 members of the Arkansas Press association arrived in the district this morning. On the same train a special car containing 46 members of Harding post, 107, G. A. R., of St. Louis, also arrived. The two parties were shown over the camp by committees of the chamber of commerce and the Cripple Creek Press club and after visiting several of the mines, they left this afternoon for Colorado Springs.

SHERIFF BOSQUIT LOCATED THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.

By Associated Press.

Placerville, Calif., Aug. 9.—Sheriff Bosquit received a telephone message from Grizzly Flat today, which definitely located the convicts at noon yesterday at the ranch of Ben Meiss, about 14 miles east of Grizzly Flat. A courier from Sheriff Bosquit's posse, who arrived at Grizzly today, reports that the men and hounds are on the trail of the convicts, about 15 hours behind the fugitives, who are hastening in the direction of Lake Springs.

TRAMWAY TRAFFIC BEING RESUMED AT KIEFF, RUSSIA.

By Associated Press.

Kieff, Russia, Aug. 9.—Tramway traffic has been resumed, but the streets are still patrolled by Cossacks and infantry, and stringent measures have been taken to prevent the workmen from assembling. The taverns are closed and most of the bakeries are idle.

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 9.—In a fight between deputy U. S. marshals and a gang of outlaws that took place late yesterday in the Osage Nation, one outlaw is reported killed, another seriously wounded and Wiley Haines, a deputy marshal, is said to have been fatally wounded.

BRYAN IN A WRECK.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—W. J. Bryan was severely shaken up but escaped injury in a small wreck on the Southern railroad near Mount Vernon today. While running at full speed the train ran into an open switch and was delayed several hours.

WILL RETURN TO WORK.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—It was announced today that all of the 20,000 broad and narrow loom fixers will obey the order of their executive board and will return to work during the week.

BOYS DROWNED.

St. Johns, N. B., Aug. 9.—Four youths were drowned today by the capsizing of a sailboat. They are John Chambers, George Phillips, Guy Henry and Gilbert Henry.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE ROYAL GORGE-GRAND CANON EXCURSION, NEXT WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, via the RIO GRANDE. Special train leaves Manitou, 8 a. m.; Colorado City, 8:10 a. m., and Colorado Springs, 8:30 a. m.; $3 round trip.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO
COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE.

Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE
TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN DENVER AND
CRIPPLE CREEK — SALT LAKE CITY
LEADVILLE — OGDEN
GLENWOOD SPRINGS — PORTLAND
GRAND JUNCTION — SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO

DINING CARS Service à la Carte On all through trains.

E. T. JEFFERY, President, Denver, Colo. — RUSSELL HARDING, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.
J. M. HERBERT, Manager, Denver, Colo. — A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. BABCOCK, Asst. Gen. Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah. — S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

OF INTEREST TO WOMANKIND

EDITED BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS

Youth.

YET grieve thou not nor think thy youth is gone,
Nor dream that glorious season e'er could die,
Thy pleasant youth, a little while withdrawn,
Waits on the horizon of a brighter sky;
Waits like the morn that folds her wing and hides
Till the slow stars bring back her dawning hour;
Waits like the vanished spring that slumbering hides
Her own sweet time to waken bud and flower.
There shall he welcome thee when thou shalt stand
On his bright morning hills with smiles more sweet,
Than when at first he took thee by the hand,
Through the fair earth to lead thy tender feet.
He shall bring back, but brighter, broader still,
Life's early glory to thine eyes again,
Shall clothe thy spirit with new strength, and fill
Thy leaping heart with warmer love than then.
Hast thou not glimpses in the twilight here,
Of mountains where immortal morn prevails?
Comes there not through the silence to thine ear
A gentle rustling of the morning gales;
A murmur wafted from that glorious shore,
Of streams that water banks forever fair,
And voices of the loved ones gone before,
More musical in that celestial air?
—William Cullen Bryant.

❖ ❖

"PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES"

MYSTERIES there be that we cannot fathom, nor is it best that we should. But this truth we most of us have, and it is as a glimpse of heaven when we grasp the thought—those who earliest left us went freest from life's stain and fetters—fittest for whatever occurs after the great transition.

For those of us who stay the longest there is scant opportunity to greet, much more learn to know those who go along life's pathway with us; comparatively, but for a moment together, then gone like travelers to points remote.

Every instant, then, should be precious, for, are we not like persons whose tickets are purchased and on limited time, with no chance, as has the traveler, to go on return tickets? Love's opportunity journeys by lightning express and no waste time in the waiting room.

The beautiful "Now" is the golden moment for doing a kind act and saying an appreciative and encouraging word to those about us, instead of venting our temper or case of "nerves" upon others.

Quaint and inelegant, was the definition of the illiterate old woman, yet rarely forcible and concise, "Opportunities are things with long legs and quick motions, and they don't play by the way."

One has to seek opportunities, then, and be ever ready to lend a helping hand—no day lacks chances and time past cannot return. Time present must be improved, else those whom we should aid will be gone on that mysterious journey from which there is no return.

To do a sweet and gracious act is such a blessed thing; it makes oneself better and the world in general happier. Fast fleets the time and soon will swing death's final gate for the passage of the soul into the realm where there are no opportunities even for the voicing of unavailing regrets.

In the following exquisite poem, Margaret J. Preston calls "Ante-Mortem," is the plaint of many a soul that touches ours every day:

"How much would I care for it, could I know
That when I am under the grass or snow,
The raveled garment of life's brief day,
Folded, and quietly laid away;
The spirit let loose from mortal bars,
And somewhere away among the stars,
How much do you think it would matter then
What praise was lavished upon me, when,
Whatever might be its stint or store,
It neither could help nor harm me more?

"If, while I was toiling, they had but thought
To stretch a finger, I would have caught
Gladly such aid to buoy me through
Some bitter duty I had to do;
Though when it was done, they said, (may be,
To others—they never said to me—
The word of applause so craved, whose worth
Had been the supremest boon on earth
If granted to me then,) 'We are proud to know
That one of ourselves has triumphed so.'

"What use for the rope, if it be not flung
Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has clung?
What help in a comrade's bugle blast,
When the peril of Alpine heights is past?
What need that the spurring peans roll
When the runner is safe beyond the goal?
What worth in eulogy's blandest breath
When whispered in ears that are hushed in death?
No! no! if you have but a word of cheer,
Speak it while I am alive to hear?"

❖ ❖

"A GREAT DEAL IN A NAME."

Over and again an objection has been raised against calling the delicious fruit flavored beverages served at social functions, "punch." The appellation grates upon a sensitive ear, particularly the ear of a temperance woman; for, it carries with it a suggestion of alcohol when none at all is used.

Doubtless, the name has struck a majority of people as inappropriate and distasteful. Still no formal protest has been made against its application to a non-alcoholic decoction. The honor remained to the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance union.

The state correspondent to the national W. C. T. U. organ, the Union Signal, makes report of radical action taken which cannot fail to commend itself to women, especially:

"The Nebraska W. C. T. U. have become muchly earnest over a desire to do away with the existing evils resulting from Christians women serving in their homes and entertainments a fruit drink which they and 'everyone call 'punch.' According to Webster, punch is a 'drink containing intoxicating liquor.' Therefore, where Christian women serve punch, and it is so reported in the papers, it certainly has the appearance of evil,' though it probably is the most harmless drink in the world. . . . Something should be done, and we hope to do it. The state union asks anyone to send a short, catchy, yet suitable name for the fruit-juice drinks served without liquors, and by Christian women. A prize of $5 is offered for the most satisfactory name sent to our president, Mrs. D. V. Wheelock, Superior, Neb., by October 15. Any person, whether a member of the W. C. T. U. or not, is at liberty to respond. Send with your name its meaning or whatever about it recommends it to your thought. It must be short and catchy, and preferably have a meaning which makes it appropriate—that of a distinctively non-intoxicating fruit drink."

❖ ❖

"CHAIR OF HUMOR."

While doubt is expressed as to whether the statement is a truthful one, some one is responsible for the story circulated that the board of trustees of the University of Wisconsin were considering adding to the faculty of the institution a member who should conduct a "chair of humor."

Now, while this report has caused any amount of raillery from paragraphers and humorists, there is a serious side that downs mirth and encourages consideration of the newly-broached subject. One of the first elements of life is humor. Were it not, half the pleasure of social life would lose its charm. Recall those persons nearest and most pleasant in memory's storehouse. Who were they? Surely not those who were solemn-faced and could not discover a joke even when it was told them.

The one who has an abiding sense of humor is a constant panacea for uncongenial recollection or unprofitable retrospect. They treasure up and can bring out on occasion, reminiscences which they can so well relate that whole-souled mirth fills the social atmosphere and everything is a roseate tinge. Those who possess humor and foster it by detecting the possibilities in the day's work, the relations with other people live to a green old age and their wrinkles are not those of bootless worry nor painful care.

In the facetious line the Americans excel and those of other nations are attached to them for that reason. They make desirable companions and friends whereas people who look mostly on the serious side of life are always colliding with trouble and suffering or imagining disaster is staring them in the face. The genius for dropping worries at a moment's notice, and, instead, substituting a joke that clears the mental atmosphere of the impending gloom is well worth while striving for. For does it not give, when attained, a fresh mental horizon befitting a brave facing of the complications of fame and bread winning.

To discourage the founding of a "chair of humor" would be in a sense, fatal. "Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt, And every grin so merry, draws one out." And as the idea has started may the present generation be allowed to reap a benefit from it.

❖ ❖

NOONTIDE OF WOMANHOOD

Just as sunlight is inseparable from color, so is beauty of contour of form and expression, most subtle manifestations of perfect health. At the noontide of life women should be at their best. In the marvelous economy of nature's great laws the physiological condition of woman has three periods, the morning, or girlhood; the noon-tide or climactric, or the afternoon, which should be the Indian summer of a woman's life.

The noon-tide of life was not designed by nature to be a period of pain and danger and shattered nerves, but one of reserved processes of nature by which the woman becomes free from the functions of maternity and constant disturbances of nerve energy, and should gain an increased equilibrium, both mental and physical, which would place her at her best, and be indeed an emancipation from the cares and responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood, with which the first half of womanhood is so often beset. "Times change," and mortals change with the times. We get out of the old rut, and our minds crave for something new in the way of what the Hindus call "Chitta," or "mind stuff." The great wave of new thought which is sweeping over this country just now is really a part of the teachings of the most ancient of days in a new form. Budha was one of the earliest teachers in India, and in his teachings one reads exactly what is being taught in the new thought with regard to the power of thought of will or mind over matter.

Articles on the new thought in its relation to health and beauty—poise, nerves, repose, concentration, relation, diet, Hindu method of deep breathing, and many other phases of life of special interest to women will be offered in this department every month—combined with helpful suggestions along these lines of self-healing.

At the middle or noon-tide of life, it was formerly the custom for mothers of daughters to retire from active social life, wear caps and dowdy dresses—and passively wait for the end—really permitting themselves to believe that the best part of their lives belonged to the past—but happily, women of today have changed all that.

Not so very long ago nearly every writer of any importance made the heroines of their romance not only very beautiful—but very young. Shakespeare makes Juliet a girl of fourteen! —and long after his day sixteen was a very common age for marriage of girls in England—but today the most charming women in the whole world, are cultured women in the middle age. At forty a woman should forget her birthdays and make her friends forget them also, by cultivating the charm of fascination that belongs to the middle age alone. A woman should be at her best from forty to sixty. Growing old is largely a matter of self-suggestion. Mulford was right when he said: "Thought is creative as well as destructive."

At fifty, if self-control has been established early—there will be no superabundance of avoirdupois—no lagging footsteps, no flabby muscles—no sagging cheeks and throats—and none of the disfiguring wrinkles caused by pain, discontent and worry—and scattered nerve force. Modern science is helpful with regard to the care and beauty of one's hair and face and form—but the mind is the builder of the individuality.

Both Hindu and Shakespearean literature speak of 'the God within us breeding wings." Let us hold on to the life buoy of optimism even though our boat swamps with the turmoil in the troubled seas of unrealized ambitions. Learn to float and swim and be self-reliant until the tide turns. The shore seems much nearer to those who can swim.

Let us cultivate toleration of other people's failings, and learn the art of forgetting the frictions of daily life which ignorance causes. Budha said: "Ignorance is the greatest evil in the world and the friction which ignorance causes can only be overcome by the spread of knowledge.

All the little frictions of life if permitted to weary and annoy, limit one's possibilities and affect one's poise.

Mere beauty is not all. Men often turn from the beautiful girl—to the sympathetic woman. She—has lived—and suffered—and she—knows just how, and when to comfort the wandering boy—or encourage the halting man. And her own sex also—for the truest, dearest type of all that is best in femininity is "a woman's woman."

We all have our little frailties, but what of that? Flowers and weeds will ever grow side by side. Let us glory in the fact that many of the greatest of the great ones in professional, artistic and literary fields of the twentieth century are women of middle age. Let us always say middle aged—it sounds so much better than in the fifties.

Among the chivalrous in Europe, middle aged women have long been popular. Madame de Stael, the proverbially homely—had more popularity than any woman of her day.

Diane de Poickers was forty when she won the love of a prince of eighteen and he still loved her at fifty!

Madame de Maintenon, at forty, married a king of France, and Peter the Great of Russia married a decidedly middle aged woman. Cleopatra, Helen of Troy and very many other women could be named who made their greatest triumphs late in life. But apart from love, or passion or the attraction of sex instincts, all humanity, aye and even the brute creation, hungers for sympathy, that broad humanitarianism which true sympathy engenders. In the cultivation of this divine quality, one might well emulate the devout Hindu who daily before he begins his devotion and supplication for himself turns and salaams to the north, south, east and west. And breathes out a great wave of good thought to all the world.—(California Ladies Magazine.

❖ ❖

Very Explicit.

"Aunt Cindy" was an old colored woman of an uncertain temper. One day, as she sallied forth from her cabin, basket in hand, she was hailed by a small pickaninny with the inquiry: "Whar you gwine, Aunt Cindy?" It was one of Aunt Cindy's gouty days, and she turned upon him like a fury: "You want ter know whar I's gwine? I's gwine whar I's gwine—that's whar I's gwine. You ask me agin whar I's gwine, an' I'll let you know whar I's gwine!" There were no more questions that day.—(Christian Register.

Some Late Fashion Hints

Day of the Truly Feminine.

MANNISHNESS is no longer smart. This is the day of the truly feminine, and, though the short skirt and shirt waist and sensible shoe still have their place in the summer wardrobe, flounced and frilled petticoats, floating scarfs, billowy lace and and mousseline, fanciful Louis Quinze shoes, flower garlands, all the paraphernalia of the old-school coquette are in evidence are the height of the mode, writes the Inter Ocean's New York fashion correspondent.

The modes of the moment are the modes of the grande dame, of the porcelain marquise. One may possibly bewail the fact and disapprove of the type, but the fact remains.

The skirt fullness, tentative in the early season, has come boldly forward and is almost universal among ultra-fashionable summer frocks. Until now, only the very skillful dressmakers have been able to handle this full skirt problem in satisfactory fashion and the amateur efforts have been wonderful and fearful. Now, however, good patterns and good advice are procurable, and even the home dressmaker may attack a simple full skirt with some degree of confidence.

Mark the word "simple." The skirt slightly full around the waistband, shirred in a hip yoke, shirred below a close-fitting hip yoke—these are practicable if one has a good pattern and is a clever seamstress; but the more intricate forms of the full skirt need a past master of dressmaking art and should be attempted by no one else.

Especially to be shunned is the model which has a shirred hip yoke and one or two groups of shirring between that and the knees. A host of inferior dressmakers have evidently been misled by the apparent simplicity of this skirt design, and the usual result is a bunchiness and ugliness of line that is lamentable.

Plain shirring, corded shirring, tucked shirring are all in order, and are all used prodigally upon sheer frocks; but the corded shirring keeps its form and place better than the others, where it is impossible to stay the shirring in any way.

Boulloneses or puffings are more and more a rage, but must be handled warily; for though Dame Fashion has sanctioned fluff and frill, she still shows a fondness for slender silhoutte lines. In soft stuffs the drooping puff, like a flounce with its hem turned under and fastened to the foundation, is effective, yet clinging; and narrow puffing, if well stayed and following good lines, need not detract from a graceful silhouette.

Flounces, ruffles, frills, are ubiquitous, in all widths and all forms. The practically straight ruffle with a standing heading is a popular revival, and narrow ruffles of this description, set upon a fulled skirt at varying intervals, give one of the quaintest; if not the most artistic, of the popular effects.

❖ ❖

Girdles and Sashes.

Large buckles, velvet bows, or rosettes with jewel centers, large jeweled buttons, or chiffon rosettes are used to finish the deep girdles of more pretentious character, and trails of mousseline roses strung on silk cord are used upon the girdles of some of the newest French frocks, says the Inter Ocean.

Sashes are much liked, but are seldom knotted at the waist, and are usually combined with the broad girdle. The sash must have its ends finished with fringe with lace inset, with rosettes, or in some ornamental fashion, and the ends are frequently knotted several times in their length, although this idea is not so conducive to artistic effect as the free, soft lengths.

While waist ornaments are under discussion a word should be said for the soft white kid belt, for which the great Paquin shows such fondness. It demands a slender figure, but consorts well with many costumes and stretches to fit the waist easily, as a broad ribbon might.

Scarlet leather belts in the same broad soft form are also favored, and in connection with scarlet parasols and hats give an audacious touch of color to many French morning costumes in white or neutral tints.

❖ ❖

Dainty Dressing Jackets.

Dainty dressing-jackets are made of accordion-plaited nun's-veiling or china silk sewed on to a square yoke covered with heavy lace. The material should be hemmed and cut the required length for the front, and after plaiting, basted firmly on to the front and back, then carefully cut out under the arms, following the edge of the well-fitted corset cover. Be careful that it is basted in the back, so that it is the same length all the way around. The unlined sleeves can be either accordion-plaited or made in the flowing style, reaching half way between elbow and wrist. For French accordion plaiting, four yards of material is required to make one yard of plaiting, but this is very full. In woolen goods allow from one to two inches in length for shrinkage. Seams and hems should be straight and flat as possible, before sending to the plaiter.—(Amelia Miller in The Pilgrim for July.

❖ ❖

Collarless Shirt Waists.

New styles appear with the excessive heat which too often marks midsummer days. Comfort takes precedence over all other things; but the clever modistes have found a way to combine it with beauty. The result is the collarless blouse.

The fashion started last year, and has had widespread growth. As the thermometer mounts higher, collarless shirtwaists will multiply in number and increase in beauty. In net, dotted and plain, lace, embroidery, and the sheerest of summer fabrics, they will have a cool appearance in the hottest weather.

White is the dominant color, though embroidery in color is used with dainty effect.

Even the heavier lines are made in the collarless fashion. They are made durable and hold their shape better than the thinner materials. They are usually ornamented with hemstitched drawn work, or embroidery.

A simple linen blouse is striped with bands of drawn work half an inch wide. These run three inches apart, up and down the waist, and around the arm on the sleeves. The sleeves are elbow length, each finished by a narrow-shaped frill-edged with the drawn work. A short round collar of solid drawn work finishes the neck.

A similar waist was finished at the throat by a black satin string tie and a turnover collar of drawn work. This is a novel way of converting a stock shirtwaist into a collarless one. The satin tie may be of any shade, and the turnover of lace or embroidery shows to good advantage over it.

The woman with a round, columnar throat can rejoice in these collarless waists, but for her who is less fortunate there are standing frills at the neck which are cool and becoming. There are also boned collars of open-work lace, or of ribbon or lace lattice work.—(Late Fashion Notes.

❖ ❖

Glittering Effects Should Be Avoided.

Glittering effects should not appear in any measure in mourning trimmings. Jet ornaments are a luxury of the past, and during the first six months silk gloves are more correct than euede. White kid gloves are to be forsworn for the first year at least. Rustling drop skirts are tabooed, and jewelry, outside of the sedate pearl, is looked upon as a sign of unbecoming levity.

A word to the wise. The woman in mourning should esteem the distinction of her class. She should never give the impression of being gowned in black as a matter of mere selection; and neither should the woman who selects black as a medium of self-adornment appear as though arrayed in mourning habiliments.

❖ ❖

Hat Novelties.

In millinery something on the order of the old-fashioned bonnets is suggested now and then this season; for instance, the little Monte Carlo caplike affairs are popular as well as some of the fine chips with tulle strings. Soft strings of becoming tints are an artistic finish for the head apparel, and, now that the Puritanlike lines of sweet simplicity are so pronounced in other departments, some daring creators are venturing bonnetlike models as novelties, says an eastern fashion authority.

For straws, richly colored mixtures are the thing; the fuzzy chrysanthemum braids and the Roman plaid combinations. Toques are worn deep as to brim, large as to crown and flat as to trimming. Quills are used with these, strapped flat across the crown, and changeable ribbon in soft shades is a favorite with all shapes and straws. Dangling, nodding things in the way of flowers, hops and fuchsias, honeysuckles and columbines are showered over the chapeaus. A small natural flower called "the everlasting," dried and mounted with artificial leaves, so nearly like real as hardly to be detected, is also a novelty of the moment. "The everlasting" blossoms are small and pinkish brown in color, very dainty, and though they do not dangle, they are considered quite chic. Hats made wholly of flowers and leaves are popular, often a small flower such as violets or forget-me-nots forming the foundation with knots of larger blossoms—roses, geraniums, fuchsias—added here and there.

❖ ❖

Fashionable Parasols.

Parasols this season are considered more as an artistic adjunct than a necessity, and an outfit of some ten, fifteen, and even a score, is not regarded as elaborate. They are fashionable for all weathers and times of day, for all costumes and occasions—almost for every mood. Handles are extremely long and richly ornamented, and cost as much sometimes as does the hat or wrap which they accompany. Some of the parasols, whose price runs up into the hundreds, have fine brushwork ornamentations, as perishable and susceptible to the failing barometer as is the tint on the cheeks beneath them.

As parasol handles are much longer this season they are hinged to fold in suitcase length. White enamel is a favorite, and looks especially well with the light summer combinations. A parasol for light blue foundation has a heavy renaissance lace cover, and is edged with deep purple violets. Violets and knots of blue louisine finish handle and tip. Dainty little affairs of silk in all the lighter shades have a covering of sheerest mousseline de sole tucked and hemstitched around the edge, giving a moire effect over the whole. They come chiefly in the 22-inch size, and are used with morning costumes.

❖ ❖

Collarless Bodices.

Most astonishing articles have appeared recently in both English and American papers about the so-called new Parisian custom of exposing bare throats and shoulders in the day time, quoting gowns worn at various important events. Some women not in society exposed jewel covered throats at such events as the Fete des Fleurs, but this hardly constitutes a fashion. Some few French women with pretty necks, and young girls have worn collarless blouses cut in that sometimes becoming but generally trying round fashion. A well-known grande dame wore one afternoon at the Polo club a gown finished with a fichu, and she has had some imitators. But these gowns cannot possibly be described as decollete, and, in truth, they represent an idea far less startling than that of the unlined gulmpes which have been so generally worn.

It is, of course, true that unlined collars only moderately high are the rule now. The summer girl has learned that a little extra smartness in August means not only discomfort then, but a bad neck when the season for decollete gowns arrives. The linen collars in vogue now are very comfortable. The low point coming down on the blouse does away with the necessity of a tight collar band and the collar appears higher than it really is. But the fashion of the collarless bodice is quite correct for the shore or for garden teas, and it is always a pretty change when it is becoming.



Dust does it—makes the complexion look like a London fog, thick, dingy, dull. Wise men and women combat dust with

Woodbury's Facial Soap

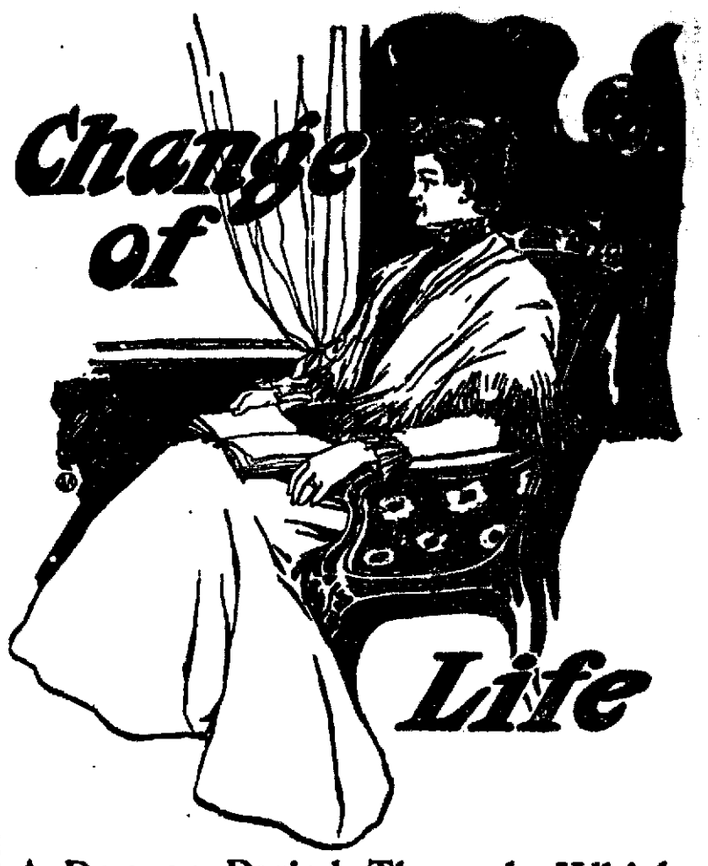
Cleanses and purifies each minute pore. Revivifies the skin, leaves it as smooth, clear and rosy as a baby's cheek. For faces.

Your dealer has it. 25 cents a cake.

Special offer Our booklet, trial size package of Soap and Facial Cream sent for 5 cts. to pay postage; or for 10 cts. the same and samples of Woodbury's Facial Powder and Dental Cream. Address Dept. 80

Trade-mark face on each package

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO.,
Sole Owners, Cincinnati, O.



Change of Life

A Danger Period Through Which Every Woman Must Pass.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. At this period a woman indicates a tendency towards obesity or tumorous growths.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop forever, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.

TWO COLUMNS OF PROOF.

"DEAR MRS PINKHAM:—I was sick and nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

"It was Change of Life with me and falling of the womb. I had severe pains all through my body. I had a a terrible cough and people thought I had consumption.

"I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and two of Blood Purifier, and two boxes Liver Pills, and I am now stouter than I have been for a long time. I can do all my work now, thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"If any one wishes to write me, to verify these statements, I will gladly answer their letters."

MRS. CLARA CHEZEM, Jewett, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For seven years I had been suffering, was passing through the Change of Life, and my womb had fallen; menses were so profuse that at times I was obliged to lie on my back for six weeks at a time, could not raise my head from pillow. I had been treated by several physicians, but got no relief.

"I was advised by friends to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and after taking it six weeks I was able to be around all the time and do my housework. I know your medicine saved my life and I cannot praise it enough."

MRS. LIZZIE ROSCAP,
519 Smith St., Millville, N.J.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have worked hard all my life, and when the Change of Life came I flowed very badly for weeks at a time. I would stop for a day or two, then start again. I went to see a doctor and went through an examination, and spent two hundred dollars for medicine and doctor's bills, but I did not get the relief I expected.

"At that time I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and began its use. I have found it to be just what I needed.

"I wish every woman suffering from female trouble would try it. I recommend it to all my friends."

MRS. WM. DAILY, Millbank, S.D.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it a duty I owe you and every suffering woman in the land to tell of the wonderful results I have found in using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.

"Passing through the Change of Life, some of the physicians consulted said nothing but an operation would save me. But your medicine alone cured me."—MRS. MAGNOLIA DEAN,
1441 First Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

For the Little Folks

On Grandpa's Farm.

OH, don't you know the fun on grandpa's farm!
For grandpa says: "Let 'em; it does no harm;"
An' Cousin Rob leads us, and cries: "Here goes!"
An' mamma—she just says, "Such clothes!"

We've a Crusoe's island an' robbers' cave,
An' Tower of London, an' don't you know
When one of us wants to let on he's brave
He crawls under the sawmill, scared and slow?

Oh, you don't know half the fun out there!
For grandpa he never tells us, "Take care!"
An' Cousin Rob laughs, an' says to 'carouse,"
An' mamma, you see, is off in the house.

We fish in the brooks, and play in the sands,
An' try to catch tadpoles out of the springs;
We hide in the bushes like Indian bands,
An' fight with the hornets and get their stings.

Oh, there's plenty of fun on grandpa's place!
For grandpa—he says, "Now scoot on a race!"
An' Cousin Rob grins an' says, "There she blows!"
An' mamma she only just says, "Such clothes!"

—Our Little Folks Magazine.

❖ ❖

Rags and Tags and Velvet Gowns.

"'N there was a new boy at school yesterday, 'n he had great patches on his knees; 'n when we choosed up the boys didn't choose him; 'n his face got red, oh! as red as fire; 'n he walked away 'n stood lookin' off over the water at the ships. Served him right, I say."

Ted had been rattling on in this fashion for at least 15 minutes; and mamma, who was reading up for the next club paper, hardly heard a word; but this last caught her attention, and she looked over the top of the book with a little start.

"Perhaps he was watching for his ship to come in," said she quietly.

If Ted could have seen the rest of her face he would have done some thinking before he said any more.

"His ship. 'Tisn't likely a boy like him would have a ship—is it now? Course he can't help the patches, p'r'aps," said Ted, condescendingly, "but he ought't to come in a pay school with us. Harold Winston said it wasn't—suitable; and so did all the other boys. He ought to go to the public school where the patches are."

Mamma's eyebrows went up in a fashion that would have alarmed Ted if he had happened to look at her, but he was stroking the spotless knees of his own velvet trousers.

"I used to know a boy who wore patches."

"Yes. I used to play with him every day. Patches and bare brown feet, and a hat without any brim."

"Was he a nice boy?" Ted asked, doubtfully.

"I think, taking everything into consideration, that he was the nicest boy I ever knew," said mamma, with an emphatic little nod.

"And I ought to know, for I went to school with him for years."

"'N when the boys choosed up did they leave him out?" asked Ted.

"Oh, dear me, no!" said mamma, decidedly. "They wouldn't for the world have done anything so impolite."

Ted looked blank for a moment. Then his face grew red oh! as red as fire.

"His ship hadn't come in then," continued mamma; "but it has since. He owns a big factory now."

"W-w-hat's his name?" sputtered Ted.

"John Hartley Livingston."

"Uncle John Livin'ston?"

Mamma nodded. "All boys who wear patches—and bare brown feet—don't become rich men; but I fear they are more apt to become something worth while than boys who wear—velvet suits, because they are used to hardships and dirt and disagreeable things. Men who amount to something have a great deal of hard, disagreeable work to do."

"This is my best suit, anyway," cried Ted, twisting in his chair. "I don't always wear velvet. You know I wore it 'cause it was Friday and speakin' day."

Mamma went back to her book, and Ted stole away and lay down on a fluffy white rug with his feet on the seat of the sofa—a favorite position of his when he wanted to think. Monday night he came home greatly excited and stood before his mother with his feet crossed.

"The boys choosed again, 'n I choosed the patched boy, 'n they wouldn't let him play, 'n we went off 'n played mumbley-peg by our two selves," he cried, the words fairly tumbling over each other. Then he uncrossed his feet and swung the under one forward. There was a jagged hole in the knee of his trousers. "'N I want that patched," he cried, with a defiant ring in his voice. "If you please, mamma," he added in gentle tones.

"Very well," said mamma soberly, but her mouth was smiling behind the book.

"The boys have all come 'round, mamma," Ted announced, cheerfully, a week later. "Harold Winston came 'round today. He held out two days longer 'n any of the rest, 'n he did hate to give in, but he got tired of walkin' 'round all by himself."—(Mary Marshall Parks.

"Papa," asked 5-year old Helen, "couldn't you make me over into a boy?"

"I don't see how I could," said papa.

"Well," suggested Helen, "you could take me down to the barber's and get my hair sharpened, couldn't you?"—(Somerville Journal.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

BIJOU BASIN

The county surveyors were in the Basin doing some work last week.

Mr. James Durkee was in the Basin assisting in surveying Mrs. Stephen Holden's ranch.

Mr. Wm. Haston is stopping in the Basin.

R. A. Ilania is doing some improvement work.

The Basin was represented at Mrs. Williams' party on Saturday evening.

Dr. E. F. Hershey of Denver spent a few days in the Basin.

Haying is the order of the day in the Basin.

FALCON

The community was shocked Saturday morning to learn that Percy Phillips (known to every one as "Billy") had died suddenly of hemorrhage. He was in the village Friday afternoon and seemed in his usual health, but Saturday morning about 4 o'clock he awakened Henry Pierker, with whom he was staying, and when he arose he found him nearly gone. Mr. Pierker did what he could for him but before medical aid could reach him he was gone. His brother and sister, living near Boston, have been notified, but as no instructions were received from them he was buried Sunday afternoon at Shadeland cemetery. Dr. Hill spoke briefly at the grave. There was quite a number of his friends and acquaintances present to pay a last tribute of respect to one who died so far from home and family. Mr. Phillips has been a resident of this place for four years, spending most of his time at E. J. Dyer's or near them.

Miss Carrie Coe went to the Springs on Friday to attend the session of the summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ayers are receiving a visit from a cousin who came in on Wednesday's Rock Island train from Waukegan, Ill.

Mrs. Pound and son Walter left on Monday morning for their home in St. Louis, after a very pleasant visit of three weeks with their son, Eugene, who is staying at E. J. Dyer's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shemwell spent Thursday shopping in the Springs. Mr. Walter Shemwell and his father returned with them.

Mrs. James Urquhart and children spent a couple of days in Denver the past week.

Prof. Woodside is putting the building known as the "Drug Store" in fine repair and will soon occupy it as a residence.

MONUMENT

Mr. and Mrs. John Eppler and infant daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watts Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. John Bishop and children came down from Denver Saturday to visit W. W. Bishop and wife.

Mrs. John Brazelton, who has been visiting here for the past two weeks, left for Ramah, Colorado, Thursday.

Mr. F. N. Hall stopped over Saturday for a short visit with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Holloway.

J. W. Higby made a business trip to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mr. Joe Bosler returned from Kansas Thursday.

Mrs. Hames of Denver is visiting her brother, Mr. P. Hames and wife.

Mrs. McConnell and daughter Francis spent Sunday in Colorado Springs. Little Mary Shemwell came home with them.

Miss Jones, who has been visiting in Denver for some time, returned home Sunday. Miss Smith, a friend, came down with her to spend a few days.

An auto party from Denver consisting of three men and two ladies, who left Denver early Saturday afternoon, managed to reach Monument Sunday morning, after a cold, stormy night of wandering and break-downs. They had run into a barbed-wire fence and had some badly damaged tires. After several hours' of work on the machine and a warm breakfast they continued on their trip to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Frank Higby of Denver spent Sunday with his brother, J. W. Higby, and family.

Word was received last week that Mr. A. A. Bean, a former Divide resident died of paralysis at his home in Lacombe, Alberta Northwest Territory, on July 22. Mr. Bean left here about two years ago. All of his family were with him at the time of his death except one daughter, Mrs. W. K. Peterson of Table Rock.

Mr. E. Myers died at his home on Monday afternoon after an illness of several months, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Myers was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, October 29, 1841. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Shelby county, Indiana. Seven years later he went to Wisconsin and from there to Decatur county, Iowa. When he was only 20 years old he crossed the plains with an emigrant party, stopping at Walla Walla, where he remained during the winter. After wandering he started with a horseback party for home, reaching Denver the first of September. In 1870 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, and in 1873 they moved to Monument, where Mr. Myers has since resided. Five children were born to them, all of whom are living except one. His wife died in 1891. Four years later he married Harriett E. Smith. One daughter blessed this union. In the years of his residence here Mr. Myers has always been a good Christian citizen, and his many friends feel his loss keenly. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning at the Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member for many years.

Mrs. E. B. Gittings is visiting relatives in Colorado Springs

Mr. A. Curry is doing carpenter work at the Babcock ranch, north of Palmer Lake.

Mrs. McShane and daughter Esther and Miss Mamie Roberts spent Sunday in Colorado Springs.

During the electric storm on last Wednesday morning the barn at the Curry home was struck by lightning. Very little damage was done more than a few shingles were torn off.

Alexander Thomas Baty, who was drowned while swimming across the Pike View reservoir on last Monday, was well and favorably known on the Divide, having lived here with his parents for more than five years. Two years ago they moved to the Springs in order that the boys might have better educational advantages. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Baty extend sympathy.

Miss Maud and David Powell arrived on Sunday from Manzanola for a two weeks' visit with their mother at the Curry home.

Mrs. F. W. Bell and Miss Myrtle Sydner went to Colorado Springs Tuesday to spend a few days.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Denver, Aug. 11.—The temperature has averaged about 4 degrees above normal on the western slope and in the eastern border counties and normal in central districts. Beneficial local showers have occurred east of the mountains. In localities the rainfall was heavy, with severe hailstorms in the north central district, causing considerable damage over small areas. There is some improvement in the supply of irrigation water, although a few late priorities on small streams in the western valleys are getting short; as a rule streams are low.

Winter wheat and rye harvest is practically finished and thrashing is becoming general; harvest of spring wheat, oats and barley is well under way, probably one-half done, the heat having hastened the ripening; yields are generally very satisfactory.

Corn continues to advance rapidly and much is large enough for good fodder; dryness is causing some wilting and curling, but as a rule the crop is in good condition. Potatoes are doing well; large shipments of excellent quality are being made. Sugar beets were somewhat damaged by hail in the northern district, but the crop is mostly very promising; more rain would be beneficial in northeast counties. Gardens continue excellent and vegetables abundant. Fruit prospects are good; early varieties of peaches, plums and small fruits have mostly been marketed on the western slope.

Large quantities of native hay have been stacked in prime condition and the second crop of alfalfa is proving good; harvest continues. Ranges are brown, and there are some reports of a scarcity of water; stock remains thrifty. Fall plowing has begun.

DENVER PRODUCE.

Denver, Aug. 12.—The produce market opened this morning with trade quiet all along the street, the only division that was at all brisk being the egg and poultry market, where the merchants had all that they could handle. There were almost no changes in the quotations of today. Eggs remained the same and the butter market was firm. In the poultry division the geese and ducks sold 2 cents lower to a weak market. They held firm at 14c.

BUTTER.

Elgin butter market	19
Creameries, extra well-known and established brands, Colorado	19
Eastern extras	20
Process and renovated goods, lb.	17
Cooking butter	12 @ 13

EGGS.

Ranch eggs, per doz	18
Eggs, state, per doz	18

POULTRY.

Turkeys, extra fancy	14 @ 15
Turkeys, choice	12 @ 13
Hens, fancy	14
Hens, medium grade	12 @ 13
Roosters, old	07
Broilers, lb	12 @ 14
Geese, fancy	15 @ 16
Ducks, springs	15 @ 16

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, white Greeleys	1.85 @ 2.00
Potatoes, red Greeleys, fancy	1.85 @ 2.00
Navy Beans, cwt	4.00 @ 4.50

Colorado Springs Produce.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 12.—The market is in fair condition. Receipts liberal on all produce, excepting potatoes, which are scarce.

Butter—Creamery, 21c.

Eggs—Ranch, 15@16c.

Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 15c; springs, 12@13c; hens, 14c; ducks, 14c.

Vegetables—New potatoes, $1.70; cauliflower, 5c; lettuce, 3@5c; rhubarb, 1½c; spinach, 3c; cucumbers, 30c doz.; tomatoes, 75c crate; beans, 50c; peas, 50c basket; watermelons, 1½c lb.; cabbage, 1c; cantaloupes, 4c lb.

Fruit—Lemons, $2.75@3.25; apples, $2.00@3.50 box; oranges, $2.75@3.25; strawberries, $1.00@1.75; blackberries, $3.00; cherries, $2.25; peaches, plums and apricots, 75c@$1.25; raspberries, $2.00@2.50; apples, 3@4c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Denver, August 12.—The cattle market was draggy on the general run, and only the best cattle found ready sale at steady prices. Receipts were light, but all the fresh arrivals went on the market and the supply was the best of the week. There were all kinds of cattle on the market, but the bulk consisted of cows, the quality being poor to choice. There was a wide margin in prices and only a few of the offerings were good enough to bring the top of the market. The best cows on sale were grassers from Greenland, Colo., that topped the market at $3.50, which is the top price paid for grass cows this season. The bulk of the cows on the market sold at $2.40 to $3.50 and were bought by the packers. The cows sold as high as a dollar and the cows that were not fat enough for the block found slow sale. Calves sold at from $1.50 to $4.25 and bulls at $2.00. A few yearling steers sold to the speculators at $2.60 and $3.25 and were ordinary. The Eastern markets were slow to lower, which had a depressing effect on the market here. The tendency is to lower values and only the very best ruled steady. The demand is strong for good grass cattle that are fat enough to kill.

Hogs—There are not enough hogs arriving on the market to keep the packers going, only five loads coming in so far this week. The demand never was better than at the present time and prices are higher here than at the river. Two loads arrived for the market today, which sold at $5.35, the top of the market. Heavy shipments of hogs are encouraged daily.

Sheep—Several loads of Utah range sheep arrived this morning, but none of them were for the market, they going through. The demand is fair for muttons and prices about steady.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Omaha, Aug. 12.—Cattle — Receipts, 3,300; market steady; native steers, $4.00@5.30; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; Western steers, $3.25@4.40; Texas steers, $2.75@3.65; Western cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; canners, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; calves, $2.50@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 5c lower; heavy, $5.15@6.25; mixed, $5.17½@5.20; light, $5.25@5.35; pigs, $5.22½@5.30; bulk of sales, $5.17½@5.22½.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market steady; Western yearlings, $3.25@3.75; wethers, $3.00@3.25; ewes, $2.50@3.10; common and stockers, $2.00@3.30; lambs, $4.00@5.40.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; market strong to 10c higher; natives, $3.50@5.35; Texans and Westerns, $3.25@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85; bulls and stags, $2.00@4.35; yearlings and calves, $2.25@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.00; veals, $3.00@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market mostly 10c lower; all grades, $5.10@5.52½; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market stronger.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The Rocky Mountain Limited via the Rock Island System leaves Colorado Springs at 11:45 a. m. instead of 1:20 p. m. as heretofore. It reaches Chicago the following afternoon in ample time for connections with fast trains east, thus making the trip to New York, Boston and other Atlantic seaboard territory with only two nights out.

Secure sleeping car reservations through to destination, and tickets at lowest rates at city ticket office, No. 2 Pike's Peak avenue.

W. W. Wood,
City Passenger Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

On account of the announcement made by the Gazette yesterday morning, interest on the Mining exchange today centered in Portland stock. There was no trading in the stock, however, only $1.16 being bid, with $1.25 asked.

It was a noticeable feature yesterday that the leaders in the mines list were conspicuous for their absence, and trading in that department was light. Cripple Creek Con., sold at 4 for 1,000; Fanny Rawlings at 2½ for 1,000; Moon Anchor at 8¾ for 1,000 and Work at 5¼ for 2,000.

In the prospect department there was more than double the trading in the mines. Buckhorn sold at 1 and 1½ for 7,000; Flower of the West at 1½ and 1⅝ for 4,000; Gold Sovereign at 2⅞ for 1,000; Magnet Rock at 1¼ for 2,000; Mary Cashen at 1¼ for 5,000; Mary Nevin at 3 for 15,000, and 2⅞ for 9,000 more; Merrimac sold at 2 for 2,000; Old Gold at 3½ for 1,000; Princess at 1½ for 2,000, and Sunset Eclipse at 2½ for 3,000.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	05	06½
Anaconda	10½	....
Black Bell	04	05
C. C. Cons.	04	....
C. K. and N.	18	19¼
Coriolanus	....	02½
Dante	02	03
Dr. Jack Pot	08¼	09
Elkton Con.	39	41
El Paso	....	59
Fanny R.	02¼	....
Findley	13	13⅜
Gold Dollar Con.	04	04..
Golden Fleece	....	25
Gould	....	02¾
Isabella	10¾	11
Last Dollar	....	50
Lexington	03¼	03½
Mollie Gibson	....	06½
Moon Anchor	08½	09
Pharmacist C.	03¼	03⅝
Pinnacle	....	03
Portland	1.16	1.25
Prince Albert	01⅝	03
Vindicator	....	90
Work	05¼	05.

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Golden Cycle	65	67

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	02	....
American Con.	....	02½
Aola	005	01
Banner	....	03⅜
B. H. Ajax	02½	....
Ben Hur	....	02½
Buckhorn	....	01⅜
Calera	....	15
C. C. G. Ex.	01½	02
C. C. and M.	02¼	02½
Constantine	004	006
Creede and C. C.	....	06
Dead Shot	01⅜	02
Des Moines	01⅜	02½
Dillon	08	....
Easter Bell	....	005
Flower W.	01½	01⅝
Gold Bond	....	02
Gold Hill	01	01½
Gold Knob	01	02
Gold Sovereign	....	03
Ida May	05	....
Ironclad	01½	02
Jolly Jane	01	02
Keystone	....	04
Kitty	....	01
Little Bessie	02½	02¾
Little Joan	....	02½
Little Nell	02	03
Little Puck	02	03
Maria A.	009	01
Marquette	....	01
Mary Cashen	01¾	02
Mary Nevins	02⅞	03
Merrimac	01¾	02
Midway	....	02
Missouri	005	0085
Nellie V.	0045	008
New Haven	02½	02¾
Old Gold	06	06½
Oriole	01	02
Pappoose	....	01
Pilgrim Con.	....	02¼
Pointer	009	....
Princess	01	02
Pythias	....	02
Rattler	005	....
Republic	01¼	02
Robert Burns	....	02
Rocky Mt.	....	02¼
Rose Maid	01¾	02
Rose Nicol	02	02½
St. Thomas	005	....
Sun.-Eclipse	02	02¼
Twin Sisters	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Anchor	003	008
Anna May	....	005
Antelope	002	003
Argentum-J.	002	....
Astor	....	002
Cable Con.	003	....
Cadillac	....	003
C. C. Bullion	002	....
Detroit	001	007
Dorothy	003	006
Echo	005	....
Eleanor	....	006
Favorite	001	....
Gold Calf	002	003
Golden Age	0045	005
G. Eagle (C. C.)	0035	....
Goldstone	002	....
Hayden	003	....
Kaffirs	....	01
Key West	....	01
Lucrative	005	006
Madeline	....	05
Magic	....	0015
Margaret	001	....
Marion	....	002
Mariposa	0045	....
M. J. T.	007	....
Montreal	01	....
O. K.	....	0095
Olive Branch	0045	007
Ontario	....	01
Palace	....	003
Pelican	....	0045
Prin-Sett	002	003
Reward	003	....
Silver Gold	001	....
Spar	007	008
Texas Girl	....	005
Union	....	05
Zoe	004	....

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

C. C. Con., 1000 at 4.
Fanny R., 1000 at 2½.
Moon A., 1000 at 8¾.
Work, 2000 at 5¼.

PROSPECTS.

Buckhorn, 5000 at 1, 2000 at 1½.
Flower, 1000 at 1½, 3000 at 1⅝.
Gold Sov., 1000 at 2⅞.
Magnet R., 2000 at 1¼.
Mary Cashen, 5000 at 2.
Mary N., 15,000 at 3, 9000 at 2⅞.
Merrimac, 2000 at 2.
Old Gold, 1000 at 3½.
Princess, 2000 at 1½.
Sunsea, 3000 at 2½.

EASTERN MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

By Associated Press

New York, Aug. 12.—Wall Street's more hopeful view over the outlook was reflected in the movement of prices upward with which the day's operation began. The advance became so rapid as to overrun the newly-awakened demand and attract some selling to take profits, which caused some hesitation. A feature of the market was the dullness which developed on reactions, due to the withholding of some stocks from the market at the advancing prices. The speculative element played an important part in the movement, and undoubtedly buying to cover short contracts was on a large scale. Yesterday's market already showed signs of being oversold, the genuine liquidation having failed to keep pace with the bear selling to anticipate it. The fact was developed in today's market that there are buyers who will come in on the advance who would refrain from buying at the lower level. There is a large volume of selling which disappears from the market also when prices turn upward. Of course this is especially true of forced sellers by reason of margins wiped out and shrinkage of collateral. Aside from these considerations there was no marked change in conditions to account for the larger demand for securities. Rates for time money continue very firm. The continued heaviness of foreign exchange causes active discussion of possible early gold exports. London is buying quite freely of stocks. The increasing sense of security in the safety of the ripening crops is encouragement to offer exchange bills in the market for long periods, to be covered at maturity when the export of the new crop is in progress. The leadership assumed by Rock Island in the late movement foreshadowed the announcement just before the close of a share in the control of the Seaboard Air Line by Rock Island interests. The day's gains reached 1 to 3 points for the principal active stocks and more than that for specialties. The market closed very strong and active.

Railroad Stocks.

Atchison	58¾	Met St Ry	112¾
do pfd	88	Minn and St L	57
B and O	81¼	Mo Pac	91⅝
do pfd	85½	M K and T	18⅝
Can Pac	124¾	do pfd	39
Cent of N J	168¼	N Ry of M pfd.	37¾
C and O	30⅞	N Y Cent	120⅜
C and A	20¼	Nor and W	61¼
do pfd	62¼	do pfd	85
Chi and G W	15½	Ont and W	22
do B pfd	28	Penn	123½
Chi and N	159	P C C St L	60½
Chi T and T	10	Reading	51¾
do pfd	19½	do 1st pfd	79½
C C C St L	68½	do 2nd pfd	65
Col Sou	13¾	R I Co	23¾
do 1st pfd	49	do pfd	61¼
do 2nd pfd	20	St L S F 1st pfd	68
Del and Hud	161	do 2nd pfd	47¾
Del L and W	240	St L Sou	14⅛
D and R G	22⅜	St Paul	138½
do pfd	74¾	do pfd	169½
Erie	24⅝	Sou Pac	43¾
do 1st pfd	66⅞	Sou Ry	20½
do 2nd pfd	49	do pfd	51¼
Great N pfd	165	Tex Pac	34½
Hock Val	68¾	T St L and W	17¼
do pfd	82	do pfd	27
Ill Cent	129½	U P	92
Iowa Cent	17	do pfd	85
do pfd	34	Wabash	30
K C Sou	20	do pfd	33¼
do pfd	36	W and L E	15¾
L and N	103¼	Wis Cena	18
Man L	132½		

Express Companies.

Adams	221	U S	105
American	171	Wells-F	195

Miscellaneous.

Amal Cop	42	Nat Bis	35½
Amn C and F	32⅜	Nat Lead	14½
do pfd	81½	North Amn	76⅝
Amn Lin Oil	9½	Pac Mail	20¾
do pfd	31½	People's Gas	94½
Amn Loco	173¼	Pressed S C	38¼
do pfd	82¾	do pfd	78½
Amn S and R	43½	Pull Pal C	209
do pfd	89¾	Rep Steel	11¾
Amn Sug R	113⅝	do pfd	85½
Ana Min Co	72	Rub Goods	14½
B R T	42¾	do pfd	69¾
C F and I	43½	Tenn C and I	38¼
Col and H C	13¾	U S Leather	7⅞
Cons Gas	174½	do pfd	79⅞
Gen Elec	157¾	U S Rub	11¾
Int Paper	11	do pfd	36
do pfd	65	U S Steel	22⅞
Int Pump	24	do pfd	70⅞
do pfd	74	W U	82

The general tone of the bond market was strong. Total sales par value $2,900,000.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

U S ref 2s reg.	106½	L and N uni 4s.	98½
do coupon	106½	Mex Cent 4s	70
U S 3s reg	106½	do 1st Inc	15½
do coupon	106½	Minn St L 4s	97¾
U S n 4s reg	134	M K and T 4s	96
do coupon	134	do 2nds	76
U S old 4s reg.	109	N Y C g 3½	95
do coupon	109	N J Cent g 5s	126½
J S 5s reg	101½	Nor Pac 4s	99⅞
do coupon	101½	Nor Pac 3s	71
Atch gen 4s	98⅞	N W con 4s	97
do adj 4s	87½	Reading g 4s	94¼
B and O 4s	100	St L I M con 5s.	110
do 3½s	91½	St L S F 4s	96½
do Conv 4s	100½	St L Sou 1sts	92
Can Sou 2nds	106	do 2nds	68
Cent of Ga 5s.	103	S A A Pass 4s.	75
do 1sa Inc	73½	Sou Pac 4s	85
C and O 4½s	102½	Sou Ry 5s	112
C and A 3½s	70	Tex Pac 1sts	113
C B Q n 4s	88⅞	T St L W 4s	70⅜
C M St P g 4s.	106½	U P 4s	99¾
C N con 7s	129	do Conv 4s	92⅛
C R I P 4s	100	Wabash 1sts	114
C C C St L g 4s.	85	do 2nds	103
Chi T 4s	72¾	do Deb B	57⅝
C ol Sou 4s	84¼	West Shore 4s	107¼
D and R G 4s	98⅛	W and L E 4s	87½
Erie pri lien 4s	96	Wis Cent 4s	87
do Gen 4s	81	Con Tob 4s	55⅞
Ft W D C 1st	100	Col Fuel	78½
Hock Val 4½s	104	U S S 2nd 5s	75¼

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, 12.—Trading in wheat was fairly active and the general sentiment was inclined to the bull side. The opening was somewhat irregular, the distant deliveries being steady to firm, while September was easier as a result of lower cables. September opened off ⅛ to ¼ at 79¾ at ⅞, selling up early to 80¼ at ⅝. The advance was due mainly to the active demand for May and December. On the advance there was realizing in all months, but the feature was the heavy liquidation of September, which resulted in that month declining to 79½. Notwithstanding the large amount thrown on the market the declines were only temporary.

The sentiment in the corn pit was decidedly bullish on the cold weather throughout the corn section, snow being reported at Omaha. The close was at about the top, September being ¾ higher at 52⅞.

There was only a moderate trade in oats, but prices were firm throughout the day, due partly to the strength in corn and partly to the lack of offerings. September closed ⅝ higher at 34⅞.

A liberal run of hogs and easier prices at the yards caused lower prices in provisions. Trading was extremely quiet and the market showed little fluctuations. September pork closed 10 lower, lard was off 5 a 7½ and ribs were down 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	80	80¼	79¾	80⅜
Dec.	80¼	81	80	80¼
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	52⅛	53	52¼	52½
Dec.	52⅝	53⅛	52¼	53⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	34¼	34⅞	34½	34⅞
Dec.	36	36⅜	36	36⅜
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
Sept.	13.30	13.37½	13.20	13.27½
Lard, per 100 lbs.—				
Sept.	8.00	8.05	7.97	8.00
Oct.	7.72½	7.75	7.67½	7.70
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—				
Sept.	7.90	7.92½	7.82½	7.82½
Oct.	7.75	7.80	7.70	7.70

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Steady.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 82@83; No. 3, 77@81; No. 2 red, 78¾@79¾.

Corn—No. 2, 52¾@53; No. 2 yellow, 53½.

Oats—No. 2, 35½; No. 3 white, 35@36.

Rye—No. 2, 51¾@53.

Barley—Fair to choice malting, 47@53.

Flax seed—No. 1, 97; No. 1 northwestern, $1.01.

Timoah seed—Prime, $3.40.

Pork—Mess, per bbl., $13.15@13.20.

Lard—Per 100 lbs., $7.85@7.87½.

Short ribs sides—Loose, $7.50@7.75.

Dry salted shoulders—Boxed, $7.75@7.62½.

Short clear sides—Boxed, $8.12½@8.25.

Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.28.

Clover—Contract grade, $12.50.

Articles—	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	43,000	9,000
Wheat, bu.	117,000	31,000
Corn, bu.	211,000	234,000
Oats, bu.	391,000	151,000
Rye, bu.	13,000	5,000
Barley, bu.	14,000	800

On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 14@19; dairy, 13@17; eggs, 12@15; cheese, 10½@11¾.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Cattle receipts, 19,000 head, 10c higher. Good to prime steers, $5.10@5.60; poor to medium, $3.75@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.20; cows, $1.50@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.50@2.80; bulls, $2.00@4.25; calves, $2.50@6.85; Texas fed steers, $2.75@4.75; western steers, $2.50@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head. Closed 20 to 30c lower than Tuesday. Mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.65; good to choice heavy, $5.40@5.60; rough heavy, $5.00@5.30; light, $5.40@5.70; bulk, $5.25@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; steady. Good to choice wethers, $3.25@3.50; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.25; western sheep, $2.75@3.75; native lambs, $3.25@6.00; western lambs, $4.50@5.00.

METAL MARKET.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 12.—Copper advanced 5s in London today to L58 for spot and L56 5s for futures. Locally copper was quiet and nominal. Lake $13 a 13.12½; electrolytic $13 and casting 12.75. Lead advanced 1s 3d in London to L11 1s 3d, but remained unchanged here at 4.20.

COFFEE MARKET.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 12.—Coffee spot Rio steady, mild quiet.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE PORTLAND DEAL

The announcement by the Gazette yesterday that a deal was pending for the sale of the controlling interest in the Portland mine was followed by official confirmation of the report, together with the announcement of the prospective purchaser's name, and other interesting details.

The holder of the option for 1,900,000 shares of the capital stock of 3,000,000 is W. K. Ryan, son of Thomas Ryan, organizer and vice president of the Morton Trust company of New York and founder of the new National Bank of Commerce, New York.

Just when the option will expire has not been made public, but there is every reason to believe it will be taken up by the holders, and the deal may be considered practically closed.

No information regarding the terms of the deal has been allowed to leak out, but it is understood that the purchase price of the stock is between $2 and $3 a share, which makes the consideration between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The stock upon which Mr. Ryan has an option is that held by James F. Burns, president of the company; Frank G. Peck, secretary-treasurer; Thomas F. Burns and Senator R. C. Shannon of New York. As stated by the Gazette yesterday, the Stratton block of 650,000 shares is not included in the deal.

Confirmed by Mr Ryan.

W. K. Ryan was seen at his temporary home, 1200 Wood avenue, last night, and said: "Mr. Burns and I have made a deal for the control of the stock of the Portland company."

When asked what were the terms of the option and at what figure the contemplated sale would be made, Mr. Ryan said: "I have nothing to say on that score."

Continuing, however, he said: "The management will stay just where it is. It is not our custom to change the management of corporations in which we become interested when we find their management as satisfactory as that of the Portland company."

James F. Burns, president of the Portland company, returned from Cripple Creek at 7 o'clock last night after spending all day at the great Battle Mountain bonanza, and when seen at his home, 1315 Wood avenue, last night, made the following statement:

"I have just got back from the camp, where I have been two days. It is so, that Mr. Ryan and myself have made a deal for the control of the Portland stock."

"What are the terms of the deal," was asked.

Terms a Secret.

Mr. Burns replied: "There are private matters in such a deal that cannot be given out, and I cannot answer your question."

"It is stated that your stock is in escrow, when will it be taken out?" was asked.

"That, too, is a private matter as well as the price at which we sell our stock."

Referring to the management of the mine, President Burns said: "I am to have full charge of the property as before," which is substantially the way Mr. Ryan answered on the same question.

"The stock was bought on the showing of the mine, was it not, Mr. Burns?" was asked.

"I should say so," the Portland men responded with vigor, adding that Mr. Dudley, the expert employed by Mr. Ryan to look after his Mexican mines, had made an examination of the Portland in the past month or six weeks and the property is to be taken over on its ore showing.

Regarding the Strike.

When further questioned upon the labor trouble at Cripple Creek and the possibility of the strike interfering with the deal, Mr. Burns remarked, significantly: "The strike will not have any effect on the deal. On the contrary the deal may have a tendency to settle the strike."

Asked what his future plans were Mr. Burns said that he could not give them out at this time, and stated further that he could not say whether or not he would immediately resume the deep work projected by him two weeks ago, contemplating the sinking of the three great shafts from their present levels to 1,500 feet. However, it is fair to presume that Mr. Burns will continue his plan of deep development work since he is to have the entire management of the mine in his hands.

As soon as it became known that the option had been given, it was at once rumored that Mr. Burns would speedily sever his connection with the company and would immediately thereafter, remove to Denver. This he denied, saying that he would remain here and manage the property, as formerly.

It is also significant that Mr. Ryan will remain in the city for three months, having leased the residence of Sherwood Aldrich. Some take this to indicate the time of the option, although it may also be stated that Mr. Ryan has been spending some time here, for the consideration of his health.

The inception of the gigantic deal dates several months back. Ryan came to this city a month ago and negotiations were at once entered into and Expert Dudley called from his work in Mexico to make an inspection of the

ON FLOWER OF THE WEST

Lessees Are Pushing a Crosscut at a Depth of 110 Feet---Strike on the Merrimac---Cripple Creek Enterprise Company Has Secured a Lease on the Trachyte.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 1.—Charles Kreiger and associates, who recently obtained a lease on the Flower of the West and the Tipton fraction on Squaw mountain, have been working 12 days, pushing out a cross-cut at a depth of 110 feet. These workings have been driven 25 feet and the lessees expect to cut a well-known vein with 15 feet more drifting, as there is a mineralized dyke 40 feet from the shaft and it is here that values are expected to be encountered. Some ore was found by the former lessees, who sunk the shaft to 140 feet, but so far nothing of a pay nature has ever been opened in the mine. The new lessees believe that they will open pay ore as soon as they reach the dike. The property is being worked by a whim.

Merrimac.

The Merrimac Leasing company, operating the Merrimac claim on the southwest slope of Beacon hill, have encountered a four-foot vein at a depth of 100 feet, from which returns of $12.50 a ton have been received. Their vein lies between the granite and basalt dyke. The leasing company, however, will sink their shaft another 125 feet before attempting to open the new find, then they will drift from the 325-foot point to the vein and see what it contains at that depth.

Enterprise.

The Cripple Creek Enterprise company, operating under the streets and alleys of Cripple Creek, today secured a lease on the Trachyte from the Practical Mining company. They also have been granted a large block of property on the Deadwood by the Woods Investment company. The Enterprise company will commence immediately to thoroughly prospect their new acquisitions and it is believed by many that with very little development work they will be able to open good ore bodies on both of their properties.

Little Nell.

Lessee Hicks and others, operating the Little Nell property on Raven hill, have opened a small streak of rich ore in a drift out of the 200-foot level. The streak varies in width from a knife blade to three inches and the lessees have received returns as high as $1,600 to the ton. The vein matter is from two to three feet wide and the lessees are now saving a shipment. Their screenings from the vein run better than two and a half ounces to the ton.

Old Gold.

Lessee Taylor, operating the Old Gold property, now has four cars of ore at the mill awaiting the returns from the same. It is believed that it will run better than two and one-half ounces to the ton. Lessee Taylor is now breaking and raising one car of ore a day, all of which is coming from the stope in the second level.

BOWERMAN IS NOW AN UP-TO-DATE MINING CAMP

E. Pierre Young and M. F. Anderson of Pueblo came in from Bowerman last night and brought another roseate report of the great things that are transpiring in the new Gunnison camp. They state that there are over 500 people in the town, which is already a typical mining community.

Said Mr. Young: "There are eight permanent houses built already, three of which are general stores, one gents' furnishing store, one large dance hall that is a wonder, five gambling houses and five saloons; while the town already boasts of its minister, a Rev. Mr. McKay of Des Moines, who is an Episcopalian. The town is building a church already, and as I came out I saw the logs out, ready for the building.

"The town is well organized and regularly incorporated, having its mayor and city council, and has already applied for a charter as a city of the first class.

"Former Captain of Police Martyn of Denver is mayor of the town, while he is assisted in his duties by two marshals, as no single individual was anxious to attempt the duties alone. The postmaster-general at Washington has written out informing us that he will establish a postoffice at Bow